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PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

A SERMON

PREACHED AT THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, JEWRY, LONDON, DECEMBER 28TH, 1867,

BY

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Dean of Westminster,

IN AID OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

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PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

"*Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged.*"—ISAIAH li. 1.

THESE words involve, although remotely, the general principle of the pleasure and the duty of going back to the first beginnings of sacred history—of examining below the surface, of reaching down to the solid rock on which the chosen nation was built, the deep well (such is the meaning of the word) out of which they were drawn. The Prophet was speaking of the venerable names of the old patriarchal times, of the solid, massive faith of Abraham, of the lively, sparkling, innocent joy of Sarah. But the spirit in which he urges this is the same as that which, at the period when these prophecies appeared, led to the collection of the sacred books, and the gathering together of the ancient

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traditions, and the determination of Ezra and Nehemiah to recover all that could be recovered of the city of their fathers. It is like a fulfilment of the very letter of the Prophet's injunction when we read of that famous exploration of the ruins of Jerusalem by Nehemiah; when, in spite of all discouragements and all difficulties, he got together his few companions for the work so near his heart. "I arose," he says, "I and some few men with me; neither told I any man what God had put in my heart to do at Jerusalem; neither was there any beast with me, save the beast I rode upon. And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the dragon 'spring,' and to the dung gate, and viewed the walls of Jerusalem, which were broken down, and the gates thereof were consumed with fire. Then I went on to the gate of the 'spring,' and to the king's pool: but there was no place for the beast to pass. Then I went up in the night by the brook, and viewed the wall, and passed in by the gate of the valley, and so returned."

We see the toilsome scramble over heaps of rubbish and ruin; we see the disfigurement of all the internal features of the Holy City; we see the eager anxiety to surmount them—to know what there was to be done, to find the best and the worst

that could be made of the desolated sanctuary. A noble example of the energy, faith, and perseverance by which alone any noble enterprise can be accomplished.

What took place there has been again and again in various forms repeated. Once, twice, thrice, five times since then has the Holy City been overthrown, and again and again have those who "took pleasure in her stones and pitied her dust" dug into the rock from whence she was hewn, and the pit from whence she was digged. Such were the first fathers of Christian learning—Origen and Jerome, in their learned treatises on the topography of Palestine, written on the spots which they described—such were the first Christian sovereigns, Constantine and his mother Helena, who first induced the native inhabitants to disencumber the sacred places from their ruins—such were the crowd of mediæval pilgrims who delighted to visit localities of which they had heard so much—such were the first scientific travellers from Protestant England, Germany, and America. But it may truly be said that it is the present age which has most keenly and deeply entered into the feeling inculcated by the Prophet and exemplified by Nehemiah. As in other branches of knowledge, so in matters connected with sacred history, there

never has been a time in which the duty and advantage of investigating things to the bottom—of going down till we reach the rock, and searching till we reach the native spring in the well—has been so fully grasped as in this century. It is so in regard to the letter of the Sacred Books. Never before has there been such a keen and conscientious wish to learn exactly what was the original text handed down to us from the first ages—to compare manuscript with manuscript, not content with the loose superficial knowledge in which our fathers acquiesced for one thousand years implicitly, for three hundred years almost implicitly. It is so in regard to the authorship and composition of the Sacred Books. Instead of the dull uniform level on which earlier centuries of the Church placed every sacred writer, without inquiring as to the time, or order, or style of any of them, we have been gradually, and in our own time more actively than in any time before, learning to trace out, so to speak, the natural inequalities of the soil—to track the different hands engaged in the texture of the different books—to detect when the sacred writer speaks in verse, when in prose, when in figure, when in plain speech—to whom and for whom he wrote—by what atmosphere and influence each word is coloured; in short, to make out, as the Epistle to

the Hebrews teaches us, what were "the sundry times and divers manners" by which God in time past spoke to our fathers by the Prophets. And so it is in regard to the Sacred Land, the Holy Places. A great divine in the earlier half of this century expressed his hope that the same research and investigation which had been applied to the classical literature of Greece and Rome would be applied to the sacred literature of Judea. That has now been done—sometimes with startling, more often with most fruitful and beneficent results. But we also may long that the same research which has been applied to the soil of Greece and Rome should be applied to the soil of Judea. Three hundred years ago all that Christians really cared to know were the few spots to which pilgrimages could be made, without inquiring whether the traditions which supported them were true or false. Then came the eager desire to know something of the general aspect of the Land of Promise. A new instinct, a new craving seemed to be awakened. Men began to ask what was the appearance of those blessed shores by the lake of Genesareth, and of those scenes of the divine parables, which no pilgrim ever visited, no theologian ever described—to learn some of the features which should explain the connection of the stirring

deeds of the warriors of Israel with the mountains and valleys where they took place—something which should tell us why this land was above all others fitted to be the Home of the Chosen People —the Cradle of the Child of Bethlehem. This, our age has to some extent endeavoured to supply by its travellers, beginning with that devoted explorer from the churches of North America (Dr. Robinson), who, first of all the thousands who had visited those sacred scenes, had his ears and eyes open to hear and to see what really was to be heard and seen in connection with sacred topography. And now has come the moment, when it has been perceived that we cannot rest satisfied unless we apply the same principle to the actual soil of Palestine that we have already applied to its sacred books, to its sacred writers, to its general aspect—that we have also already applied to the soil of Pompeii and Herculaneum, the forum of Rome, the mounds of Nineveh, the tombs of Egypt. We have been called upon, with an energy worthy of the cause, to go down literally to the rock out of which the Holy Land and the Holy City are formed, and to the springs deep within their sacred wells and pits, that have fed the life of the chosen people. We are called upon with Nehemiah to go, in spite of all difficulty, in and out of the broken

walls—down into the depths of the Kedron Valley —deep into the recesses of the dragon-well—high into the gate of the King's Pool. Our companions may be few—the beast that is under us may hardly find room to pass—but we are not fulfilling the mission of our age so long as we allow any hole or corner of that land or city to remain unexplored, any stone unturned, that can throw light on the history of that Book which the Coronation service truly calls "the most valuable thing that this world affords."

I have thus gone over the grounds of this appeal, because, to a certain extent, it explains why it is that, after so much has been said about Palestine, so much remains to be done, and because it shows us how the desire of going more deeply into the subject is part of that general instinct which God's providence has called forth in the heart of mankind through the gradual growth of ages, and how ungrateful we should be if we did not give it full vent in the study of a land to which we owe more, and which is more bound up with our best and holiest affections, than any other land on earth.

And now, as one is sometimes asked what special results may be expected, I will mention three definite points. They shall be taken from Jerusalem, because it is there that the most interesting

results may be expected ; because it is there that those who are engaged under the distinguished officer who directs the work are now employed ; because there, whatever may be done elsewhere by private means, it is only by such contributions as this fund may supply that we can hope to see anything accomplished.

1. There is one monument belonging to the Old Testament, which, if it was found, could be at once identified beyond the possibility of mistake : which does unquestionably exist, and which, if it were found, would clear up many other questions of the old topography. I mean the Royal Sepulchre of David and of the kings of Judah. Just for a moment reflect on what this was. By a singular privilege granted to David, and to his race alone, he and his descendants were buried, not like all other Jews, outside the city walls, but within them. They were laid, doubtless, like the rest of their countrymen, in caves or cells hewn out of the rocky hill on which the city of David stood. David would be laid in the central, or innermost cell, and round about him, on each side, would be ranged the successive kings of Judah, who, with very few exceptions, were buried in the same cavern. "They slept with their fathers," as the Scriptures express it, "each king lying in glory, every one in his own house." Within the

walls, therefore, of the city of David,* wherever that be, that catacomb, that royal vault, doubtless still exists. Hewn, as it must have been, out of the living limestone rock, it is one of the few monuments of the Jewish monarchy that is indestructible. Its size, and the number of sepulchral cells, would enable us to identify it at once, and, if found, it would enable us to fix with certainty the position of all that hangs on the exact arrangement of the precincts of the city of David. No spot that has yet been called by that name answers to the description—neither the so-called Tombs of the Kings, outside the town, which a lively French traveller has laboured to claim as the sacred place, nor the Mussulman shrine of David, which has no extended catacomb to show, such as must have existed in the case of the real sepulchre. The last time it was seen by mortal eyes was when Herod the Great broke into it for its treasures. Is it not worth hoping that it may be reserved for our age to see it once more—that original of all royal consecrated burial-places, the first model of St. Denys, and the Escurial, and Westminster Abbey? We may conceive the interest

* It is just possible that by "the city of David" in the context, may be meant Bethlehem. (See De Saulcy, "Voyage dans la Terre Sainte.") But if this be so, it is a point which can only be ascertained by excavation at Jerusalem.

with which, if so be, in those far distant ages when the traveller shall survey the ruins of our own great city from the broken arches of London Bridge, he shall then, in exploring the accumulated encumberments of centuries, dig below the surface, and find, far beneath his feet, the remains of the Plantagenet kings gathered round the shrine of the Confessor, and the vaults of the Tudors and Stuarts under the fallen chapel of Henry VII. Such, but surely of far deeper interest, would be the moment when the tools of our explorers shall strike on the rocky cavern, and there behold the dark corners where once lay the bones of David and his wise son—of Asa and Jehoshaphat—and of the good high-priest Jehoiada, alone of humble origin buried amongst the kings: the branches, so to speak, the withered branches of that genealogical tree of the root of Jesse, which had adorned the opening pages of the New Testament, and figured in the glorious windows of so many a Christian cathedral.

2. It is well known that the point in Jerusalem which for centuries attracted the enthusiasm of Christendom, was the Holy Sepulchre—the supposed sepulchre in which our Lord was laid. Doubtless of late years this enthusiasm has abated. Even at Jerusalem it is felt by intelligent Christians that He is not there—He is risen; and it has been

the privilege of our own time to feel that the scenes of His life and teaching on the shores of the Lake of Genesareth ought to be as dear to us, or even dearer, than the rocky cave which for three short days was sanctified by His lifeless body. Yet still the amount of traditional interest which gathers around the Holy Sepulchre is considerable. There is the fact that for it Constantine built the earliest Christian church, and Richard Cœur de Lion spent his reign in arms in a vain crusade, and St. Louis died in fruitless exile and captivity. There is the fact that for questions arising out of its repair the blood of Frenchmen and Englishmen and Russians was spilt in our day on the shores of Balaclava and within the walls of Sebastopol. These considerations always compel us to ask the question whether the spot which is shown as such is indeed the actual sepulchre which it claims to be, or whether here, as elsewhere, some of the fiercest struggles of the Christian world have been fought for an innocent, but unreal fiction. This is a question which, it may be, can never be fully solved. Of the sepulchre of the Lord, as of the sepulchre of Moses it may be true—"that no man knoweth unto this day." But if we are ever to approach to its solution it will be by such excavations as this Exploration Fund alone can carry on. There is one thing, and

one only, that we know about the real site of the Holy Sepulchre—that it was *near* and just *outside* the city walls. If, therefore, we can ascertain by digging deep enough (and we can ascertain by that only) whether the place now called the Holy Sepulchre is inside or outside the walls, we shall have done all that can be done towards the settlement of the question. If it be *outside* the old walls, then it may be the place. Then there is nothing in the nature of things to prevent us from believing that Constantine was guided to the real spot, and that the Crusaders fought for a real tomb. If, on the other hand, it be *inside* the walls, then the question is at an end. The place will always be interesting as the scene of the thousand pilgrimages which have been made to it, but it will have no connection with Christ's death or resurrection. For it, as far as this is concerned, no crusade need ever again be fought, no Crimean war roused, no eager controversies rage between theologians and geographers, who have hitherto spent so many futile words in discussing a problem of which the key lies beneath their feet, if they will but dig deep enough to find it. For the sake of Peace, therefore, and for the sake of Truth, which is the mother of Peace, let us do what in us lies to fix this one only certainty that can be fixed where all else is uncertain.

3. There is one more point that I will mention. It has been hitherto one great interest of Palestine that whilst the sacred localities of buildings are lost or concealed, the natural features both of the cities and of the country are preserved. But in Jerusalem the natural features themselves are lost under the immense accumulation of ruins. The hills, the valleys, the springs of the old Jerusalem lie thirty or forty feet below the surface. The very rock from which it was hewn, the very pit from which it was digged, the very fountains from which it was fed, have vanished from our view. These, the still living witnesses of those great events, we can still recover; we can still, if we go deep enough, arrive at the streets which David trod, along which Athaliah fled, the actual cliff which Joab climbed, the spring within the Temple vault from which Ezekiel, and a greater than Ezekiel, drew their vivid imagery, the true likeness, if not the reality, of the Via Dolorosa, which now is nowhere, and of which no semblance of the form or fashion can be even imagined.

Three such discoveries have been made within the last year, which at once give us new glimpses into the outward appearance of the ancient city that may lodge henceforth in our minds as part of the picture that forms a background to the

sacred history. Close to the temple there was found, some thirty years ago, by the famous American traveller (Dr. Robinson) whom I mentioned before, the spring of a gigantic arch. This was full of interest, but it was still disputed what it might be—whether belonging to a vast bridge, or to a buttress, or to some unknown adjunct to the Temple walls. Now the mystery is solved. All along the valley beneath it, can be found lying below the accumulated soil the stones of the succession of arches, which show that it was part of a stupendous viaduct across the valley between the two hills, which henceforth we must figure to ourselves as one of the features that must have crossed the view of the Apostles and their Master at every turn of their passage to and from the Temple. Another point is the discovery of a stream of water, that "which flowed through the midst of the land," through the great central thoroughfare of Jerusalem—buried, like the Ty-burn or the Fleet of our own capital, deep under the masses of stone and earth, and which we now know must have been one of the natural boundaries of the interior of the city. A third reveals to us, for the first time, the impressive grandeur of the heights on which the city and the Temple stood. We now know, as never before, the strange and stupendous height

of those Temple walls, half stone, half rock, 120 feet high, down which Josephus looked with dizzy head, and which he has described in language, hitherto deemed to be exaggerated, but now seen to be literally exact—which illustrates, with a new and startling force, the scene in which the Tempter points to the depths below the Temple towers, as only to be contemplated when sustained by angelic hands.

There is much beside on which we might dwell. But I have confined myself to what immediately presses. Do not let it be said that an enterprise set on foot by the energy of a single Englishman has failed through the indifference of England. Never before was such an opportunity in our hands ; never again is it likely to be offered to us. The men are on the spot. The work is understood. The Imperial Government of the East is favourable. If we had but one-tenth of the zeal of our forefathers in this matter, we might possess Palestine, in a sense far more true than that in which they ever could have possessed it. If we miss this opportunity, depend upon it that we shall lament it afterwards, and seek to repair it by spending far more upon it than is now asked of us. Let each reflect on what he can devote to this excellent cause.

Look at what has been done for Palestine in France by the generosity and zeal of one French nobleman. As devout as he was generous, and as eager for scientific discovery as he was devout, the Duke de Luynes, who died last year, to the great regret of his countrymen, has left an example behind which Englishmen might well follow—the proof that religious men ought not to fear truth, wheresoever and by whomsoever discovered; the proof that in this age men can still be found who can spend their noble fortunes more nobly than on themselves, in the promotion of public objects, on sacred art and sacred fact, on the rock and on the pit, whence they and we alike were hewn and digged.

EXTRACT FROM THE ORIGINAL PROSPECTUS OF THE SOCIETY.

No country should be of so much interest to us as that in which the documents of our Faith were written, and the momentous events they describe enacted. At the same time, no country more urgently requires illustration. The face of the landscape, the climate, the productions, the manners, dress, and modes of life of its inhabitants, differ in so many material respects from those of the western world, that without an accurate knowledge of them, it is not too much to say, the outward form and complexion of the events and much of the significance of the records must remain more or less obscure. Even to a casual traveller in the Holy Land the Bible becomes, in its form, and therefore to some extent in its substance, a new book. Many an allusion which hitherto had no meaning, or had lain unnoticed, starts into prominence and throws a light over a whole passage. It is not to be expected that the modes of life and manners of the ancient Israelites will be revealed by any discovery of monuments in the same fulness that those of the Egyptians and Assyrians have been. But who can doubt that if the same intelligence, zeal, knowledge, and outlay were applied to the exploration of Palestine that have recently been brought to bear on Halicarnassus, Carthage, Cyrene—places without a single sacred association and with little bearing on the Bible—the result would be a great accession to our knowledge of the successive inhabitants of Syria—Canaanite, Israelite, Roman?

The Palestine Exploration Fund is applied to the purposes of investigating the Holy Land by employing competent persons to examine the following points:

1. *Archæology.*—Jerusalem alone furnishes an ample field in this department. What is above ground will be accurately known when the present survey is completed; and below the surface much remains to be discovered. The tombs of the Kings on Mount Zion—the real extent of the Temple enclosure—the site of the Tower of Antonia—of the Palace of Herod—of the Pool of Bethesda—the position of the towers of Hippicus and Psephinus—the spring and conduit of Hezekiah—are all awaiting excavation; and it is not too much to anticipate that every foot in depth of the "sixty feet of rubbish" on which the city stands, will yield interesting and important materials for the Archæologist. And beyond the Holy City the country is full of sites which cannot fail amply to repay examination.

2. *Manners and Customs.*—A work is urgently required which shall do for the Holy Land what Mr. Lane's "Modern Egyptians" has done for Egypt—describe in a systematic and exhaustive order with clear and exact minuteness the manners, habits, rites, and language of the present inhabitants, with engravings intended like his "not to embellish the pages, but to explain the text." Many of the ancient and peculiar customs of Palestine are fast vanishing before the increasing tide of Western manners, and in a short time the exact meaning of many things which find their correspondences in the Bible will have perished. There are frequent references to these things in the books of travellers, and they have recently formed the subject of more than one entire work; but nothing sufficiently accurate or systematic has been done. It can only be accomplished by the lengthened residence of a thoroughly competent person.

3. *Topography.*—Of the coast-line of Palestine we now possess an accurate map in the recent Admiralty Charts. What is wanted is a survey which when we advance inland should give the position of the principal points throughout the country with equal accuracy. If these were fixed, the intermediate spots and the smaller places could be filled in with comparative ease and certainty. In connection with the topography is the accurate ascertainment of the levels of the various points. The elevation of Jerusalem and the depression of the Dead Sea are already provided for by the liberality of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society;* but the level of the Sea of Galilee (on which depends our knowledge of the true fall of the Jordan) is still uncertain within no less than 300 feet—as are other spots of almost equal moment.

The course of the ancient roads, and their coincidence with the modern tracks, has never been examined with the attention it deserves, considering its importance in the investigation of the history.

The principle on which the modern territorial boundaries are drawn, and the towns and villages allotted between one district and another, would probably throw light on the course of boundaries between the tribes and the distribution of the villages, which form the most puzzling point in the otherwise clear specifications of the Book of Joshua.

4. *Geology.*—Of this we are in ignorance of almost every detail. The valley of the Jordan and basin of the Dead Sea is geologically one of the most remarkable on the earth's surface. To use the words of Sir Roderick Murchison, "it is the key to the whole of the geology of the district." Its Biblical interest is equally great. To name but one point. The decision of the question whether any volcanic changes have occurred round the margin of the lake within the historical period, may throw a new aspect over the whole narrative of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

5. *Natural Sciences—Botany, Zoology, Meteorology.*—These are at present but very imperfectly known, while the recent investigations of Mr. Tristram, limited as they necessarily were, show that researches are likely to furnish results of no common scientific interest. Naturalist after naturalist devotes himself for years to the forests of South America, or the rivers of Africa.

* See Sir Henry James's letter to the "Times," January 28, 1865.

Why should we not have some of the same energy and ability applied to the correct description of the lilies and cedars, the lions, eagles, foxes, and ravens of the Holy Land?

It will perhaps be said that many of the points above enumerated have been already examined—that Robinson, Stanley, Rosen, and others have done much in the department of topography—that Hooker, and more recently Tristram, have reported on the botany—that Roth and Tristram have brought home shells, fish, birds, and eggs—that the researches of M. Lartet on the geology of the Dead Sea, and those of the Duc de Luynes, De Vogüé, and De Saulcy on archæology, are on the eve of publication. This is true; but without intending to detract from the usefulness or the credit of the labours of these eminent men, it is sufficient to observe that their researches have been partial and isolated, and their results in too many cases discrepant with each other. What this Fund proposes is an expedition composed of thoroughly competent persons in each branch of research, with perfect command of funds and time, and with all possible appliances and facilities, who should produce a report on Palestine which might be accepted by all parties as a trustworthy and thoroughly satisfactory document.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to become the Patron of the Association, and to contribute to its funds.

THE Society publishes for its subscribers the letters and plans sent home by Lieutenant Warren, R.E., now in charge of the works. The Society has also published a series of photographs, which can be obtained by subscribers and others.

Subscriptions are received by W. Besant, Esq., Secretary to the Society, at the Union Bank, Charing Cross Branch, 4, Pall Mall East; and at Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.

All information on the work of the Society, the papers, plans, photographs, &c., can be obtained by application to the Secretary, at the Society's Office, 9, Pall Mall East.

EXPLORATION OF THE HOLY LAND.

THE Edinburgh Committee of the Palestine Exploration Society respectfully and earnestly solicit the attention of the Scottish public to the following statement of the object and operations of that Society. They are convinced that these need only to be known to secure for the Society the liberal support of the intelligent and religious community they have now the honour to address.

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND has been established for the purpose of thoroughly, systematically, and scientifically exploring the Holy Land. More particularly, the ends contemplated by it are:—

1. An accurate Topographical Survey of the country, so as to fix localities and distances, and furnish a correct description of the general aspect of the country.

2. The pursuit of Archæological Researches by means of Excavations; Copying of Inscriptions; making Plans of Ancient Edifices and Ruins; taking Accurate Photographs of Monuments and other objects of antiquarian interest, etc.

3. The observing and describing of the Flora, Fauna, Geology, and Meteorology of the country.

4. The collecting of authentic information as to the Manners, Customs, and Traditions of the Native Population of Palestine.

The importance of such an undertaking can hardly be over-estimated, and will be readily appreciated by all who are interested in the study of Scripture. There is no country in the world to which a deeper and more widely diffused interest attaches than to Palestine, or the Holy Land. To its histories and traditions, Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans alike revert with reverential regard. From it have emanated influences which, more potently than any others, have moulded the character of modern civilization; and on it have been transacted events to which all believers in Christianity attach an importance such as no transient or sublunary interest can measure. In consequence of this it is a country to which the eyes and hearts of multitudes have been earnestly turned for centuries, and to visit which has often been regarded as the consummation of the highest earthly wish.

And yet it is a country of which we know but very little from actual exploration,—less than we know of Greece, of Egypt, and even of ancient Assyria and Babylonia. Hitherto no attempt has been made to survey it on a large scale, or with scientific accuracy. Until very lately we cannot be said to have possessed a thoroughly reliable Map of any part of Palestine; and it is only through the efforts of the Palestine Exploration Society, following up what was done by the Ordnance Survey, that materials for such a Map of the whole country now exist. Obscurity hangs over the sites of many of its famous places: its Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Physical Geography, have been but very imperfectly described; even the customs and habits of the people now occupying its soil have been only partially surveyed; and of the treasures that may lie hid under the masses of ruins that stud its surface, hardly any exploration worthy of the name had, up to a very recent period, been so much as attempted.

OPERATIONS.

The Society commenced their operations in 1866, having been fortunate enough to secure the services of Captain Wilson of the Ordnance Survey, and of Lieutenant Anderson of the Royal Engineers. Since these gentlemen have returned to this country, they have been succeeded in Palestine by Lieutenant Warren, R.E., with whom are associated two non-commissioned officers of the Engineers.

To detail all that these distinguished officers have accomplished for the carrying out of the designs of the Palestine Exploration Fund, is impossible within the limits of this paper. Some of the more important results of their labours, however, may be noticed.

It is chiefly in the departments of Topography and Archæology that the expedition has as yet been able to accomplish much. But the results obtained here are most important. Many objects of Archæological interest have been discovered or examined,—such as ancient buildings, works of art, domestic utensils, MSS., etc.; and of many of these, as well as of existing costumes, scenes, and characters, accurate photographs have been taken, to the number of 343.* What Captain Wilson did for Western Palestine, Lieutenant Warren has done for nearly the rest of Palestine. He has thoroughly surveyed the Philistine plain, as far south as Gaza; and the district between and including the Jordan valley, and the backbone of the country from the Dead Sea to Kurn Surtabeh, in all about 2300 square miles; so that already materials for almost an entire, complete, and accurate Map of the country have been provided,—of itself a result of unspeakable value.

* These photographs are for sale at the price of 1s. 6d. each to non-subscribers, and of 1s. to subscribers to the Fund. By the purchase of these, or a selection from them, those interested in the object may promote it, while they gratify themselves. The photographs can he seen, and orders for copies received, at the office of Messrs W. & A. K. Johnston, 4 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

In Western Palestine several places of much interest have been satisfactorily or probably identified,—Capernaum with Tell Hum; Chorazin with Kerazeh; Gergasa with Khersa; a locality between Khersa and Wady Fik, as the scene of the destruction of the herd of swine; the ruins of a city on Tell Harah, as the long sought for Hazor, 'the head of all the kingdoms' of North Palestine conquered by Joshua (Josh. xi. 10); besides other spots of less interest and importance. During the past year the researches of the explorers have been principally directed to Jerusalem. Having fortunately obtained the sanction of the authorities, Lieutenant Warren has made extensive excavations, chiefly with the view of determining the original topography of the Temple Hill. Around this and the Sepulchre of Christ, the crowning interest of the Holy City centres; and the just determination of the former will go far to settle the position of the latter. From these excavations results of a most important kind have flowed. It is not too much to say that already the allusions in the Bible to the Temple localities, and the detailed description of Josephus, are, in consequence of what Mr Warren has brought to light, read by us with new intelligence and increased evidence of their correctness. It has been discovered that the south wall of the Haram, which rises to a height of 80 feet above the present surface, descends, through a mass of *debris*, 53 feet below it, and so originally stood upwards of 130 feet in height above its foundation on the rock. It has also been made apparent that on this side the wall must have presented an unbroken front of 1000 feet in length. We can now understand how the sacred writers should have spoken so enthusiastically of the walls and bulwarks of the Sacred City; and the language of Josephus no longer sounds extravagant when he says, 'that if any one looked down from the top of the battlements into the valley he would be giddy, while his

sight could not reach to such an immense depth.' (Ant. xv. 2, 5.) Further researches of Mr Warren have gone to show the probable existence of a ravine intersecting the Temple Hill to the north of the Kubbet-es-Sakhra or Dome of the Rock—a discovery, the importance of which, if confirmed, can hardly be over-estimated as respects the determination of the localities most deeply interesting to the reader of the New Testament, as well as respects the just understanding of the description of the Jewish historian.

It is impossible to detail here the exact nature and stages of Lieutenant Warren's researches. Suffice it to say, that no words can too strongly express the zeal, intelligence, and perseverance with which these have been conducted in the face of manifold difficulties, often with serious risks and with very imperfect apparatus. From what has been already achieved, there is every reason to hope that if Lieutenant Warren is only adequately sustained by the needful means from this country, he will accomplish a work that shall solve problems as to the site of the Holy Places, which have perplexed the most earnest inquirers for centuries, and enable us to read many parts of the Bible in a clearer light and with a fresh interest. To cite the words of Mr Grove, the Honorary Secretary to the Fund: —'Extend to the other parts of the city the researches here [at the Temple Hill] begun, and the sites of the Temple, Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre, the Pool of Bethesda, will be problems no longer.'*

These researches at Jerusalem are of such supreme interest that the other operations of the exploration have been, for the meantime, in a great measure suspended. It is necessary to go on immediately with the works already begun at Jerusalem, not only because the nature of these works themselves is such as to render any interruption of them hazardous, but because we know not how long

* Letter in the *Times* of November 14.

the present favourable opportunity may last. Some very slight circumstance might occur to awaken the easily excited jealousy of the rulers and the people of the country, so as to render it impossible for the exploration to go on; and it is therefore of the utmost importance to make the best use of the opportunity which has fortunately occurred, so long as it lasts. Should these operations be suspended now, there is no human probability of their being resumed for many years; and in this case, all that has been ascertained will only leave us with the tantalising specimen of a treasure we have been precluded from appropriating.

Operations such as those in which Mr Warren and his assistants are engaged, are necessarily costly. It is estimated that in order to complete the exploration of the Temple Hill alone, the sum of at least £2000 will be required. Is that too large a sum to ask from this great, wealthy, and religious nation? Could not Scotland alone raise it with the utmost ease? A contribution of 12s. from each congregation in Scotland would furnish more than the sum required. Even the congregations in Edinburgh and Glasgow alone could do it, by contributing on an average £8 each. Shall this be asked in vain for an object of such surpassing interest?

Did no importance attach to this enterprise but such as arises from its simply *historical* and *scientific* bearings, it might be expected that in an enlightened community it would meet with adequate support. But when to this is added its importance in a *religious* aspect,—from its bearing on the illustration of the Bible, and the early history of Christianity,—its promoters may surely confidently appeal for support to a Bible-loving and Christian people like that which they now address. Our religion is peculiarly distinguished from all others by the *historical* basis on which it rests. It has not sprung out of 'cunningly devised myths,' but out of *facts* that were done in certain localities

on this earth's surface, and with these localities the facts themselves stand inseparably associated. This not merely casts an interest over these localities that is intense, but it renders a full and accurate knowledge of these localities, with all their pertinents, essential to a thorough intelligence of the facts, and a deep-seated conviction of their reality. It is such a knowledge that the Palestine Exploration Society desire to supply to the Christian world. Is it possible that for such an object they shall appeal to their fellow Christians in vain?

The Committee address themselves with special earnestness to the clergy of all denominations for sympathy and help in this undertaking. To them it especially belongs to encourage and further such an object. As scholars, as students of science, as interested in the progress of all useful knowledge, and especially as men whose business it is to understand and to expound the Bible, this should come home to them as a subject of vital interest, and secure from them a ready, energetic, and persevering advocacy. By bringing it before the attention of their congregations, as they know best how to do, they may render most valuable aid to this enterprise, and give a fresh impulse to an undertaking which is fraught with the most important consequences.

The Fund is under the management of a Committee in London, comprising Members of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen of all denominations, eminent men of science, and leading members of different sections of the mercantile community. It is wholly dependant on voluntary contributions for its support. It has received the patronage and support of Her Majesty the Queen, as well as of several distinguished persons in the church, and among the nobility and gentry of the country. But unless the general community rally round it and lend it their aid, it is feared the work so auspiciously begun must be relinquished.

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Publication 5

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

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STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

The results of the first expedition, conducted by Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Anderson, of the Royal Engineers, in 1865-66, led the Committee on the return of these officers to recommend that a serious exploration of Jerusalem by means of excavations, wherever they might be desirable or possible, should be commenced as soon as the necessary funds could be raised. They then said—(see *Statement of Progress, July* 23, 1866), that "although at Jerusalem it would be difficult to obtain permission to disturb the surface of the Haram Area, researches might, under the authority of a vizierial letter, be made in the vaults, cisterns, and passages, below the surface; excavations might easily be made outside its limits to determine the character of its western wall, north of the Mahkameh; others might be made to ascertain the natural features of the ground between the Ecce Homo Arch and St. Stephen's Gate, and between the Jaffa Gate and the Bab es-Silsileh of the Haram; in the Muristan, or Hospital of St. John, south of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, for traces of the second wall; and in front of the Damascus Gate, where there is an old gateway. In the vaults of the Haram enclosure the western wall of the 'triple passage' might be uncovered, the two ancient doorways in the passage under El Aksa opened, the course of the curious passages discovered by Mons. de Saulcy, in front of the 'triple gateway' traced out, and several cisterns, which appear to have been originally constructed for other purposes, examined. Such excavations, however, would be of little use unless made on a large scale, and for this it would be necessary, in most cases, to purchase or rent houses covering interesting sites, and to incur considerable additional expense for compensation and *bakhshish* to the landowners and others, and for the timber necessary to protect the houses in the neighbourhood of the excavations. In fact, no serious explorations in the Holy City itself should be commenced without a large sum

in hand; but the Committee have determined to undertake them as soon as the money can be raised, and they trust that when the intimate connection of the investigation with scenes and events so dear to every student of the Bible is considered, and the good prospect there is of success, if judiciously planned, and carried out with system and liberality, there will be no want of funds."

The Committee, in the spring of 1867, felt themselves justified in beginning this most important work, and having secured the services of Lieutenant Charles Warren, R.E., they sent him out with instructions as definite as, from the nature of the work, could be given, but as general as the delicacy and the importance of the enterprise required.

It appears to the Committee that the time has now arrived when their subscribers and friends might fairly ask for an account of the funds that have been placed at their disposal, and of the results which have been gained to the cause of archæology and biblical illustration. Pending the preparation of a full and complete account, the Committee beg to offer the subscribers of the Fund the following brief statement.

And first, they feel that, in presence of the great diversity of opinion on the sacred sites, they must once again assure the subscribers that their object has been completely to avoid and discourage any attempt to confirm or attack theories of their own or of others. The work with which they are entrusted by the society is, simply, so far as Jerusalem is concerned, an attempt to read the history of the past buildings in the ruins which lie under the modern city. The simple facts which Lieutenant Warren sends home are by the Committee published for the information of the members of the society and the public at large.

A vizierial letter was procured through Ayoobya Howadjee, giving permission to excavate anywhere except within the actual precincts of the Haram Area. Here, where excavations would be of such immense importance, Lieutenant Warren was forbidden to dig at all. But round the Haram Area, at the foot of the external walls, and in all other parts of Jerusalem, free permission was accorded him to sink shafts.

Lieutenant Warren arrived in Jerusalem, February 17th, 1867. Without loss of time he commenced by exploring the passages found by M. de Saulcy in the south wall of the Haram Area.

He has continued at Jerusalem, with the exception of a brief visit to England in the spring of last year, ever since. His party consisted originally of Sergeant Birtles, R.E., Corporals Duncan and Hanson, and a band of fellahin engaged for the excavations.

Sergeant Birtles, who has proved a most efficient and zealous assistant, was sent home early in 1868 on sick leave, but has since returned to his work. Corporal Duncan unfortunately died in August last, and it was found necessary by Lieutenant Warren to send Corporal Hanson home. The party was reinforced in September, by four more men from the Royal Engineers—one of whom having returned invalided, there now remains a staff of four sappers to assist Lieutenant Warren.

Guided mainly by his own judgment, Lieutenant Warren has sunk shafts in most of the spots which offered any promise of discovery. Some of these have been fruitful in results; a few have been abandoned as useless. For a com-

plete description of these shafts and their results, the Committee refer their subscribers to the published letters of Lieutenant Warren. A few particulars of the most important excavations are here appended.

In the Muristan, four shafts were sunk, in order to find, if possible, traces of the second wall. None were found. A system of tanks, two vaulted chambers, and traces of a colonnade were discovered there, with "nothing but confusion in the shape of old walls running at each other." Rock was found at the north-east, at a depth of 70 ft.

At the Damascus Gate, also one of the places proposed to him by the Committee, a very ancient wall was found, 10 ft. 6 in. in thickness, built with bevelled stones, similar to those of the Wailing Place. The wall, however, was probably built out of old materials, for stones of more recent date were found among them, and at the foot of the wall lay a stone with a Templar's cross on it. Lieutenant Warren conjectures the wall to have been built by the Knights of St. John, who lived near this place; the Church of St. Stephen, and the "Asnerie," or "Donkey House," used for the reception of the pilgrims, and conducted between Jerusalem and Jaffa by the knights.

The south wall of the Haram Area, and the rock on which it stands, are practically traced through the whole length of 1,000 ft. Plan No. 14 gives the result of Lieutenant Warren's work. It will be seen that at one point, the lowest point in the wall, which marks the course of the Tyropœon Valley, the rock was reached at a depth of 85 ft. below the surface of the ground. At this point a passage was found running south, which Lieutenant Warren explored for a considerable distance.

The most noticeable things about this subterranean wall are the enormous height and extent which it must have presented when fully exposed, and the regularity with which it is built. Lieutenant Warren remarks, "The character of that portion of the masonry concealed below the ground, is, on the whole, similar to that of the well-known stones at the Wailing Place and other spots above ground." On a level with the sill of the Triple Gate, and the highest point of the rock, a course of masonry 600 ft. in length, which is of larger stones than the rest, ending in a corner-stone at the south-east angle heavier than any other stone yet found. (See Letter 28 and Plan 16.) The Single Gate is on a lower level than the Triple Gate, and is believed by Lieutenant Warren to be of modern construction. At the lowest point of the south-east angle the wall is of *mezzeh*, and is very soft and decayed. The corner-stone is apparently let into the rock about two ft. This stone is well dressed and has an ordinary marginal draft at top of about four inches; it appears above the rock for about two ft. in height. On the fifth course from the bottom three letters were found, each about four inches high, put in with red paint, apparently with a brush. (See Letter 34.) Different marks were found on another stone. Lieutenant Warren suggests that these were quarry marks. They are now in the hands of gentlemen competent to pronounce upon them.

It is remarkable that the *débris* resting against the wall at this angle is composed of stone chippings, mixed with "some black stuff looking like charred or decomposed wood," and that the layers of the *débris* slope at the spot examined in *towards* the Haram Wall, instead of *away* from it.

Continuing to the east of the wall and following its line, the plan will be

observed to show that the Kedron no longer runs in its ancient bed. Lieutenant Warren has found that the river has been lifted 40 ft. high and 20 ft. to east by the accumulation of *débris*—this not being of vegetable matter, the action of time on the rock, or the deposits of successive rainy seasons, but stone chippings, forming a sloping bank with an inclination of about 30° and a height of 60 to 100 ft.

That this mass of *débris* is of comparatively recent date is proved, independently of its material, by the finding of a masonry wall at the lowest point. It is an obvious inference that people would not build so far down in the valley, except at a time when Jerusalem was thickly inhabited, that is, not before some time in the succession of Jewish kings. No date can, however, be assigned to the wall.

On the west side of the Haram Arch, near what is known as "Wilson's Arch," the large arch first discovered by Dr. Barclay, Lieutenant Warren has made a discovery of the greatest importance, of a vast system of vaults and subterranean chambers (Plan 17). To use his own words—

"At some early period—I will leave those learned in history to determine the date—there appears to have existed, near the present causeway, some important buildings by the Haram Wall, but no communication with the Haram at its present level: when it was arranged to connect Mount Zion with Mount Moriah, these buildings appear to have been arched over from wall to wall, and then again arch upon arch was built until a sufficient height was obtained to give a sloping road from Zion to Moriah, at a height of 120 feet over the lowest part of the valley. At first this causeway was apparently only 20 ft. wide, and fresh houses seem to have been built on either side. At some later period it was found necessary to widen the causeway, by adding another on the nether side, of a similar width, and again the old houses appear to have been built over, which may account for the different spaces of the arches running side by side. The causeway was thus about 40 ft. wide, and reached to within 42 ft. of the Haram Wall; the intervening space being bridged over by one handsome arch, which still exists, and is generally called after Captain Wilson.

"As time rolled on, it seems that this upper causeway was insufficient, and a secret passage was made south of the causeway, and alongside of it; this passage is about 12 ft. wide and 14 ft. high. It has a fine arch turned over it, and appears to have been used for bringing troops from the west of the city to the Temple: the lower part of it may also have been used for conveying water to the Temple. To the south of this passage other vaults appear to exist, which we have not yet been able to examine. The street from the Jaffa Gate now passes over this passage, and the houses are built over the vaults on either side. Some suppose that this passage led from Herod's Palace to the Temple: however—whatever it may have been—it is very necessary that we should find out whence it comes, as it appears to be in connection with the first wall of Jerusalem, though whether it comes from the Jaffa Gate, or the north-west angle of the city, is yet to be discovered."*

Excavations and examinations have been made at the Well of Gihon, the cave between St. Stephen's and Damascus Gates, the Church of England Cemetery, the Vineyard of the Palace and the Cœnaculum, without any important results.

* See Report of Meeting held at Willis's Rooms, June 11, 1868.

A great deal of interesting work has been carried on in connection with the water supply of the city. The following extract from Lieutenant Warren's letters will show the nature of the work (see Letter 29):

"The hill which is generally called Ophel, extends in a southerly direction from Mount Moriah, gradually sloping down through a horizontal distance of 2,000 ft., until it becomes lost at the Pool of Siloam. Its highest point, near the 'Triple Gate,' is 300 ft. above its foot at the Siloam Pool; it is bounded on the east by the Kedron, and on the west and south by the Tyropœon Valley, these two valleys meeting at the pool. The descent into the valley of the Kedron is very steep (about 30 deg.), and the natural surface of the rock is covered up by *débris* from 10 to 50 ft. in height.

"About the centre of the Ophel hill, to the east, in the Kedron, is the Fountain of the Virgin, an intermittent spring whose waters communicate with the Siloam Pool by means of a rock-cut canal running in a serpentine course through the hill. About three-quarters of the way up the hill, due west from the Virgin's Fount, is a vault running north and south, the crown of which is 22 ft. below the present surface of the slope. This vault spans a chasm or cutting in the rock, and the springing is from the rock; the chasm, when discovered, was over 40 ft. deep, and beyond that depth was filled up with *débris*; it, and the vault also, is 8 ft. wide; the arch was originally semicircular, but is now very much distorted. The length of the arch is about 11 ft., but 4 ft. farther to the south the vault is open, the roof being self-supporting, earth and stones, and is in a very dangerous condition. It appears that the southern wall, on which the voussoirs overlapped, has given way and fallen into the chasm, taking with it a quantity of rubbish from several feet above the crown of the arch at the south end; the voussoirs here project irregularly, and a slight fall of rubbish from above them would probably displace one of them, and thus cause a further fall, and so the arch would collapse.

"Some time in June, or July, or August, a fall of stones took place, when the work was not going on. It is not apparent at present in what manner the vault was reached from the outside, but it is likely that there was an entrance through the southern wall which has been described as having fallen.

"About 17 ft. 9 in. below the crown of the arch at the north side is the commencement of a sloping rock-cut passage leading N.E. by E. The earth has been cleared out, and we find the passage to be 8 ft. wide and from 10 to 12 ft. high. There are several rock-cut steps for the first part of the descent, then a landing and a drop of 10 ft. (See Plan 18.) The horizontal length of this passage is 39 ft., the fall is 37 ft. At the bottom is a passage whose roof slopes about 5 ft. in its length of 68 ft. This passage is on plan nearly semicircular, bending round from N.E. by E. to S.S.W. Then there is a sloping passage for about 18 ft., the fall being at an angle of 45 deg., and we arrive at the top of the shaft 44 ft. deep, at the bottom of which is water led from the Virgin's Fount by a branch aqueduct of 17 ft., commencing about 50 ft. from the fountain. All these passages, canals, shafts, &c., are cut in the solid rock, the nature of which is a hard silicious chalk called *mezzeh*, except near the top of the shaft, where the rock is soft and decayed.

"As yet the rubbish has only been cleared out of the staircase passage, so

that we know nothing about the bottom of the passage leading to the shaft, but probably it is 10 ft. high.

"It was very desirable to know how far the chasm under the vault extends, and for what purpose it was cut out, and also what there is to the south of the vault. The vault, however, was in too dangerous a condition to work under, so I arranged to fill up the chasm with the *débris* from the staircase passage. This we have already partially done. On the soil reaching the top of the staircase landing, gallery frames were fixed up through the length of the vault, and battened together, and soil filled in at the side and top, so that the men can now work to south or sink a shaft without danger from the arch giving way. I hope the arch will be filled up to the top and quite secure in a week." (See Plan 18.)

At the south-west angle, a line of shafts, perpendicular to the west wall, and in a line with the springing-stones well known as Robinson's Arch, has led to the discovery of the fallen stones of the arch, and the opposite pier still *in situ*. (See Plan 12.) The arch, as found by Lieutenant Warren, had a span of 41 ft. 6 in., and a height of 86 ft. from the rock to the key-stone. The stones of this arch were lying on a pavement, beneath which, on further investigation, were found voussoirs which Lieutenant Warren conjectures to have been those of an older arch still. There was apparently, therefore, an arch here which was destroyed in one of the many sieges of which Jerusalem was the scene. To hide the *débris* and ruins of this arch, the ground was levelled, and a pavement thrown over. Another arch was then built in the same place, which was itself subsequently destroyed, possibly at the taking of the city by Titus. Continuing his researches, Lieutenant Warren could find no traces of other arches. It seems, therefore, probable that this lofty arch was built across the lowest part of the gulley *outside* the wall, and a ramp or a great staircase led down to the ground, which sloped up towards the west.

The shafts by which the foregoing discoveries were made, and which were closed in August last, were reopened on the 12th of November. The rock-cut canal running under the arch has been found to lead to a circular chamber, also cut in the rock, diameter 16 ft., and with a flat roof apparently from 2 to 3 ft. thick. This chamber was filled 8 ft. 6 in. with silt, and has an outlet also cut in the rock consisting of an arched passage, 11 ft. high and 3 ft. 9 in. wide, the roof consisting of an arch of six voussoirs, and slightly pointed in shape. The passage extends as far as the south-west angle of the Haram, when it turns to south-east, and is succeeded by a smaller passage of masonry, arched with five voussoirs. This passage extends to the south-west angle of the Haram Wall, when it turns to east, and is succeeded by a smaller passage of masonry, also arched with five voussoirs. After running about 40 ft. along the south wall, it suddenly turns to south, and becomes a mere drain, about 2 ft. wide, roofed over with flat stones.

The discovery and tracing of the supposed "Wall of Ophel" must be considered as one of the most gratifying results of Lieut. Warren's labours. Whether it prove to be the ancient wall round the Hill of Ophel or not, its complete exploration cannot fail to add very much to the existing knowledge of ancient Jerusalem.

The wall (see Letter 29 and Plan No. 21) abuts on the south-east corner of the Haram Wall. It runs for 60 ft. due south, then, with a

tower at the angle, turns in a south-west direction, in which it has been traced for 700 ft. It is from 12 ft. to 14 ft. thick. For an average of twenty feet above the rock it is of rough rubble, then a plinth of well-cut stones, then from one to four courses of masonry, each course being from 1 ft. 9 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. in height, and in length varying from 2 ft. to 4 ft. Many of the stones are described as "polished," especially at the corners of the towers, and the structure bears a general resemblance to the present south wall of the Haram. It should be said, however, that the stones appear to Lieutenant Warren to have been used in the building of a previous wall.

About the middle of the wall, an outer wall with a tower occurs. This has been examined to a depth of nearly 40 ft.

This work will be continued as opportunity offers.

At the convent of the "Sisters of Zion," north of the Haram Area, a continuation of the souterrain found by Captain Wilson has been discovered. This, it may be remembered, was 165 ft. long and 20 ft. broad, running in a N.W. direction. Its eastern side was of masonry. This has now been broken through, and it is found that Captain Wilson's fosse was only half of the original fosse, the breadth of which is 55 ft. Scarped rock forms the north and south sides; on the east and west about one-half appears to be rock, and one-half masonry.

Letter 33 and Plan 26 give as complete an account of this as has yet been obtained. For the present no theory can be formed with precision as to its purpose or extent, and it is important to ascertain how far it really extends on the east and west sides.

Within the Haram Area, Lieutenant Warren has, by accident, hit upon a discovery which may prove of the highest importance. The following is his own account (see Letter 33):—

December 8th, 1868.

"On Saturday I went over the Haram Area to see if I could trace any resemblance between the plan in Dr. Lightfoot's 'Prospect of the Temple' and the present form of the ground. On passing by the northern edge of the Mosque of Omar Platform, I saw that the earth had been lately disturbed at the foot of the eastern steps, and on asking the Sheikh of the Mosque about it, he said that after the heavy rains, three days before, the ground had given way, and that they had found an entrance to substructions as large as those at the south-east angle. I suggested to him that the hole had been badly filled in, and that it would probably give way again. This morning we went early to the Haram Area, and happened to come upon this place just a few minutes after the hole had opened a second time. We went down into it and made an examination.

"It is a souterrain running east and west in the line of the northern edge of the Mosque Platform (see Plan 27). It consists of an arched passage of 18 ft. span, with bays to the south of 12 ft. by 17 ft., arched over; the piers between being 3 ft. 6 in. thick. The southern side of these bays is scarped rock, and on it the wall supporting the northern edge of the Mosque Platform is built. Portions of the piers are also scarped from the rock, which appears to shelve down rapidly to the north; so that, if the earth and these vaults were removed,

the northern end of the Mosque Platform would present the appearance of a perpendicularly scarped rock, with excrescences on its face, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, 12 ft. apart, and projecting about 6 ft.

"The vault was examined for about 70 ft. east and west, and four bays were surveyed. The crown of the arch of the vault and also of the bays is about 2 ft. below the surface of the ground, which is there about 8 ft. below the level of the Mosque Platform; the distance from crown to springing of the arches is 9 ft. 6 in., those (arches) of the bays being perpendicular to, and forming groins with, that of the vault. The arch over the vault has a span of 18 ft., but it is not semicircular: it appears to have a parabolic curve; while the arches over the bays are decidedly pointed (spans from 12 ft. to 13 ft.).

"The voussoirs of the arches are small, presenting about 15 in. by 4 in. on the soffit.

"On the northern side of the vault I could see no appearance of rock, except in one place for about 5 ft., where there is either rock or a large stone, the top of which is about 10 ft. below the springing; the northern portions of the piers are also of masonry, but from their centres to their southern ends they are cleanly scarped from the rock, just as is the southern end of the bays.

"The masonry in the walls is of very miscellaneous character, in some cases large and small squared stones, and in some places coarse rubble. On the northern side of the vault are two passages, about 2 ft. wide and 6 ft. high, which are blocked up after about 8 ft.; they have the appearance of being in connection with other vaults to the north; they are roofed over with stone slabs.

"To east and west the souterrain is blocked up with rubbish, fallen in from above; but it appears to extend in both directions, though towards the west there is an indication of a portion of the arch having given way. To the south the rock rises to about the springing of the arches, that is to say, to about 12 ft. from the surface of the ground, or to about 18 ft. below the Mosque Platform. Above the rock, the ends of the bays are filled in with coarse rubble, and it is doubtful whether they extend beneath the Mosque Platform. In the eastern bay there is an arched doorway, or communication, which is filled up with coarse rubble.

"The souterrain has no appearance of having been constructed for a tank, there is not a sign of plaster about, and the rock appears to have been scarped for view; it differs in most respects from the tanks in the Haram Area, and was apparently built for the purpose of raising up the Haram Area to a general level. The arches appear to be Saracenic. For several months I have been seeking an opportunity to examine the ground on the northern side of the Mosque Platform, near the western steps, as I am convinced there are vaults there (from the hollow sound of the ground), and my impression now is, that the souterrain just discovered extends all along the northern edge of the Platform.

"I do not see that the souterrain supports the position of the Temple, obtained by the application of Dr. Lightfoot's plan to the existing plan, as sent home by the mail. It may with reason be claimed by one party as the ditch on the northern wall of the Temple, and by the other as the northern ditch of Antonia. It, however, limits the space on which the Temple could have stood,

and as other knowledge is gained it may become a strong point in settling the matter.

"N.B.—The scarped rock was only visible to a depth of 12 ft., but there was no indication of any termination."

The survey of Palestine is progressing. The work of Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Anderson in 1866 mapped accurately the water-shed of the country from Banias to Jerusalem, the district round the Lake of Tiberias, the district of Nablûs, and determined the courses of many subsidiary wadies. Lieutenant Warren's contributions hitherto have been a sketch of the Jordan, a survey of 700 square miles west, and about 1,200 east of Jordan.

Considerable delay has been experienced in this part of the work, owing to the time of Lieutenant Warren being fully occupied with his excavations. It is hoped, however, that it will soon be continued and the results given to the world. A considerable further expenditure * will be required to complete this work thoroughly. The geological survey and the expedition to complete the natural history of the country are not forgotten. And, with a view to establish a Palestine Museum, as soon as materials can be got together for the purpose, all the objects found and sent home by Lieutenant Warren are preserved in the office of the Society.

Annexed is a financial statement for the years ending June 30, 1866, June 30, 1867, and June 30, 1868, and for the half year ending December 31, 1868. It will be seen that for the last two years and a-half money has been found for the expensive works in which the Society has been engaged. And, although the year opens with a balance of very small amount, the fact that on no occasion has an appeal been unproductive makes the Committee confident that England will not allow this great work to drop.

Meantime they take this opportunity of calling the attention of every subscriber to the state of their funds, and earnestly entreat them to come to the assistance of the Society, either by continuing their subscriptions, or, when that is not practicable, by personal influence.

The sum required to go on with these works as the Committee desire is about £5,000 per annum. This has been raised hitherto by occasional appeals. It would be far more satisfactory could it be raised by annual subscriptions and by local and auxiliary societies. Several of these exist and have rendered valuable assistance to the Fund. Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Plymouth, and Falmouth, are active centres where, thanks to the gentlemen who undertook the work, interest is roused and maintained in the society. It is hoped shortly to establish societies in Birmingham, Liverpool, Leamington, Manchester, Newcastle, Bath, Clifton, Northampton, and other towns, and the Committee beg the assistance of their friends in promoting and furthering the foundation of these societies. Promises of help have also been received from America, and the work of the society is watched with great interest in Germany.

The Committee desire especially to call attention to the small proportion of expenditure taken up by management. The amount received, as shown by the balance-sheets, since the establishment of the Society, from donations and

* This has been estimated at about £5,000.

subscriptions, is £9,007 19s. 4d. The expenditure which falls under the head of management, and which includes salaries, rent for office, advertisements, lithographing, printing, is £1,116 7s. 2d., while that part of it which includes salaries and rent is only about £250. The rest of the expenditure under this head is accounted for chiefly by the heavy expenses of printing and lithographing reports and plans for subscribers. The whole of the rest of the money subscribed has been spent in exploration expenses. The expenditure for management will be somewhat heavier this year, as the Committee have found it necessary to engage an acting secretary, and to take offices in town, where all communications might be received and attended to.

It is proposed to hold, during the spring and early part of the year, a series of lectures in aid of the funds of the Society. Should these, which are at first experimental, prove successful, a system of lectures will be more extensively and systematically organized.

But the best way of raising the necessary funds is by means of the subscribers themselves, and in sending them this statement of progress, with this appeal for help, the Committee earnestly beg for their personal influence in making the Society known in their own circle of friends. To the clergy especially, of all denominations, they look for aid—not in money, so much as in influence; and they commend the cause of scriptural illustration and proof with the greatest confidence to those whose *locus standi* is the truth of the Bible.

The Committee have only to record their special thanks to Dr. Chaplin, of Jerusalem, for kindly taking charge of the works in the absence of Lieutenant Warren; to the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Belfast; the Rev. Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander, of Edinburgh; Dr. Alexander Keith Johnstone; Mr. A. B. M'Grigor, of Glasgow; Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Scott, of Dundee; Mr. Mackenzie, of Perth; Mr. A. Lloyd Fox, of Falmouth; The Rev. Dr. P. Holmes, of Plymouth; Rev. T. G. Bonney, of St. John's, Cambridge; Prof. Rawlinson, of Oxford; Dr. Atkinson, of Leeds; and the other gentlemen who have volunteered assistance in the cause of this exploration of Palestine.

Jan. 1, 1869.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO DECEMBER 31, 1868.

	£	s.	d.
ER MAJESTY THE QUEEN	150	0	0
ritish Association	150	0	0
ciety of Antiquaries	50	0	0
ciety of Arts	10	10	0
oyal Society of Literature	25	0	0
niversity of Oxford	500	0	0
niversity of Cambridge	250	0	0
rand Lodge of Freemasons	105	0	0
ocal Societies.—Cambridge	100	0	0
Edinburgh	200	0	0
Oxford	87	3	0
Perth	20	0	0
Dundee	42	9	8
Glasgow	140	0	0
erchant Taylors' Company	21	0	0
ercers' Company	52	10	0
ria Improvement Committee*	250	0	0

NAME.	£	s.	d.
cworth, G. B., Esq.	7	7	0
dams, Mrs. M. W.	1	1	0
dams, Mrs. Dering	1	1	0
damson, E., Esq.	4	4	0
kroyd, E., Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
lexander, Sir W.	5	0	0
llcroft, J. D., Esq.	30	0	0
tkinson, E., Esq., per	3	14	0
llon, Rev. Henry	5	0	0
llen, Edward, Esq.	1	1	0
mhurst, W. Amhurst, Esq.	50	0	0
mhurst, Miss	5	5	0
mes, H. St. V., Esq.	10	0	0
nderson, Arthur, Esq.	20	0	0
nderson, D., Esq., and per	19	16	0
nson, Hon. and Rev. A. A.	2	2	0
nson, Rev. Frederick	2	0	0
rgyll, Duke of	30	0	0
rgles, Rev. Canon	3	0	0
rnold, Rev. C. T.	4	2	0
shworth, George, Esq.	1	0	0
utridge, Rev. F. C.	1	0	0
utridge, D., Esq., and per	22	0	0

NAME.	£	s.	d.
Autridge, Joseph, Esq.	5	5	0
Avery, W. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Ayre, Rev. J. W.	2	10	0
Backhouse, E., Esq.	15	0	0
Backhouse, J. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Bacon, J. P., Esq.	10	0	0
Badcock, E. Baynes, Esq.	2	0	0
Bagge, Rev. J.	3	0	0
Bailey, Rev. H. R.	3	0	0
Baily, Miss A. L.	5	0	0
Baily, Miss Emily	5	0	0
Baily, Rev. W. P.	5	0	0
Baily, T. Farmer, Esq.	5	0	0
Baker, Sir George	5	0	0
Baker, W. F., Esq.	0	2	6
Baker, R. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Ball, John, Esq.	6	6	0
Balliol, The Master of	7	2	0
Bangor, Lord	5	0	0
Banks, R. R., Esq.	2	2	0
Barker, Rev. Edward	1	1	0
Barlow, James, Esq.	3	3	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Barlow, Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Barratt, Mrs.	1	0	0
Barnard, Rev. J. M.	0	10	6
Barrow, Sir George	5	0	0
Barry, Arthur, Esq.	1	1	0
Barton, Miss Louisa	1	0	0
Bastow, Rev. J. A.	1	1	0
Bateman, H. F., Esq.	1	1	0
Bateman, James, Esq., and per...	45	16	6
Baxter, Sir David	25	0	0
Baxter, The Misses	25	0	0
Bayly, Rev. F. T., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Bayly, Rev. W. R.	4	0	0
Bayley, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Beach, Sir M. E. Hicks	10	0	0
Beauchamp, The Earl	20	0	0
Beck, Rev. E. J.	1	0	0
Beckford, Rev. Charles D.	2	2	0
Beecher, Lady	2	2	0
Bell, Lady	0	5	0
Bell, Rev. G. C.	2	2	0
Bellamy, Mrs.	1	1	0
Bellingham, C., Esq.	0	10	0
Ben-Oliel, Rev. M. M.	1	1	0
Benham, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Benson, Rev. Dr., and per	7	7	0
Besley, F. T., Esq.	2	2	0
Betts, E. L., Esq.	100	0	0
Bicknell, Sidney, Esq.	5	0	0
Bicknell, Henry S., Esq.	15	15	0
Bilton, Rev. W.	5	0	0
Biddell, Sidney, Esq.	5	0	0
Benyon, Rev. F.	0	10	0
Birch, Rev. H. M.	2	2	0
Birkbeck, Mrs. J.	2	2	0
Birley, Rev. E. H.	2	2	0
Birley, F. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Blackburne, Rev. Thomas	2	2	0
Blackburn, Rev. John	2	2	0
Blackie and Sons, Messrs.	5	0	0
Blackiston, Rev. J. R., and per	7	13	0
Blair, Captain Richard	1	1	0
Bleakley, Rev. J.	2	0	0
Bligh, G., Esq.	0	5	0
Boileau, Sir John	50	0	0
Bonar, Rev. J. J.	1	0	0
Bond, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Booth, Mrs. Francis	1	1	0
Booth, W. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Borland, R. S., Esq.	1	0	0
Borland, Rev. J. W.	1	0	0
Borthwick, Miss	10	0	0
Bosanquet, J. W., Esq.	20	0	0
Bousfield, C. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Bosworth, Professor	5	0	0
Bowen, Rev. E.	1	1	0
Bouverie, P. P., Esq.	25	0	0
Bowley, R. K., Esq.	5	5	0
Bowman, W., Esq.	6	0	0
Box, M. Henry, Esq.	1	1	0
Boyd, Rev. Canon	1	1	0
Boyd, Rev. H.	1	0	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Bracebridge, C. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Breveton, Rev. H. B.	1	1	0
Bradley, Rev. C.	6	6	0
Bradley, Rev. G. G.	6	6	0
Bradley, Rev. W. W.	5	0	0
Brailsford, Rev. E.	0	2	6
Bramston, Rev. W. M.	1	1	0
Brassey, Thomas, Esq.	100	0	0
Brock, E. P. Loftus, Esq.	1	1	0
Briggs, S., Esq.	10	0	0
Brooke, Rev. J. Ingram	15	0	0
Brooke, James, Esq.	0	2	6
Brooke, Miss	2	0	0
Brooke, Miss E.	10	0	0
Brown, James, Esq.	0	2	0
Brown, Miss Lucas	2	0	0
Brown, John, Esq.	0	2	6
Browne, O., Esq.	2	0	0
Browning, Oscar, Esq.	5	0	0
Brunel, J., Esq.	3	3	0
Brunlees, James, Esq.	10	0	0
Buckley, Rev. W. E.	2	2	0
Budgett, G. S., Esq.	10	10	0
Bull, —, Esq.	1	1	0
Burbidge, W. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Burnaby, Rev. F. G.	2	0	0
Burnaby, F. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Burney, Rev. H. B.	1	0	0
Burney, —, Esq.	1	0	0
Burney, Rev. E. K.	2	0	0
Burnes, Robert, Esq.	5	0	0
Burt, R. K., Esq.	3	2	0
Burt, T. S., Esq.	1	0	0
Burt, Miss	3	0	0
Burton, Miss	5	0	0
Butler, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Butler, Rev. H. Montague, D.D.	10	10	0
Buxton, E. N., Esq.	5	0	0
Buxton, Travers, Esq.	15	0	0
Byam, Rev. R. B.	1	1	0
Cadman, Rev. W.	1	1	0
Caldecott, Ch. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Callcott, W. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Callcott, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Calverley, Mrs.	1	0	0
Cameron, Rev. A. A.	1	0	0
Campbell, Dr. A.	1	1	0
Canterbury, Archbishop of	15	0	0
Canterbury, Dean of	10	0	0
Cape, Rev. Jonathan	4	4	0
Cardall, J. B., Esq.	2	2	0
Carnarvon, The Earl of	10	0	0
Carew, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Cardwell, E., Esq.	10	10	0
Carey, Rev. T., and per	7	0	0
Carmichael, Peter, Esq.	5	0	0
Carpue, Miss	5	0	0
Carruthers, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Carter, Rev. H. J.	1	1	0
Carver, Rev. Dr.	10	10	0
Castello, Manuel, Esq.	1	0	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Casson, Rev. G.	5	0	0
Cattley, Mrs. F.	20	0	0
Caudwell, Job, Esq.	1	1	0
Cautley, G. S., Esq.	1	0	0
Cautley, Miss, and per	3	15	0
Cazenove, P., Esq.	5	5	0
Chalke Deanery, per Rev. C. T. Cany	7	0	0
Chaloner, Captain, R.N.	1	1	0
Chambers, Miss	3	0	0
Chambers, W. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Chambers, R., Esq.	5	0	0
Chapman, T., Esq.	1	1	1
Charlewood, Henry, Esq.	5	0	0
Chamier, Mrs.	0	5	0
Chester, Bishop of	10	0	0
Chester, Dean of	5	0	0
Chester, Rev. Greville F.	0	10	6
Chester, Harry, Esq.	5	0	0
Childers, R. C., Esq.	3	3	0
Chittenden, Rev. C. G.	1	1	0
Christian, Rev. G.	3	10	0
Christy, H., Esq.	50	0	0
Church, Rev. C. M.	1	0	0
Clayton-Browne, Mr. and Mrs.	2	0	0
Clayton-Browne, Mrs. W.	1	0	0
Clayton-Brown, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Clayton-Brown, R., Esq.	5	0	0
Clark, G. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Clark, Charles, Esq.	1	0	0
Clark, William, Esq.	2	2	0
Clarke, General	1	1	0
Clarke, —, Esq.	2	2	0
Clarke, G., Esq.	0	5	0
Clements, Rev. H. G.	1	1	0
Clerke, Ven. Archdeacon	2	2	0
Clermont, Lord	75	0	0
Clifford, Charles C., Esq.	1	0	0
Clode, Mrs.	5	0	0
Clode, Miss	0	10	0
Clode, Miss M.	1	0	0
Clowes, W., and Sons	25	0	0
Cobbold, J. C., Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Cochrane, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Cocker, J. R., Esq.	1	0	0
Codrington, Mrs. Oliver	5	0	0
Codrington, Rev. H. R.	1	1	0
Cole, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Colby, Rev. F. T.	1	1	0
Cohen, Rev. J.	1	1	0
Collison, Mrs.	2	0	0
Combe, Thomas, Esq.	5	0	0
Conder, Rev. Eustace R.	1	1	0
Conington, Professor	10	0	0
Connor, Rev. F.	1	0	0
Conyngham, Miss Lennox	1	0	0
Cook, Rev. Canon	1	1	0
Cooke, Rev. W.	2	0	0
Cooke, R., Esq.	10	10	0
Coope, O. E., Esq.	10	10	0
Coombe, Rev. J. A.	0	2	6
Conway, Miss	0	10	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Copley, Miss	2	0	0
Cooper, E. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Coote, Captain E. C.	10	0	0
Cornish, Browne C. N., Esq.	4	4	0
Cornthwaite, Rev. Tullie	1	0	0
Cotton, S., Esq.	1	1	0
Coulson, Rev. J. E.	1	0	0
Courtenay, Rev. Dr.	2	2	0
Cowley, J. E., Esq.	2	2	0
Cowburn, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Cozens, F. W., Esq.	21	0	0
Crewdson, G. B., Esq.	2	2	0
Croft, Lieutenant	0	10	0
Crokat, C. F., Esq.	5	0	0
Crompton-Roberts, C. H., Esq.	55	5	0
Cronin, Daniel, Esq.	10	10	0
Crosfield, —, Esq.	2	2	0
Crossman, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Cruikshank, Mrs.	5	0	0
Cubitt, George, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
Cummings, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Cunliffe, Mrs.	10	0	0
Cunnington, E., Esq.	0	10	0
Cuolahan, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Cuolahan, Mrs.	0	10	6
Curtis, Spencer, Esq.	1	1	0
Dalling, Mrs.	5	0	0
Dalton, Rev. G. W.	1	1	0
Dalton, Rev. T. D.	2	2	0
Dalton, Herbert, Esq.	10	10	0
Daniell, Rev. R. S.	1	1	0
Dann, Charles, Esq.	0	2	6
Darbishire, R. D., Esq.	10	0	0
Darby, Rev. M. B.	1	0	0
Darby, C. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Darwin, C., Esq.	9	9	0
Davidson, Charles, Esq.	1	1	0
Davis, A., Esq.	36	15	0
Davis, Richard, Esq.	10	10	0
Davies, Rev. W.	1	1	0
Davey, Rev. W. H.	2	2	0
Deane, Sir Thomas	1	0	0
Dearden, John, Esq., per	2	10	2
Debary, Rev. J.	2	2	0
Denniston, J. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Denison, W. B., Esq.	10	0	0
Denison, Right Hon. J. E.	25	0	0
Dent, Mrs.	10	0	0
Derry and Raphoe, Bishop of	10	0	0
Devas, T., Esq.	5	0	0
Devitt, Henry, Esq.	1	1	0
Devonshire, The Duke of	100	0	0
Dewick, E. S., Esq.	2	2	0
Digby, Hon. and Rev. K. H.	1	0	0
Dighton, T. D., Esq.	1	1	0
Dimmock, James, Esq.	20	0	0
Divetts, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Distin, Rev. H. L.	0	10	0
Divett, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Dixon, Miss	2	0	0
Dixon, W. Hepworth, Esq.	10	0	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Dockray, R. B., Esq.	0	5	0
Donaldson, G. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Dovington, J. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Donner, Mrs.	0	10	0
Dowding, Rev. T. W.	1	1	0
Dowling, E. S., Esq.	2	0	0
Downing, Miss A. M.	1	0	0
Doughty, A. B., Esq.	10	0	0
Driver, Rokes, Esq.	1	0	0
Droope, H. R., Esq.	10	10	0
Drummond, A. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Drummond, E. F., Esq.	5	0	0
Ducie, The Earl of	30	0	0
Duckworth, H., Esq.	3	2	0
Dudlow, Mrs.	0	10	0
Duncan, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Dundas, Colonel	5	0	0
Dunraven, Earl of	10	0	0
Dunraven, Dowager Countess of	2	0	0
Durell, Rev. T. V.	5	0	0
Eaton, F. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Edgeworth, M. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Edmund Hall, Principal of	2	0	0
Edwards, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Edwards, Jeffrey, Esq.	1	1	0
Egerton, Capt. Hon. Seymour, per	15	10	0
Elkington, Alfred, Esq.	5	5	0
Elkington, Hyla, Esq.	2	0	0
Ellacombe, Rev. H. F.	4	4	0
Ellis, E., Esq.	0	10	0
Ellis, Mrs. Heaton	1	0	0
Elinsall, Major	1	1	0
Elvy, Rev. I. M.	1	0	0
Emery, Ven. Archdeacon	5	5	0
Emmett, Miss	1	0	0
Enderby, Miss	1	1	0
Errington, Rev. J. R.	2	2	0
Erskine, Miss	15	0	0
Estridge, Lorraine, Esq.	0	5	0
Evans, E. B., Esq.	10	0	0
Evans, J., Esq.	10	0	0
Evans, Rev. D. P. J.	1	0	0
Everard, Miss, per	0	8	0
Everett, James, Esq.	1	1	0
Eyre, G. E., Esq.	10	5	0
Fagan, Rev. G. H.	1	0	0
Fairbairn, Rev. A. H.	2	2	0
Fairlie, Lady Cunningham	5	5	0
Farrer, Rev. M. T.	3	2	0
Farrer, Edward, Esq.	2	2	0
Fearon, Ven. Archdeacon	1	0	0
Fenning, G. D., Esq.	1	0	0
Fenwick, Mrs.	2	2	0
Fernie, Rev. J., per	2	0	0
Fernley, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Fergusson, James, Esq.	10	10	0
Ferguson, Thomas M., Esq.	5	0	0
Festing, Rev. E. A.	1	1	0
Few, Robert, Esq.	10	0	0
Ffoulkes, Rev. H. P., per	1	10	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Field, J. P., Esq.	2	0	0
Finch, Rev. T. R.	2	0	0
Fisher, E. R., Esq.	2	2	0
Fisher, Rev. E. H.	2	2	0
Fisher, Mrs.	0	5	0
Fisher, Thos., Esq.	5	5	0
Footner, R., Esq.	0	2	6
Fortescue, Dudley, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Foster, J. L., Esq.	2	0	0
Foster, Mrs.	1	0	0
Foster, Sampson, Esq.	5	0	0
Foster, O. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Foulkes, Abel, Esq.	0	5	0
Foulkes, Miss	0	5	0
Fowler, Mrs. Robinson	1	1	0
Fowler, Rev. W. S.	1	1	0
Fox, Charles Henry, Esq.	2	2	0
Fox, Dr. F. K.	7	7	0
Foyster, Rev. G. A.	1	1	0
Foyster, Rev. H. B.	5	0	0
Francis, Felix, Esq	1	0	0
Francis, Rev. J., per	3	3	0
Franklin, Lady	5	0	0
Franks, Aug. W., Esq.	15	0	0
Fredericton, Bishop of	2	0	0
Freeman, Francis, Esq.	1	1	0
Freeman, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Freeman, Miss	0	5	0
Freshfield, Edwin, Esq.	10	0	0
Frodsham, Charles, Esq.	2	2	0
Fry, Edward, Esq.	1	1	0
Fry, Lewis, Esq.	5	0	0
Fuller, Rev. J. M.	5	0	0
Fuller, Rev. Thomas	5	0	0
Gassiot, J. P., Esq.	5	5	0
Gamack, Miss C. A.	1	0	0
Gamlen, W. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Gamlen, Miss	1	0	0
Gaston, J. G., Esq.	5	5	0
Gawler, Colonel	1	0	0
George, Alfred, Esq.	1	0	0
George, Alfred, jun., Esq.	0	10	6
George, Rev. P. E.	2	2	0
George, Mrs.	0	10	0
George, Rev. H. B., per	5	10	0
Gepp, Rev. H. F.	0	10	0
Gibson, G. S., Esq.	20	0	0
Gibson, Mrs. W. G.	10	0	0
Gibson, Rev. Canon	2	2	0
Gibbs, F. W., Esq.	20	0	0
Gifford, Hon. Miss Jane	1	1	0
Gilbertson, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Giles, W., Esq.	2	0	0
Gisborne, J. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Gladstone, Dr. J. H.	21	0	0
Glasier, W. R. N., Esq.	1	1	0
Godwin, G., Esq.	3	3	0
Goldsmid, Albert E. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Goldsmid, Sir F., M.P.	100	0	0
Gomm, F.M. Sir William, G.C.B.	5	0	0
Gould, J., Esq.	5	0	0

NAME.	£	s.	d.
—			
Gooch, T. L., Esq.	20	0	0
Govett, A. F., Esq.	5	0	0
Gowan, Miss	1	0	0
Goodban, Charles, Esq.	1	0	0
Gore, Hon. Charles	1	0	0
Gosling, W. S. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Gosford, Earl of	20	0	0
Gosse, P. H., Esq.	8	8	0
Goldschmidt, Otto, Esq.	5	5	0
Griffith, Rev. H. T.	0	10	6
Grove, T. B., Esq.	2	2	0
Grove, Edmund, Esq.	2	2	0
Graham, Cyril, Esq.	10	0	0
Gray, J. E., Esq.	2	0	0
Gray, Rev. Charles	1	0	0
Greathed, Miss E.	3	0	0
Green, Rev. G. R.	3	3	0
Green, Rev. W.	2	1	0
Greenhalgh, Thomas, Esq.	2	2	0
Greenwood, Rev. George	10	10	0
M'Gregor, A. B., Esq.	10	0	0
M'Gregor, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Griffith, Miss	1	1	0
Griffith, Thomas, Esq.	5	5	0
Grove, Miss E. J.	1	0	0
Gruneisen, C. L., Esq.	1	1	0
Gruneisen, Mrs.	1	1	0
Griffiths, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Graham, Reginald	1	0	0
Greene, Thomas, Esq.	10	10	0
Gurney, Samuel, Esq., M.P.	10	10	0
Gurney, Rev. W. H., and per	1	4	0
Gwynne, Rev. T.	0	5	0
Hall, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Hambly, C. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Hampson, R., Esq.	5	0	0
Hampton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hancock, Mrs.	6	4	0
Hankey, Stephen, Esq.	10	0	0
Hanson, R. Allix, Esq.	2	2	0
Harbord, Rev. J. B.	1	0	0
Harcourt, Egerton Vernon, Esq.	5	0	0
Harcourt, Lady Frances	5	0	0
Hardcastle, Edward, Esq.	10	0	0
Hardwicke, P. C., Esq.	10	0	0
Hardy, J. Stewart, Esq.	10	0	0
Hardy, Rev. Clement Le	1	0	0
Harkness, Rev. J.	0	12	6
Harris, George, Esq.	3	3	0
Harris, Lord	5	0	0
Harrison, Rev. J. H.	5	0	0
Harrison, Charles, Esq.	5	5	0
Harrison, Rev. J. B.	1	0	0
Harrison, Rev. J. B., jun.	1	0	0
Harrison, Rev. J. C.	1	1	0
Harrison, Rev. W. T.	1	1	0
Harter, W. T., Esq.	0	10	0
Hatchard, Rev. T. G.	1	0	0
Hawkins, Rev. E. C., per	28	14	3
Hawtrey, Rev. S.	5	0	0
Hay, Rev. F. Drummond	0	2	6

NAME.	£	s.	d.
—			
Haydon, Mrs. Thomas	0	10	0
Haydon, W., Esq., and per	1	0	0
Hanbury, R. Culling, Esq.	100	0	0
Hartley, Rev. J. A.	0	12	6
Hebden, —, Esq.	0	10	0
Helmore, Rev. Thomas	0	10	0
Henderson, John, Esq., F.S.A.	6	6	0
Herbert, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Hesketh, R., Esq.	2	2	0
Hessey, Rev. Dr.	5	5	0
Hewetson, Rev. John	1	0	0
Heygate, —, Esq.	1	10	0
Heywood, A. H., Esq.	15	10	0
Heywood, Mrs. Pemberton	5	0	0
Hewdson, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Hebbert, Lieutenant-Col.	2	0	0
Heurtley, Professor	5	0	0
Hickes, Miss F. M.	2	0	0
Hill, Rev. H. T.	2	0	0
Hill, Rev. Melsup	3	0	0
Hodgson, Rev. J.	2	2	0
Hole, Rev. C. H.	0	10	0
Holland, E., Esq.	2	2	0
Holland, Rev. F. W.	1	1	0
Holland, Rev. F. W., per	24	3	0
Holland, Rev. J. Murray	5	0	0
Holland, Sir H.	5	5	0
Hollond, R., Esq.	10	0	0
Holloway, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Hogg, John, Esq.	3	0	0
Home, Earl of	10	0	0
Hoole, John W., Esq.	1	0	0
Hoole, Rev. C. H.	5	5	0
Hope, A. J. Beresford, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Hopgood, James, Esq.	5	5	0
Hopkinson, Jonathan, Esq.	5	0	0
Hopkyns, D. D., Esq.	5	5	0
Horniman, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Hort, Rev. F. J. A.	3	3	0
Hough, Rev. T. P. G.	1	1	0
Howard, Frederic, Esq.	4	4	0
Howorth, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Howorth, Miss	1	1	0
Holmes, Rev. P., D.D.	4	4	0
Hooker, Dr. J. D.	9	9	0
Hodgkin, Thomas, Esq.	2	2	0
Howlett, Rev. F.	1	1	0
Hooper, Rev. R. P.	1	1	0
Hudson, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Hughes, Rev. H. H.	5	0	0
Hunter, Mark, Esq.	5	5	0
Hunter, Mrs.	2	2	0
Hunter, Miss	2	0	0
Hunter, R., Esq.	18	10	0
Hunter, R. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Hutton, Rev. H.	1	0	0
Hullah, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Hut, Rev. F. T. H.	2	2	0
Hunter, Miss	1	0	0
Hutchinson, Rev. W.	0	10	6
Inge, Rev. W.	2	2	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Inman, H. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Irby, Rev. G. P.	1	1	0
Irwin, Rev. J.	1	1	0
Ingram, Rev. H. M.	1	1	0
Jaques, Thomas	1	0	0
James, Rev. Dr.	0	10	0
Janorin, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Janson, T. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Jennings, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Jeffreys, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Jervoise, J. Clarke, Esq.	5	0	0
Jewer, H. Jewer, Esq.	2	2	0
Johnstone, Mrs. A. S.	0	5	0
Johnstone, Mrs. S.	1	1	0
Johnson, Henry, Esq	10	10	0
Jones, Herbert, Esq.	1	1	0
Jones, W. D., Esq.	5	0	0
Jones, W. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Jones, Rev. Hugh, D.D.	2	2	0
Kalisch, Rev. Dr.	2	2	0
Kelsall, R., Esq.	2	0	0
Kemball, Miss Rose	7	10	0
Kemp, G. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Kempe, Rev. J. E.	2	2	0
Kennard, Adam, Esq.	10	0	0
Kennard, J. P., Esq.	10	0	0
Kennard, H. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Kennard, S. P., Esq.	1	0	0
Kennion, Rev. R. W.	1	1	0
Kent, J. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Kerr, Rev. D., per	12	1	9
Kewley, Rev. R. R.	1	0	0
Kilburn, Mrs.	3	2	0
King, Captain	1	0	0
Kingsbury, Rev. T. L.	5	0	0
Kingsford, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Kitchener, F. E., Esq.	2	2	0
Knolleys, J., Esq.	5	0	0
Knox, Mrs. Thomas	1	0	0
Ladds, Rev. T.	1	0	0
Lance, Rev. W.	4	4	0
Lane, Rev. Charlton	2	2	0
Lane, Miss S.	0	10	6
Lang, Robert, Esq.	1	1	0
Langley, Rev. J. P.	1	0	0
Lavie, Mrs.	2	2	0
Lawley, Hon. and Rev. Stephen	10	10	0
Lawrence, Major-General	5	0	0
Lawrence, William, Esq.	1	1	0
Laurie, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Laurie, P. Northall, Esq.	10	10	0
Layard, Right Hon. A. H.	10	0	0
Leaf, Charles, Esq.	50	0	0
Lee, Misses	1	0	0
Lee, Rev. F. G.	1	1	0
Lees, A. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Lees, James, Esq.	2	0	0
Lee, Henry, Esq.	10	0	0
Lefroy, Brigadier-General	10	0	0
Leigh, Hon. and Rev. J. W.	2	2	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Legge, Hon. and Rev. Aug.	4	4	0
Leighlin, Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon	2	2	0
Lennox, Col. Wilbraham	5	6	0
Lewes, Henry, Esq.	5	0	0
Lewis, Dr. Waller	1	1	0
Lewis, Henry, Esq.	5	0	0
Leycester, Miss	2	0	0
Lethbridge, A. G., Esq.	5	0	0
Lichfield, Dean of	5	0	0
Lindon, Rev. T. A.	0	5	0
Lightfoot, Rev. Professor	10	0	0
Linley, W., Esq.	3	0	0
Lisle, Ambrose L. M. P. De, Esq.	3	3	0
Lloyd, Samuel, Esq.	20	0	0
Lloyd, James, Esq.	5	0	0
Lloyd, Thomas, Esq.	1	0	0
Llewelyn, J. J., Esq.	15	0	0
Lockwood, Miss	1	0	0
Lockwood, Rev. J. P.	3	2	0
Locock, Miss	5	5	0
Lohr, C. W., Esq.	0	2	6
Louttit, J. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Lowe, Rev. H. E.	6	6	0
Longlands, Rev. W.	0	2	6
Longman and Co., Messrs.	10	10	0
Long, Jeremiah, Esq.	2	0	0
London, Bishop of	10	0	0
Lucas, Mrs. Lionel	10	10	0
Lucas, Stanley, Esq.	1	1	0
Lucas, Messrs.	10	0	0
Ludlam, Henry, Esq.	1	1	0
Lutley, J. H. Burnaby, Esq.	10	0	0
Lyon, Rev. Joseph	5	0	0
Macandrew, J., Esq.	2	10	0
Macfie, R. A., Esq.	1	1	0
McClean, Rev. Donald S.	0	10	0
Macgregor, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Macgregor, General	5	0	0
MacGrath, Rev. J. R.	5	0	0
Mackenzie, Mrs. Murray	15	0	0
Macdonald, Captain	5	0	0
Macnaughten, Stuart, Esq.	10	10	0
MacGaunt, Mrs.	0	10	6
Macmillan, A., Esq.	2	2	0
Mackinnon, P., Esq.	5	0	0
Mackinnon, W., Esq.	10	0	0
Macnamara, W. H., Esq.	0	7	6
Macnaught, Rev. J., per	4	17	0
Mainwaring, Townsend, Esq.	5	0	0
Maitland, Rev. Pelham	1	0	0
Maitland, Miss Ellinor	0	16	0
Mallett, Rev. H. F.	5	0	0
Manchester, Bishop of	15	0	0
Mansel, Miss	5	0	0
Marsden, Rev. Canon	1	1	0
Marshall, Mr. and Mrs.	5	0	0
Marshall, Rev. James	1	1	0
Marten, Charles, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Martin, F. P., Esq.	1	0	0
Martin, Miss E. T.	0	10	0
Martin, Rev. H. A.	3	12	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Martyn, Rev. W. W.	1	1	0
Martin, Theodore, Esq.	10	10	0
Martin, Miss C. H.	2	1	0
Mason, Miss	1	1	0
Matheson, D., Esq.	2	2	0
Mathews, Rev. J. E.	1	1	0
Matthews, James, Esq.	5	5	0
Mayers, Rev. H.	1	1	0
Mayow, Miss	2	0	0
Mayow, Miss Wynell	1	1	0
Mee, Rev. W.	3	3	0
M'Connell, J., Esq.	5	0	0
Melvill, Miss	1	1	0
Mercers' Company	52	10	0
Merchant Taylors' Company	21	0	0
Methuen, Rev. H. R.	1	0	0
Methuen, Rev. J. P.	1	0	0
Middleton, H. N., Esq.	5	0	0
Midland, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Millais, J. E., Esq., R.A.	1	0	0
Millar, C. H., Esq.	6	6	0
Millar, E., Esq.	3	3	0
Millar, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Mills, Mrs. Barrington	2	2	0
Milman, Rev. W. H.	1	1	0
Milles, Rev. W.	0	5	0
Mitford, Admiral	20	0	0
Moffatt, G., Esq.	20	0	0
M'Kinnell, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Moberly, Rev. F. S.	1	0	0
Monro, Cecil, Esq.	5	5	0
Moore, Joseph, Esq.	2	2	0
Moore, Rev. J. N.	1	0	0
Moore, Ven. Archdeacon	25	0	0
Morgan, Octavius, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Morier, D. R., Esq.	5	0	0
Morrell, W. Wilberforce, Esq.	0	10	6
Morris, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Mocatta, T. D., Esq.	10	10	0
Morrison, G., Esq.	50	0	0
Morrison, Charles, Esq.	20	0	0
Morrison, Walter, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Morrison —, Esq.	5	0	0
Morley, Samuel, Esq.	100	0	0
Mosely, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Mosely, Wm., Esq	1	1	0
Mosman, Hugh, Esq.	1	0	0
Moule, Rev. H.	3	3	0
Moyle, Rev. V. H., and per	2	5	0
Murray, T. Graham, Esq.	5	0	0
Murray, William, Esq.	10	10	0
Murray, John, Esq.	25	0	0
Murchison, Sir Roderick	21	0	0
Musgrave, Rev. Vernon	2	0	0
Mudie, C. E., Esq.	3	3	0
Munday, Admiral Sir R. C. C. N.	5	5	0
Nash, Rev. Z.	5	0	0
Naylor, John, Esq.	25	0	0
Nesbit, Alex., Esq.	5	0	0
Nevill, Rev. J. T.	1	1	0
Nevill, Rev. H. R.	2	2	0
Newark, Lecture at, per Rev. H. Mackenzie	1	1	0
Newton, C. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Newman, Arthur, Esq., per "Herries and Co."	1	1	0
Nicholas, —, Esq.	1	1	0
Nicholl, Rev. Iltyd.	2	2	0
Nichols, James, Esq.	2	0	0
Nichols, R. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Nichols, Rev. W. L.	2	2	0
Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart.	5	5	0
Noble, John, Esq.	30	0	0
Noel, Ernest, Esq.	4	4	0
Noel, Hon. Roden	1	0	0
Norman, Comm. T. M.	1	0	0
Norman, G. W., Esq.	10	0	0
Norman, J. M., Esq.	2	0	0
Norris, Mrs.	2	0	0
Northey, Rev. A. E.	2	2	0
Nugent, R., Esq.	2	0	0
Nuth, Edward, Esq.	1	1	0
Nuthall, Major-General	1	1	0
Nuttal, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Nutter, William, Esq.	2	2	0
Oakley, J. A. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Officer, S. H., Esq.	5	5	0
Ogle, Rev. E. E.	2	0	0
Oldham, Rev. R. S.	1	1	0
Oldfield, Edmund, Esq.	3	3	0
Ommanney, G. D. W., Esq.	1	0	0
O'Reilly, F. G., Esq.	1	1	0
Oriel, Provost of	5	5	0
Osborne, Lord Francis	1	0	0
Ottley, Captain E. C.	5	0	0
Ouvry, Frederick, Esq.	5	0	0
Overbury, T. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Owen, Professor	5	0	0
Oxford, Bishop of	5	0	0
Pack, Rev. W. J.	1	1	0
Pack, Miss A. E.	2	0	0
Paget, James, Esq.	5	5	0
Paget, Joseph, Esq.	5	0	0
Paget, C., Esq.	2	0	0
Palmer, The Misses	1	0	0
Parry, Rev. Edward	1	0	0
Parry, Miss Jones	1	0	0
Pascoe, Rev. T.	1	1	0
Paul's (St.), The Dean of	10	0	0
Parker, Miss	1	1	0
Parker, Rev. W.	1	1	0
Parker, Alfred T., Esq.	1	0	0
Parker, J. Sandbach, Esq.	1	0	0
Pease, H. F., Esq.	5	0	0
Pease, H., Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Pease, A., Esq.	10	0	0
Pease, Charles, Esq.	10	0	0
Pease, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Pease, Joseph, Esq.	20	0	0
Pearse, Miss	5	0	0
Pearson, Rev. H.	1	0	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Pearson, Rev. H. D.	1	1	0
Peckover, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Peebles, W. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Peek, H. W., Esq.	50	0	0
Peel, Chas., Esq.	5	0	0
Pelham, Lady Henrietta	5	0	0
Pemberton, Rev. C. L.	4	0	0
Penrhyn, Rev. Oswald	5	0	0
Pepper, J. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Peppin, Rev. S. F. B.	1	0	0
Pepys, Edmund, Esq.	10	0	0
Perry, Mrs. Isabella	2	0	0
Petit, Rev. J. L.	27	12	0
Peto, Sir Morton	200	0	0
Perowne, Rev. J. J. S.	1	1	0
Perowne, Rev. E. H.	2	2	0
Philipps, Rev. H.	1	1	0
Philips, Mrs.	2	0	0
Phillips, Major	2	0	0
Phillips, Rev. H. F.	1	0	0
Phillips, Rev. E.	2	2	0
Philpot, Rev. B.	1	10	0
Philpot, Rev. W. B.	1	0	0
Pigon, Rev. Francis	1	1	0
Plank, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Plumptre, Rev. E. H.	4	4	0
Plummer, Rev. W. H.	20	0	0
Pope, Rev. A. F.	2	2	0
Pollexfen, Rev. J. H.	1	1	0
Pocock, C. Innes, Esq.	1	1	0
Ponsonby, Hon. F.	5	0	0
Porter, Rev. Dr., per	102	0	0
Porter, Miss Anne	5	0	0
Powys, Miss E.	2	0	0
Poulden, Lieut. Edward, R.N.	0	10	0
Powell, F. S., Esq., M.P.	10	10	0
Powell, Rev. Richmond	0	11	0
Prance, Reginald H., Esq.	5	0	0
Prance, Robert, Esq.	10	10	0
Pratt, Rev. Joseph	2	2	0
Pratten, B. P., Esq.	0	10	0
Prebble, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Prendergast, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Price, D., Esq.	7	6	10
Prior, Rev. John	10	10	0
Pritchard, Rev. Charles	5	5	0
Price, Dr. D. S.	2	2	0
Price, David, Esq., M.D.	2	2	0
Pusey, Rev. Dr.	30	0	0
Pyne, J. J., Esq.	1	1	0
McQueen, Major-General	2	2	0
Ramsden, Miss	1	0	0
Ramsden, R., Esq.	3	3	0
Rawlinson, Sir H., K.C.B.	10	10	0
Rawlinson, Rev. Professor	2	2	0
Rawnsley, Rev. E.	1	0	0
Reade, A., Esq.	1	9	4
Redhead, R. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Redpath, H. S., Esq.	4	4	0
Reichardt, Mrs.	1	1	0
Reichardt, Rev. J. C.	2	2	0
Richardson, Mrs.	1	1	0
Reid, G. L., Esq.	5	0	0
Reid, R., Esq.	6	6	0
Reiss, Fritz, Esq.	10	10	0
Reiss, F. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Relton, L. C., Esq.	0	5	0
Rennie, G. B., Esq.	5	0	0
Rhodes, Rev. H. J.	7	2	0
Richards, George, Esq.	3	3	0
Richards, —, Esq.	5	0	0
Richardson, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Richardson, F., Esq.	15	0	0
Rivington, W., Esq.	5	5	0
Ridding, Rev. G.	25	0	0
Ridley, Rev. O. M.	1	0	0
Ripon, Dean of	1	1	0
Rivaz, Charles, Esq.	1	0	0
Rowland, David, Esq.	1	1	0
Rogers, Rev. M.	0	5	0
Robarts, Miss	5	0	0
Robinson, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Robson, Miss	2	2	0
Rodd, Captain	2	2	0
Rodd, Mrs. Rashleigh	2	2	0
Roden, Earl of	10	0	0
Rolleston, Professor G. H., F.R.S.	5	0	0
Rose, Rev. E. T., and per	22	10	6
Rowell, —, Esq.	1	0	0
Rothschild, Sir A. De	50	0	0
Robinson, Rev. John	1	1	0
Rouse, Rev. E.	0	5	0
Rudersdorff, Madame	1	1	0
Ruskin, John, Esq.	20	0	0
Russell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Salmon, Rev. Prof.	6	0	0
Salt, Titus, Esq.	100	0	0
Salt, Mrs. W.	1	1	0
Salting, W. S., Esq.	2	2	0
Salisbury, Dean of	5	0	0
Sandford, Rev. C. W.	1	0	0
Scott, G. G.	50	0	0
Scott, Rev. G. H.	0	5	0
Scott, Lady Henry	1	0	0
Scott, Rev. Thomas	1	1	0
Scholefield, Dr. Edward	1	1	0
Scholefield, Mrs. E.	1	1	0
Scholefield, Miss Anne	1	1	0
Scholefield, R. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Scholefield, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Sellon, J. S., Esq.	2	2	0
Serjeant, Rev. E. W.	1	0	0
Shaftesbury, Earl of	5	0	0
Sharp, Major Jelf	1	1	0
Sharpe, Rev. H. J.	0	5	0
Shaw, Benjamin, Esq.	1	1	0
Shaw, Benjamin, Esq.	6	6	0
Sheffield, E., Esq.	5	5	0
Sheppard, Edward H., Esq.	2	2	0
Shuckburgh, Mrs.	0	10	0
Sidgwick, Arthur, Esq.	10	0	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Sillem, Augustus, Esq.	1	1	0
Silver, S. W., Esq.	5	5	0
Simpson, R., Esq.	5	0	0
Sims, —, Esq.	1	1	0
Sim, Dr. Robert	2	0	0
Simson, Thos., Esq.	1	1	0
Skelton, G. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Skelton, G. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Skirving, Miss	2	0	0
Slade, F., Esq.	10	0	0
Sladen, Rev. E. H. M.	8	8	0
Sligo, Marquis of	5	0	0
Smith, Basil Wood, Esq.	20	0	0
Smith, Fred., Esq.	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs.	5	0	0
Smith, Rev. Adam Clarke	0	10	6
Smith, Rev. Harry	1	1	0
Smith, Rev. Joseph	5	0	0
Smith, —, Esq.	2	0	0
Smith, —, Esq.	1	0	0
Smith, Rev. Albert	5	0	0
Smith, Oswald Augustus, Esq.	5	0	0
Smith, Dr. William	20	0	0
Smith, Mrs. Newman	6	0	0
Smith, H., Esq.	2	1	0
Smith, Rev. S.	1	0	0
Smith, W. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Smith John Abel, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Smyth, Rev. J. G.	2	0	0
Snoad, W. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Somes, Mrs. J.	5	5	0
South, Rev. R. M.	1	1	0
Spalding, Thomas, Esq.	15	15	0
Spalding and Hodge, Messrs.	21	0	0
Speid, Major	6	0	0
Speiling, —, Esq.	1	1	0
Spottiswoode, W., Esq.	10	10	0
Spottiswoode, G. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Spottiswoode, Misses	2	0	0
Sprague, T. B., Esq.	5	0	0
Squire, Mrs.	20	0	0
Squire, Miss	5	5	0
Standing, B., Esq.	4	4	0
Stanhope, Earl	10	0	0
Stanford, E., Esq.	21	0	0
Stanhope, —, Esq.	2	2	0
Standring, B., Esq.	2	2	0
Stansfield, W. B. Compton, Esq.	5	0	0
Stanford, Rev. E. D.	1	0	0
Steinmetz, J. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Stephen, Miss	1	0	0
Stephens, Charles, Esq.	2	0	0
Stephens, Rev. W. R. W.	1	0	0
Stennings, P., Esq.	0	2	6
Sterry, Rev. Francis	5	0	0
Sterry, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Stevenson, Rev. J. F., per	6	0	0
Stewart, Philip, Esq.	1	0	0
Stilwell, Jas., Esq.	6	1	0
Stock, Eugene, Esq.	0	10	6
Stone, E. D., Esq.	2	2	0
Stoughton, Rev. J., and per	13	1	0
Stowe, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Stowe, Mrs.	1	0	0
Strachey, Sir E.	2	2	0
Strangford, Viscountess	5	0	0
Straton, Rev. G. W.	1	1	0
Struve, Miss M., per	15	12	3
Stuart, Major-General Chas.	1	1	0
Stuart, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Sunday School Union	5	0	0
Swann, Rev. E.	1	1	0
Swainston, John Todd, Esq.	0	10	0
Sweet, L. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Symmond, Dr.	1	1	0
Syria Improvement Committee	250	0	0
Taylor, Edward B., Esq.			
Taylor, T. T., Esq.	1	0	0
Taylor, Rev. Isaac	1	1	0
Taylor, R. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Taylor, Robert, Esq.	5	0	0
Taylor, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Temple, Rev. Dr.	22	0	0
Tetley, F. W., Esq.	10	5	0
Thorp, Archdeacon T.	5	0	0
Thomas, Mrs.	1	1	0
Thomson, D., Esq.	1	1	0
Thorold, Rev. A. W.	10	10	0
Thrupp, Rev. J. F.	2	2	0
Thrupp, Miss	5	0	0
Tilleard, J. A., Esq.	0	10	0
Tilleard, Miss L.	0	15	0
Tinney, W. H., Esq.	7	2	0
Tinney, Mrs.	1	1	0
Tipping, W., Esq.	60	0	0
Tite, W., Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Tindal, Miss L.	0	7	0
Tod, Alexander, Esq.	2	0	0
Toone, T. Hastings, Esq.	25	0	0
Topping, S., Esq.	0	10	0
Tozer, Rev. H. F.	3	3	0
Trench, Lady Helena	1	0	0
Tribe, W. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Trueby, N. C., Esq.	1	0	0
Trinity, Oxford, President of	1	1	0
Tucker, Rev. Marwood	2	0	0
Tuckett, F. F., Esq.	10	0	0
Tuckett, F. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Tuffnell, Rev. E.	0	5	0
Tugwell, Rev. L.	0	10	0
Turner, Thomas, Esq.	5	0	0
Twistleton, Hon. Edward	50	0	0
Tylor, E. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Tyrwhitt, Rev. R. St. John	1	1	0
Vale, Miss	3	3	0
Vance, Alexander, Esq.	1	1	0
Vaughan, Henry, Esq.	21	0	0
Vaughan, Rev. Dr.	3	3	0
Vaux, W. S. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Vesey, Rev. T. Gerald	1	1	0
Vignolles, Rev. O. J.	0	10	3
Voss, R., Esq.	1	1	0

Name.	£	s.	d.
Vivian, R. G. Glynn, Esq.	5	0	0
Wade, E. C., Esq.	2	0	0
Wagner, Henry, Esq.	2	0	0
Waley, S. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Walford, Mrs.	0	2	6
Walford, Miss	0	2	6
Walford, Rev. H. T.	0	10	0
Walker, Thomas, Esq.	20	0	0
Walker, Mrs.	1	1	0
Walker, T. F., Esq.	1	0	0
Wall, Rev. M. S.	10	0	0
Wallace, Rev. J.	2	2	0
Wallace, Rev. C. H.	2	6	0
Walsh, Rev. H.	20	0	0
Walter, J., Esq.	25	0	0
Walters, G. S., Esq.	10	0	0
Ward, Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0
Warner, Rev. J. Lee	1	0	0
Warren, Lieutenant W.	5	0	0
Warren, Rev. S. L.	1	1	0
Wasey, Mrs.	0	2	6
Waterhouse, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Watson, C. Knight, Esq.	5	0	0
Watson, Horace, Esq.	5	0	0
Watson, A. G., Esq.	2	0	0
Watson, D. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Watts, Thos., Esq.	5	5	0
Way, Albert, Esq.	5	0	0
Way, Arthur, Esq.	10	10	0
West, James, Esq.	0	10	6
Westmore, Rev. H. H.	4	2	0
Westminster, Dean of	50	0	0
Wethered, Rev. F. T.	4	4	0
Wharncliffe, Dowager Lady	5	0	0
Wharton, Rev. J. C.	1	1	0
Whateley, Rev. C.	4	4	0
Whateley, Rev. H. T.	2	2	0
Whelpton, Rev. H. R.	7	7	0
White, Rev. H. Master, per	3	3	0
White, W., Esq.	2	2	0
White, Chas., Esq.	2	2	0
White, Major-General	5	0	0
Whitting, F., Esq.	5	0	0
Whymper, Edwards, Esq.	10	0	0
Wickers, Rev. H.	5	0	0
Wickenden, Miss	2	0	0
Wickenden, Rev. J. F.	5	0	0
Wight, Rev. W.	1	1	0
Wilbraham, Frank, Esq.	1	1	0
Wilbraham, Miss	1	1	0
Williams, Rev. F.	1	0	0
Williams, Rev. G.	10	0	0
Williams, Montague, Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, Miss	1	1	0
Williams, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, Sydney, Esq.	8	0	0
Williamson, Lady	2	0	0
Williamson, V. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Williamson, W., Esq.	2	0	0
Williamson, Rev. W.	5	0	0
Willich, C. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Wills, W. H., Esq	5	0	0
Wilson, Joshua, Esq.	5	0	0
Wilson, Rev. R. F.	1	0	0
Wilson, Rev. Dr.	1	1	0
Winch, W. R., Esq.	10	0	0
Winwood, Rev. H. H.	2	2	0
Witherby, A., Esq.	2	2	0
Wolff, Mrs.	2	2	0
Wollaston, Rev. Thos.	1	1	0
Wollaston, J. R., Esq.	20	0	0
Wood, M., Esq.	1	1	0
Wood, John, Esq.	3	3	0
Wood, George, Esq.	5	0	0
Woodruff, Rev. T.	1	0	0
Worsley, Rev. J. H.	3	0	0
Wray, G. O., Esq.	1	1	0
Wright, Rev. C. H.	0	10	6
Wright, Rev. D.	1	0	0
Wright, J. Robinson, Esq.	5	5	0
Wyatt, C. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Wyatt, James, Esq.	1	1	0
Wyatt, C. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Yarrow, T. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Yates, Miss	2	0	0
Young, E. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Young, —, Esq.	1	1	0
Youle, F., Esq.	10	0	0
York, Archbishop of	30	0	0
Zetland, Earl of	50	0	0
Zorlin, Miss	3	1	0

ANONYMOUS.

	£	s.	d.
Miss W., per E. Anderson, Esq.	1	0	0
A. B., Birmingham	0	2	6
C. T.	10	0	0
Mrs. K.	1	1	0
W. H. G.	10	0	0
C. W.	0	5	0
Miss E. B.	0	5	0
W. M.	0	10	0
A Lady	0	2	6
"Lily"	1	10	0
A Reader of "Good Words"	1	1	0
E. and J.	3	3	0
A Friend, per R. C. Childers, Esq.	0	10	0
W. P. D.	0	5	0
W. M.	75	0	0
E. H. S. B.	2	0	0
A. B.	2	0	0
Red Box	0	10	0
E. P. H.	4	0	0
A. H.	0	5	0
Members of a Clerical Society, per Rev. A. Highton	0	16	0
M. T.	0	10	0
R. F. T.	0	5	0
S. T.	0	2	0
Anon	0	2	6
C. F. G. H.	1	1	0

Name.	£	s.	d.	Name.	£	s.	d.
Anonymous	0	5	0	Mrs. K.	3	0	0
E. M.	0	5	0	Philojudæus	3	3	0
A Friend, per Rev. E. Rawnsley	0	5	0	A Friend, per Rev. W. Cadman	1	1	0
E. H. V.	0	5	0	A. C.	3	3	0
"Blanchie"	0	1	0	An Engineer	2	2	0
L. M. L.	1	0	0	"Well-wisher," per J. Finn, Esq.	2	3	9
Menapiensis	10	0	0	H. S. B., per Archbishop of York	10	0	0
Friends, per Rev. D. Anderson	1	0	0	Miss W.	1	0	0
G. F. L. G.	0	5	0	W. F. R., Rev., per Rev. W. F. Rowsell	0	10	0
A Lady, per Gilbert Scott, Esq.	5	0	0	Mrs. F.	0	10	0
Delta	3	0	0	Two Friends	1	1	0
Merton, S.	2	0	0	E. P.	0	2	6
Two Sisters	0	10	0	Readers of "Good Words"	0	6	0
A. B. C.	5	0	0				

OFFERTORIES, LECTURES, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1867.				
Nov. 26.	Offertory of St. James's Church, Gerrard's Cross—Rev. W. Bramley-Moore	0	12	0
Dec. 4.	Offertory on Advent Sunday, at St. John's Church—Rev. H. Master White	3	3	0
Dec. 6.	Offertory at North Ormsby Church, per Rev. V. H. Moyle	1	4	0
Dec. 31.	Offertory at St. Lawrence—Sermon preached by Dean of Westminster	22	2	3
1868.				
Jan. 15.	Laura Episcopal Chapel, Bath—Rev. J. Macnaught	4	17	0
Feb. 6.	Trinity Chapel, Reading—Rev. J. F. Stevenson	6	0	0
Feb. 7.	Lecture at Newark—Rev. H. Mackenzie	1	1	0
Feb. 7.	Reading at St. Mark's, Reigate, per Rev. A. A. Ainger	10	14	0
Feb. 12.	Collection after Sermon at Weybridge, by the Dean of Westminster, per Rev. E. J. Rose	22	10	6
Feb. 22.	Proceeds of a Penny Reading at King's Lynn, by Rev. J. Fernie	2	0	0
March 26.	Proceeds of Lecture at Wellington College, per Rev. Dr. Benson	2	2	0
April 18.	Proceeds of a Concert in Valley of Cwm Avon, per Miss M. Struvé	15	12	3
May 1.	Proceeds of a Lecture at Belfast, per Rev. T. L. Porter, D.D.	50	0	0
May 8.	Lecture at Clapton, by Rev. C. Boutell, per Rev. E. C. Hawkins	18	14	3
May 21.	Collected at Institute of British Architects after Paper by G. Grove, Esq., per Professor Donaldson	50	3	0
May 30.	Per James Bateman, Esq.—			
	Lecture at Cannes	24	5	0
	Lecture at Keswick	6	11	0
Dec. 15.	Per Daniel Kerr, Esq.—Proceeds of Lecture at Edron	0	15	0

It is hoped, in the course of the year 1869, to organize a complete system of lectures in the principal towns of England. An experimental series will be held in the spring, and if these be successful, arrangements will be made by which a lecture will be supplied, illustrated with diagrams, free of all expense. The Committee, however, in furnishing the friends of the Society with these lectures, do so at considerable cost, and it is earnestly hoped that supporters will be found in every place to promote the success of the meetings.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

The following is a list of local Societies now in operation:—

Cambridge—Hon. Sec., Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A., Tutor of St. John's College.
Chester—Hon. Sec., The Very Rev. the Dean of Chester.
Dalkeith—Hon. Sec., W. Bryce, Esq., M.D.
Dover—Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Light.
Dundee—Hon. Sec., R. Mackenzie, Esq.
Edinburgh—Hon. Secs., Rev. W. Lindsay Alexander, D.D., A. Keith Johnstone, Esq., LL.D.
Falmouth, for the county of Cornwall—Hon. Sec., A. Lloyd Fox, Esq.
Glasgow—Hon. Sec., A. B. M'Grigor, Esq.
Hertford—Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Lingley.
Liverpool—Hon. Sec., H. Duckworth, Esq., pro tem.
Northampton—Hon. Sec., E. F. Law, Esq.
Newcastle—Hon. Sec., Thos. Hodgkin, Esq.
Oxford—Hon. Sec., Rev. Prof. Rawlinson.
Plymouth—Hon. Secs., J. B. Rowe, Esq., and J. Shelly, Esq.
Perth—Hon. Sec., R. Jameson, Esq.

The establishment of a local Society is only to be effected by local friends. For them, however, it is easy, particularly when the attention of the place has been roused by a lecture descriptive of the work; the Committee hope to see a large number of these auxiliary societies established in the course of the year. At the same time, they deprecate any idea of being considered as entering into rivalry with existing societies, which may appear to have stronger claims. Most of these require very much larger incomse. For the modest income required in their case, the Committee look with confidence to the two classes—those who are interested in the elucidation of the Bible, and those who are interested in the archæology of Palestine. Biblical and antiquarian students are found everywhere, and if they will remember what are the circumstances of this Society, and the objects it proposes to effect, no special appeal will have again to be made.

It is particularly requested that those gentlemen who kindly undertake the offices of Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treasurer to auxiliary societies will inform the Secretary how many copies of the Reports, Letters, &c., they wish to be sent to them regularly, and will forward the amount of their subscriptions at intervals of not longer than six months.

COLLECTING CARDS.

These are ready to be forwarded to any friend of the Society who has leisure or opportunity to assist in this way. The Secretary requests that holders of collecting cards will send in their amounts and renew their cards at the quarter days. Collectors are invited to inform subscribers that the Reports are published for all alike, whatever the amount of the subscription. Ladies and others with leisure and interest in the Society are specially invited to undertake these, and to collect shilling or half-crown subscriptions.

FREEMASONS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED FROM MASONIC LODGES.

	£	s.	d.
Grand Lodge	105	0	0
United Industrious Lodge	1	1	0
Lodge No. 660	5	15	0
Gosport Lodge	1	0	0
Jerusalem Lodge	7	17	6
Lodge of Antiquity	10	10	0
St. James's Chapter	10	10	0
Royal Gloucester Lodge	2	2	0
Royal Alpha Lodge	21	0	0
St. Andrew's Lodge	1	1	0
Churchill Lodge	3	3	0
Westminster and Keystone Lodge	5	0	0
Grand Lodge of Surrey	5	5	0
Yarborough Lodge, No. 244	2	2	0
Eliot Lodge, No. 464	2	6	6
Ancient Lodge, No. 203	5	0	0
Royal Union Lodge, No. 246	3	3	0
North Walsham Lodge, No. 102	1	1	0
St. John's Lodge, No. 328	1	1	0
Lodge of Peace, No. 322	1	1	0
Neptune Lodge, No. 22	5	5	0
Gibraltar Lodge, No. 153	2	2	0
Semper Fidelis, No. 519	1	1	0
Provincial Grand Lodge, Warwickshire	5	5	0
Faithful Lodge, No. 88	1	1	0
Royal Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield	5	5	0
Worcester Lodge, No. 280	2	2	0
Liverpool Lodge, No. 32	5	5	0
Union Lodge, No. 247	5	5	0
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 345	2	2	0
St. Amand Encampment of Knights Templars, Worcester	1	1	0
Knight Commander Smith, Worcester	1	1	0
Foundation Lodge, No. 82	2	2	0
Mount Zion Chapter, Royal Arch, No. 22	5	5	0
Provincial Grand Lodge, Leicestershire	1	1	0
St. John's Lodge, No. 279, Leicester	1	1	0
John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523, Leicester	1	1	0
Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279	1	1	0
Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 779, Ashby	1	1	0
Rutland Lodge, No. 1130, Melton Mowbray	1	1	0
Blaydon Lodge, No. 659	1	1	0
All Saints' Encampment of Knights Templars	2	2	0
St. Martin's Lodge, Liskeard	3	0	0

Subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters are also acknowledged in the "Freemason's Magazine." Lodges and Freemasons are requested to apply to the Secretary for full information.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

These are now 349 in number, many of them being of places never before taken. They include, among others, views of the ruins of Teh Hum (Capernaum), Kerazeh (Chorazin), Jerash (Gerasa), Kedes (Kedesh), and Sebastiyeh (Samaria); many spots in and round Jerusalem, Hebron, Damascus, &c.; and the district of Nablus, Gennesareth, &c.

They are sold, mounted, at 1s. 6d. each to non-subscribers, and to annual subscribers of one guinea or donor of £10, at 1s. each.

It is hoped that from the sale of these photographs a steady profit may accrue to the Society. Owing to the large sum required to lay in a stock of these photographs, which is at present about £250 in excess of the amount paid the Society for their sale, no profit has yet been made. Agents have, however, been appointed, and the Committee will be glad to appoint agents in every town in Great Britain.

The following is a list of the Society's Agents :—

London—Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing-cross; Mr. Jeremiah Smith, 42, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.
Birmingham—Mr. Henry Wright, Bennett's-hill.
Bolton—Mr. Winstanley.
Brighton—Mr. Attwood; Mr. George Wakeling.
Cambridge—Mr. Metcalfe.
Durham—Messrs. Andrews and Co.
Edinburgh—Ordnance Survey Office, 4, St. Andrew's-square.
Glasgow—Mr. David Robertson, St. Vincent-street.
Hastings, St. Leonards—Mr. Dorman.
Lancaster—Mr. Longman.
Leamington—Mr. Knibb.
Liverpool—Mr. Adam Holden, Church-street.
Manchester—Mr. Edwin Slater.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Mr. H. D. Wilson.
Norwich—Messrs. Jarrold and Sons.
Oxford—Messrs. Parker.
Settle—Mr. Wildman.
Truro—Mr. Heard.
Worcester—Messrs. Deighton and Sons.
Yarmouth—Mr. Nall.

The Committee will be glad to appoint more agents, and take this opportunity of drawing the attention of their subscribers to the photographs as a means of helping the Society. The photographs are the cheapest series published, of the Holy Land. Very many are of places never before taken, and are of great interest. The terms of agency are so arranged that the agent runs no risk whatever beyond the safe custody of the views. It is particularly requested that agents will send in a statement of accounts to the Secretary before December 31 and June 30, for views supplied and sold during the preceding six months. It is also requested that if agents find a delay of more than a fortnight between the despatch of an order and its execution, they will state the facts to the Secretary.

Lists of photographs may be had on application.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. Report of the Preliminary Meeting.
2. Statement of Progress, with Captain Wilson's Letters, for 1866.
3. Meeting at Cambridge, 1867.
4. Meeting at Willis's Rooms, with Report of Lieut. Warren, June 11, 1868.
5. Statement of Progress, Jan. 1, 1869.
6. Lieut. Warren's continued Reports of Progress and Work, with Plans of Work.
7. Lieut. Warren's Notes of a Journey up the Jordan.
8. Dean Stanley's Sermon on the Exploration of Palestine, price 6d., or 7d. by post.
9. Lists of Photographs.

LECTURES.

The Secretary will be glad to receive proposals for lectures, whether at institutions or independently, in aid of the Society. He is empowered by the Committee to make arrangements which will not entail expense on institutions or private persons who may promote the holding of a meeting or the delivery of a lecture. Clergymen of all denominations are specially invited to avail themselves of this means to spread the knowledge of the work of the Society. It is earnestly requested that lectures on the *special* work of this Society may not be given in aid of other institutions.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, June 30th, 1866.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PROMISED £3,045 11 0

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and Donations	1,742	13	0
Interest	7	11	0
	£1,750	4	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Exploration Expenses, viz.:—						
Excavation	169	5	5			
Travelling	796	9	9			
Tents, Instruments, &c. ...	132	3	4			
Salaries	444	4	0			
Management, Advertising, Hire of Rooms, &c.	85	7	1			
Petty Cash	10	10	6			
				1,638	0	1
Balance				112	3	11
				£1,750	4	0

ROBERT CULLING HANBURY, } *Treasurers.*
JOHN ABEL SMITH, }
GEORGE GROVE, *Hon. Secretary.*

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Balance Sheet, June 30th, 1867.

Dr.

July 1, 1866.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year	255	3	2			
Less Sundry Unpaid Accounts ...	127	2	9			
				128	0	5
June 30th, 1867.						
To Donations and Subscriptions ...				989	15	6
Interest on Deposits				7	5	8
				£1,125	1	7

Cr.

June 30th, 1867.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenditure on account of First Expedition, viz. :—						
Salaries	74	8	0			
Instruments, Repairs	2	15	6			
				77	3	6
Exploration Expenses				534	8	4
Management, Printing, &c.				152	5	3
Postages, Petty Cash, &c.				11	5	6
Photographs				15	3	1
				790	5	8
Balance				334	15	11
				£1,125	1	7

Examined and found correct,

W. MORRISON,
CYRIL C. GRAHAM, } *Auditors.*

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Balance Sheet, June 30th, 1868.

Dr.

July 7th, 1867.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year	334	15	11			
Less Sundry Unpaid Accounts ...	145	0	7			
				189	15	4
Photographs, Balance of Cost of Stock in hand 1st July, 1867				15	3	1
June 30th, 1868.						
To Donations and Subscriptions from July 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1868				5,179	18	2
Donations to Geological Fund ...				80	0	0
Interest on Deposits				3	19	8
Sundry Unpaid Accounts				245	5	6
				£5,714	1	9

Cr.

June 30th, 1868.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Exploration Expenses, &c.				3,100	0	0
Outfit, including Implements, &c. ...				134	9	1
Passage of Sappers				40	0	0
Presents				26	10	0
Management, viz.:—						
Salaries	30	0	0			
Printing Reports...	115	11	2			
Lithographing	48	16	3			
Advertising	148	10	3			
Hire of Rooms for Meeting ...	10	10	0			
				353	7	8
Petty Cash, Postage, &c.				43	4	0
Photographs, Balance of Cost of Stock in hand				242	7	1
Cash Stolen				10	13	6
				3,950	11	4
Balance				1,763	10	5
				£5,714	1	9

W. MORRISON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Statement of ipts and Expenditure, December 31st, 1868.

July 1st, 1868.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year	1,763	10	5			
Less Sundry Unpaid Accounts ...	245	5	6			
				1,518	4	11
Photographs, Balance of Cost of Stock in hand				242	7	1
Donations and Subscriptions from July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1868 ...				987	15	11
Interest on Deposits				9	0	5
Sundry Unpaid Accounts				333	2	5
				£3,090	10	9

Dec. 1st, 1868.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Exploration Expenses				1,804	14	7
Outfit, including Instruments and Clothes				197	4	9
Travelling Expenses of Sappers ...				91	5	10
Management, viz.:—						
Salaries and Wages	107	5	6			
Furniture of Office	88	8	3			
Advertising	161	7	6			
Lithographing	16	11	9			
Rent	38	1	7			
Sundries, as per ledger ...	53	17	2			
				465	11	9
Petty Cash and Postage				41	8	1
Photographs, Balance of Cost of the Stock on hand				242	1	10
				2,842	6	10
Balance in Banks				248	3	11
				£3,090	10	9

W. MORRISON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

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PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Patron—THE QUEEN.

Quarterly Statement.

VOL. I.

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Acting Secretary—Walter Besant, Esq.

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PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT WILLIS'S ROOMS,

On Thursday, June 11th, 1868.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, in the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, expressed his own regret that pressure of public business prevented him from remaining through the whole of the proceedings, and the regrets of the Earls of Carnarvon and Harrowby that they were prevented from coming at all.

After a few remarks explanatory of the purposes of the Society, expressing his conviction of its importance and utility, and explaining the unavoidable absence of Mr. Grove from the meeting, His Grace moved the Earl of Shaftesbury into the chair, and retired.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, on taking the chair, called on the Rev. F. W. Holland, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Society, to read the Report.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

"Since we are so fortunate as to have with us to-day the able officer, Lieut. Warren, who is so admirably conducting the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund in the Holy Land, and since he himself is prepared to give an account of the most interesting and important portion of his work, viz., the excavations at Jerusalem, the report which I shall have the honour to read to you will be very brief.

"During the past year there has been a considerable increase in the number of subscribers to the Fund, yet the total amount subscribed has fallen far short of the amount required to enable the Committee to carry out the whole scheme of operations which was proposed, and they have found themselves compelled to confine their attention mainly to explorations in and near the city of Jerusalem.

"In spite of the many difficulties which surrounded him, Lieut. Warren has succeeded in carrying on extensive excavations with little interruption, and has made discoveries of the utmost importance, which not only tend to throw new light upon the original features of the Temple Hill, but lead to the hope that before long we may have in our possession sufficient data for forming a tolerably accurate opinion upon the position of the various sites in the Holy

City which have so long been matters of dispute. For the first time the actual streets of the ancient city have been reached—underground passages, which have been hidden for centuries by the mass of superincumbent ruins, have been brought to light, and by degrees a complicated network of drains and reservoirs is being laid bare, which, when fully explored, will no doubt aid very considerably in settling many difficult points connected with the level of different portions of Jerusalem. In the valleys of the Kedron and of the Tyropœon by a succession of shafts, many of them sunk to enormous depths, discoveries of intense interest have been made with regard to the original course and character of those valleys. The limits of the hill and position of the wall of Ophel have been in great measure ascertained—and shafts sunk on the south of the wall of the Haram Area have shown that the account given by Josephus of the giddy height of the battlements of the ancient city at this point, is not, after all, the gross exaggeration that up to this time it has always been believed to have been.

"The exact nature and result of these excavations, Mr. Warren will himself explain.

"Independently of the difficulties that must necessarily arise from time to time in carrying on explorations in such a city as Jerusalem, inhabited by a population the different sections of which are drawn asunder by so many counter interests of nationality and religion, the treacherous character of the soil, and the imperfect nature of the apparatus which had to be employed, have constantly offered no slight impediments to the work of excavation.

"No words can express too strongly the zeal and perseverance with which all difficulties have been met by Lieut. Warren, and his assistant Serjeant Birtles. The Committee rejoice now to be able to state that never has the field for excavation at Jerusalem appeared so open, while at the same time the discoveries of the past year give the surest promise of future excavation being attended with still more interesting results. If, as Lieut. Warren confidently hopes, the time will soon come when we shall be able to commence digging in the Haram Area itself, it is impossible to overrate the interest of the discoveries that are in store for us.

"The researches at Jerusalem were felt by the Committee to be of such supreme importance, that the other operations, for which the Palestine Exploration Fund was established, have been in a great measure suspended.

"Several surveying expeditions have, however, been made to different parts of the country, and considerable progress has been effected in the formation of an accurate map of Palestine.

"Lieut. Warren has thoroughly surveyed the Philistine plain, as far south as Gaza, together with a large tract of country to the S.W. of Jerusalem.

"He has also surveyed that portion of the Jordan Valley which lies between Kurn Surtabeh and the Dead Sea, on the West; and on the East of the river he has completed a survey of the rest of the valley, and of a large tract of the mountainous country lying on the N.E. of the Dead Sea. Amongst other spots on the East of the Jordan, he has visited the ruins of Jerash, Amman, and Es-Salt, of which he has sent home a large collection of very interesting photographs.

"On Saturday next Lieut. Warren will start on his return to Jerusalem,

having made arrangements during his very short stay in England for a more permanent residence in Jerusalem, and a more systematic prosecution of the operations of the Society.

"He will return, we trust, not only with renewed health, but also, having had the opportunity of conferring with many of the eminent men in this country who are best able to advise on the difficult questions which must necessarily come before him, with renewed power to carry on the work of exploration.

"The Committee hope to be able to obtain permission from the Horse Guards, to send out again Serjeant Birtles, who has already given such proof of his ability and zeal, to rejoin Lieut. Warren. Two other non-commissioned officers are still at work in Jerusalem, under the superintendence of Dr. Chaplin.

"It is proposed to increase the staff still further by the employment of a draughtsman, who will undertake the office work, which is necessarily extensive; and thus Lieut. Warren will be able to devote his attention more entirely to the personal supervision of the excavations.

"It is calculated that, with these additions to the staff, the expense of carrying on the excavations will amount to the sum of at least 300*l.* per month.

"With regard to the other departments of the proposed operations of the Fund, the exploration of the *Geology*, *Zoology*, *and Botany* still remain untouched.

"A grant of 50*l.* was made to the Society by the British Association, for the purchase of meteorological instruments, which were to be established at different points in Palestine for the purpose of taking observations. The instruments were duly despatched, but unfortunately were for many months delayed in the transit. They have at length, however, arrived safely at Beyrout, and Lieut. Warren has received instructions to see, on his return, that they are at once forwarded to their several destinations.

"Some progress has also been made in the collection of local names in various parts of Palestine—a work of great importance.

"The Committee regret that no progress has been made with the proposed establishment of a *Biblical Museum*. Amongst other causes which have hindered this work, the lack of Funds to send out Scientific collectors has been one of the main obstacles. It is, however, intended that the Museum shall be established, as soon as possible; and a large collection of various objects of considerable interest, including pottery and glass, from the excavations at Jerusalem, is by degrees being formed.

"The Committee, in conclusion, desire to return their thanks to the various gentlemen who have given their valuable aid in Palestine, in forwarding the explorations; more especially to *Dr. Chaplin*, who is superintending the excavations during Lieut. Warren's absence, and has also kindly offered to make arrangements for the supervision of the meteorological observations—and to the *Rev. Dr. Barclay*, who has on many occasions given valuable assistance.

"Their thanks are also due to *Mr. Moore*, the Consul at Jerusalem, *Mr. Rogers*, the Consul at Damascus, who is engaged in writing a work on the

manners and customs of the inhabitants of Palestine, *Dr. Rosen*, late Prussian Consul at Jerusalem, and *Mr. Habîb Kayat*, British Consular Agent at Jaffa.

"Special mention should also be made of the interest taken in the excavations at Jerusalem by *American* travellers, many of whom have subscribed largely to the Fund.

"The important body of the *Freemasons* in our own country have warmly advocated the claims of the Fund, and several of the Lodges have given handsome donations. Many of the well known Scientific bodies, including the *Royal Institute of British Architects*, have also made grants in aid of the explorations; while local committees have been established in some of our large towns,—amongst which may be mentioned Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Leeds.

"On the whole, the Committee feel that the Palestine Exploration Fund has taken deeper root during the past year; the importance of its operations is more widely acknowledged; and, although the Funds have fallen short of the amount required for carrying out all its objects, the prospect of the future appears brighter than it did at the end of the last year."

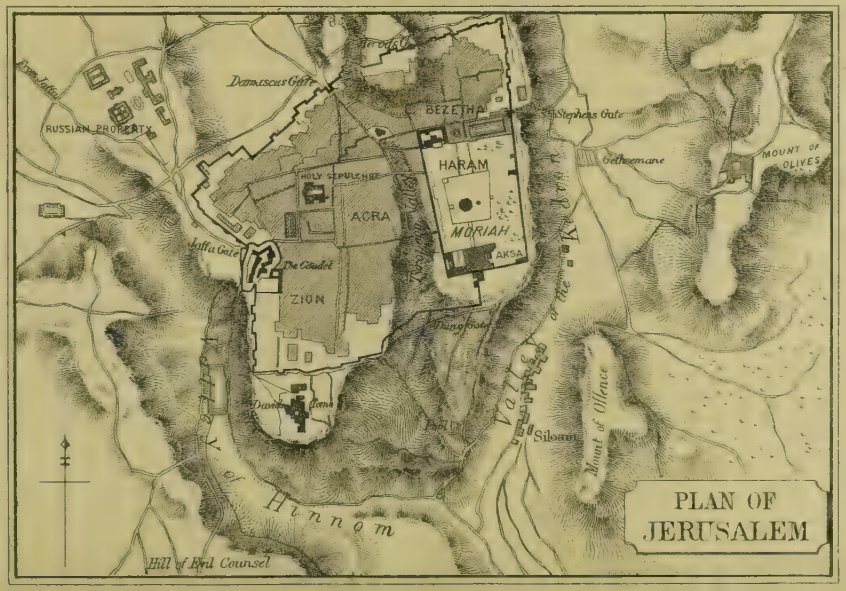
The CHAIRMAN then introduced Lieutenant Warren.

LIEUTENANT WARREN.—"My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I have been called upon to give some account of the excavations which we are now making at Jerusalem, but they are so inseparably connected with what we have done already, that I hope I may be pardoned if I discuss them collectively, touching only on those points which may be considered of the first importance in bringing to light the hidden topography of the Holy City.

"We have at present engaged on the works two corporals of Engineers and about seventy Mussulmans of various races. The difficulty with the Mussulmans is to keep up sufficient supervision; but, what with a quick dragoman, Jewish overseers, and parties of three each, working together,—one a Nubian and the other two fellaheen from hostile villages,—we create such a jealousy that anything going wrong very soon crops out.

"Notwithstanding all our precautions, the articles found on the works are remarkable chiefly for their paucity; what we have found consisting mostly of pottery, bronze, nails, and glass: the first of many different dates, the glass apparently of the third or fourth century. The coins are generally Cufic, though we have found a few Hebrew mixed up with those of later date, and throwing no light upon our labours. I may also allude to the seal of "Haggai, the son of Shebaniah," which has an inscription supposed in Jerusalem to be of the time of Ezra. We may hope, as we go on, to come upon some more decided remains, but our main object is with regard to nether Jerusalem in its topography. *We want to know where the Temple was.*

"In studying the Holy Land it is most disappointing to find such a dearth of evidence of sites of places, and the more we look into the matter the more difficult it becomes: there are certain points we know beyond contradiction,—such as Jaffa, Jerusalem, and others,—but when we attempt to go into details we find the most conflicting evidence. Just now I may mention two points at Jerusalem about which all parties agree—the first, that the Temple stood somewhere on that rectangular spot which is marked 'Haram' or 'Moriah,' and the


Damascus Gate
BEZETHA
St Stephens Gate
RUSSIAN PROPERTY
HARAM
Gethsemane
MOUNT OF OLIVES
HOLY SEPULCHRE
ACRA
MORIAH
Jaffa Gate
The Citadel
AKSA
ZION
Kidron
Valley of the
Pool
Siloam
Mount of Offence
Valley of Hinnom
Hill of Evil Counsel
PLAN OF JERUSALEM

other, that the Mount Olivet was some part, or the whole, of that hill to the right of your card. As you have all, probably, your little Plans of Jerusalem, I will refer to them in speaking of the several places. Probably the Valley of Kedron is also correct, but about almost all other places there are controversies, and if, in speaking about the works, I make use of biblical names, I only do so because they are the generally received names. In exploring we must go on the principle that we know nothing until it is fully established; ever ready to acquire ideas and to suspend judgment, we are busy collecting facts, and have no time for speculation, so long as we can apply to the *ground* for information. With regard to any opinions I may offer, they are simply the passing thoughts of the day: to deliberately offer judgment on a subject on whose threshold we are but just entering were an offence to common sense. As far as my short sight will allow me to judge, we must be content to be baffled and perplexed for a long time to come before we can bring out Jerusalem as it was, for, startling as it may appear, we have not a single known fixed point at which to commence. For instance, the Temple—we know that it stood somewhere on that rectangular spot marked 'Haram.' But where? We are led to believe that the Temple, courts and all, took up six hundred feet square, while this is a space of one thousand by seventeen hundred, so that there is room in it for more than three squares of six hundred feet. Where is Mount Sion? that of the present day we put to the west of Moriah, and yet there are those of authority who put it to the north—and so on. We have not a point to start from, and it is only by patient investigation that we may hope to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

"*Haram Area.*—Within that rectangular space, no doubt, there is a mine of information, and it is to this part we wish to direct our attention. All that part marked 'Moriah' is scooped out into large tanks: that under the RIA is the great sea, which holds a million gallons of water, and under A, in Aksa, there is another we found last year, capable of holding 700,000 gallons. The tanks altogether in the Haram Area will hold about five millions of gallons.

"To the west of the word 'Aksa' is the mosque of that name, and under it there is a cistern called the 'Well of the Leaf.' There is a curious legend about this cistern—namely, that a man going down there, found a door which led into a beautiful garden: he plucked a leaf from one of the plants, and returned to tell his companions; one of whom told him that he was a great fool to have come back, as he had got into Paradise, and would not have much chance of going there again. In examining this tank, we found at the bottom a curious arched passage leading towards the west, but there was too much water to explore it; it is, however, only one illustration of the way in which most of the legends of the Arabs are founded somehow upon fact. If this arched passage should turn out to be anything, it would lead in the direction of the so-called Dung Gate, where it is supposed there were gardens: we may hope at some time when the water is low to explore the cistern, and see if the tradition is correct.

"Under the Aksa is a double passage by some called the Huldah Gate, which was supposed to be joined to vaults on either side, but on getting through the walls I found only made earth.

"Under the word 'Aksa' is a system of vaults called the 'Stables of

Solomon;' and in the older portion, underneath, we found a passage about three feet broad, covered with huge lintels, and the remains of a cemented aqueduct, with a sort of step on each side. It has been supposed by some that this was the passage by which the blood from the offerings was carried away; we could not explore it to any distance, as it appeared to have been filled up before the piers of the stables were built, and a crash might have been the result of any interference. The piers of these stables are at pretty regular intervals, except at one point where there is an appearance of there being another chamber. I can find no evidence of it on the outside; but when the time comes that we may dig in the Haram Area, we may hope to find something there.

"Outside the Haram Area one of the great points is the direction of the Tyropœon Valley, north and south. To the north we have not yet directed our attention, but to the south we have nearly come to a conclusion.

"Between what is usually believed to be Mount Zion and Moriah there is a broad valley which we call the Tyropœon. On excavating we find that on the western side it is nearly level, but that it breaks down to the Haram Wall, forming a narrow gulley, which probably carried off the water from the high ground; all appearance of this is now gone, and the valley is filled up with débris to nearly a hundred feet in some places. Near the point M in 'Moriah' the Haram Wall is concealed by the débris to a height of about sixty feet, while further down, at the south-west angle, it is covered up to a depth of ninety feet at least, and, what is very remarkable, down to the very bottom the stones are worked with the Jewish or Phœnician bevel or draft, and the joints are so close that the blade of a knife can scarcely be thrust in between them.

"At the upper end of this valley there are three springs or wells of brackish water, corresponding in taste to that at the Virgin's Fount, which is in the Valley of the Kedron near the second *l* in 'Valley.'

"In excavating, we have found another spring or passage of water near the M in 'Moriah,' and it would be very interesting to find if they are all in connection: to this we have been directing our attention, and at one time it appeared likely that the valley might take a turn near the Dung Gate, down to the Virgin's Fount.

"It has been conjectured that the brook which flowed through the midst of the land passed through this valley, and, if so, we ought to find traces of it. Until now, I think it has been generally believed that the lowest point of the valley lay outside the Haram Area to the west; but the day I left Jerusalem, we completed some work by which it is proved that the lowest course of the valley is *inside* the Haram, about sixty feet to east of south-west angle, so that we are as far as ever from finding any trace of the brook. Near the point M in Moriah, the valley is crossed by a causeway which is united to the Haram Area by Wilson's Arch. It was a very nice point arranging for excavating under this causeway, which runs west towards the Jaffa Gate, forming the principal entrance to the Mosque, and on which the houses of some of the principal effendis are built; however, it was managed, and, after some disappointments, we came upon what we sought. It is a most difficult place to describe for those who have not seen it, for many who went through it could hardly understand it. The best way I can think of describing it is by at-

tempting to build it up from the beginning, as far as can be judged from existing remains.

"At some early period—I will leave those learned in history to determine the date—there appears to have existed, near the present causeway, some important buildings by the Haram Wall, but no communication with the Haram at its present level: when it was arranged to connect Mount Zion with Mount Moriah, these buildings appear to have been arched over from wall to wall, and then again arch upon arch was built until a sufficient height was obtained to give a sloping road from Zion to Moriah, at a height of 120 feet over the lowest part of the valley. At first this causeway was apparently only 20 feet wide, and fresh houses seem to have been built on either side. At some later period it was found necessary to widen the causeway, by adding another on the nether side, of a similar width, and again the old houses appear to have been built over, which may account for the different spaces of the arches running side by side. The causeway was thus about 40 feet wide, and reached to within 42 feet of the Haram Wall; the intervening space being bridged over by one handsome arch, which still exists, and is generally called after Captain Wilson.

"As time rolled on, it seems that this upper causeway was insufficient, and a secret passage was made south of the causeway, and alongside of it; this passage is about 12 feet wide and 14 feet high. It has a fine arch turned over it, and appears to have been used for bringing troops from the west of the city to the Temple: the lower part of it may also have been used for conveying water to the Temple. To the south of this passage other vaults appear to exist, which we have not yet been able to examine. The street from the Jaffa Gate now passes over this passage, and the houses are built over the vaults on either side. Some suppose that this passage led from Herod's Palace to the Temple: however—whatever it may have been—it is very necessary that we should find out whence it comes, as it appears to be in connection with the first wall of Jerusalem, though whether it comes from the Jaffa Gate, or the north-west angle of the city, is yet to be discovered.

"*Robinson's Arch.* At the south-west corner of the Haram Area, and to the west, are some projecting stones called Robinson's Arch, because, so far as we know, Dr. Robinson was the first to call attention to its being the spring of an arch. Sections have been made across this valley at this point, but no pier was found until we arrived within 40 feet of the Haram Wall, when we found *in situ* a handsome pier of large bevelled stones, similar to those in the Haram Wall. It rests on the rock, which at this point is about 50 feet below the surface. Between the base of it and the wall there is a pavement, and on this are resting the fallen voussoirs of Robinson's Arch. We had reason to suppose that we should find the pavement supported by an arch; but, in excavating, we found nothing but débris and masonry to a depth of 23 feet, and on following this out, we found a cutting in the rock, 13 feet deep, and 6 feet wide, and running north and south, apparently for carrying off the water: on it are lying what appear to be the voussoirs of another older arch which is destroyed. If I may be permitted to hazard an opinion, I should say that originally there was an arch over the gully from the pier to the Haram Wall, of the same age as the wall itself; that, when it was destroyed, the débris filled

up the gully some 20 feet, and that afterwards, when the new bridge (Robinson's Arch) was built, the pavement was made under it, in order to conceal the confused heap of rubbish below. Whatever age may be assigned to Robinson's Arch, there can be no doubt that the pier has every appearance of being coeval with the Haram Wall, and of being the most ancient communication that we know of as yet.

"*Fountain of the Virgin.* The Fountain of the Virgin is not marked in your map; it is close to the top of the second *l* in 'Valley of the Kedron.' You will see on the other side of the hill, marked 'Pool,' what is usually called the Pool of Siloam, and these two are connected by means of a winding aqueduct cut right through the hill. It was Dr. Robinson, I believe, who first in our day ascertained beyond a doubt that the water from the Virgin's Fount runs to the Pool of Siloam. It has been much a matter of speculation as to what was the rise of this aqueduct, and some have supposed it to be connected with the Altar of the Temple. There is no evidence of any such connection. In the aqueduct, about 50 feet from the fountain, there is an opening, about which many theories have been started. We opened this out last autumn, and found it to lead to a shaft going upwards for 60 feet. Getting up this by means of scaffolding, we found a passage leading down from the higher ground of Ophel. My impression is, that the Virgin's Fount is one of the fountains closed by King Hezekiah outside the city; that the secret passage from Ophel was made by the people at the time the fount was closed, and that the continuation of the aqueduct was an afterthought. However this may be, supposing the Virgin's Fount was closed on the outside, we could now from the high ground go down and get water unknown to an enemy in the Kedron Valley.

"*Rock-cut Aqueduct.*—Down the Valley of the Kedron, and south of Siloam, there is the Well of Job, or Joab, about which there are many curious traditions, which connect it in many ways with the ancient Temple. It has been examined, but to my mind there is yet a mystery concealed there. It is a well 100 ft. deep, without appearance of connection with any surface drains, and yet after heavy rains it fills up and overflows in a voluminous stream.

"South of this well, about five hundred yards, there is a place called by the Arabs, 'The Well of the Steps,' about which they had a tradition that there were steps leading up to the Well of Joab. I had the ground opened, and at 12 feet below the surface came upon a large stone which suddenly rolled away, revealing a staircase cut in the solid rock leading to a rock-cut chamber and aqueduct, running north and south. It was filled up with silt or fire-clay. We cleared it out to the north for about 100 feet, and found it to be a great aqueduct 6 ft. high and from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. broad. When the winter rains came on, a stream burst through the silt, and, completely filling the passage, found its way up the steps and rolled down the valley in an abundant stream, joining that from the Well of Joab. In April the stream abated, and in May we were able to commence again; and, working day and night, we may expect to reach the city in six months. We are working with English barrows in this aqueduct, much to the delight of the Arab workmen, who take a childish pleasure in using these new toys. We clean out at present about 15 cubic yards in 24 hours. Looking at this aqueduct from a

sanatory point of view, we might suppose it built for carrying off the sewage of the city, and, from a military point of view, for carrying secretly off any superabundant water to the nearest crevice in the rocks; possibly it may have been used for both purposes. Looking into the Bible history, we find in the Second Book of Chronicles that Hezekiah stopped the brook that ran through the midst of the land, saying, 'Why should the King of Assyria come and find much water?' Again, we find from the other account that the refuse from the burnt-offerings was carried down to the Kedron by a subterranean channel; and, as water would be wanted to run it down, it may be supposed that the aqueduct in question might have been used for some such purpose. At any rate, it is highly important that we should discover for what purpose; and we have the chance of its being a clue to the Altar of the Temple, and—which is of more practical value to the inhabitants of Jerusalem—to the hidden springs of Hezekiah, which, if found, might again supply the city with living water.

"I see many here who have accompanied me down the excavations, and who can speak about them. I must acknowledge that the interest displayed by English and American travellers—particularly the latter—has very much furthered the works. I hardly know an instance of an Anglo-Saxon visitor to Jerusalem who did not visit the excavations; and without their sympathy the work would often be dreary indeed."

After the reading of the Report of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P.—

The Dean of Westminster rose to propose the following Resolution:—

"This meeting, having listened with great pleasure to Lieutenant Warren's statement of the excavations at Jerusalem, hereby expresses its cordial thanks to him for his labours, and earnestly hopes that he may be able to continue them with the like success."

In support of the Resolution the Dean of Westminster stated, that, besides the general interest in the exploration of the Holy Land possessed in common by all, there were two sets of feelings which made these excavations and researches absolutely necessary: one set represented by travellers who had formed theories and written in support of them,—of whom the Rev. George Williams was a conspicuous example; and the other set represented by travellers like himself, who had abstained from forming theories, on the ground that explorations, such as those now being made, might at any moment explode those theories.

The Dean went on to congratulate the Society on the energy and perseverance of Lieut. Warren, and on the simplicity and straightforward character of his Report. In allusion to Lieutenant Warren's statement of the interest generally felt by travellers in the excavations, he compared, in this respect, the interest of Rome, since the commencement of the recent excavations, with that of Jerusalem.

"This is," he concluded, "the only chance of figuring to ourselves the internal conformation of the old city of Jerusalem. We shall never be better able to realize what was the building that stood upon the hill of Jerusalem;

because, from the habits of the Jews and their notions, it is probable that no great architectural remains will be discovered, such as my friend Mr. Layard found at Nineveh. It is not likely that that will ever be the case: but what we can look for, and what will be of the greatest interest to us, will be to see the forms of the streets, valleys, and hills, that were comprised inside the city; and that we hope may be accomplished by Lieut. Warren. Mr. Holland has called your attention to these excavations. They have confirmed—I do not say the accuracy of Scripture narrative—I do not mean the Biblical accuracy, because the Biblical accuracy of the Old Testament is above suspicion; but they have confirmed what is so remarkable in them, the extreme sobriety and accuracy with which they describe the sacred events that took place upon them. . . . . Every one who goes to Jerusalem goes there with a hope of going there again; and it always seems to me something like what is described by Wordsworth in his three poems, on 'Yarrow Unvisited,' 'Yarrow Visited,' and 'Yarrow Revisited.' Most of us, or at least many of us, have the feeling about Jerusalem that is described in the first of these poems, 'Yarrow Unvisited,' when we have an imaginary picture which we are unwilling to describe. The second is what we feel when we have been there, and which is described in the second poem, 'Yarrow Visited,' and the third feeling is like 'Yarrow Revisited,' that is, of going into the whole secret and mystery of the thing, and putting together all that can be fancied, or imagined, or got together on the subject: that is the kind of feeling we shall have about it, if these excavations are carried on."

The Rt. Hon. A. H. Layard, M.P., rose to second the Resolution proposed by the Dean of Westminster.

He alluded in the first place, speaking from his own experience, to the great difficulty of working in the summer heats, and next to the tact shown by Lieut. Warren in meeting and overcoming difficulties caused by the different religions of the country. "I should like," he said, "to put it to my reverend friend who has just spoken, and to ask him what he would say if he saw a band of Turks go into his sacred precincts, and dig up the sacred remains that are interred there. I venture to say that he would, first of all, try his physical powers in order to eject them, and would then call the first policeman—if a policeman were to be found—to assist him in his duty. Such being the case, I think we ought not to forget our good friends, the Turks, to whom I am always willing to bear my testimony of thanks, although it seems, at this time, unfashionable to do so; and when sects are so apt to persecute each other, we must return our grateful acknowledgments to the Sultan, and to his Minister, for enabling, in the most generous and liberal manner, Lieutenant Warren to carry out these important and valuable researches.

"Let me remind you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that these are undertakings which, according to Christian notions, tend to establish the truth or the authenticity of our religion; and it is no small mark of tolerance that the Sultan, the head of another religion, should give his sanction, assistance, and authority to Lieutenant Warren in prosecuting his researches. When the Sultan was in this country last year, his Grace the Archbishop of York had an interview with his Minister, Fuad Pasha, who is a most intelligent man, as all those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance know, and who assured

his Grace that the Sultan would give every facility to Lieutenant Warren's work. But, as we know, in the East very often all the commands of the Sultan are not carried out, and obstructions are placed in the way by minor authorities, who reckon on their distance from the capital, and take leave to act on their own account. It is notorious that the difficulties are great, and they have been very serious indeed to Lieutenant Warren, who has shown so much tact in the course he has pursued; for not only has he had to contend with the local authorities, but also with the immense amount of prejudice that must exist among people, not only Jews and Mahometans, but others who have been taught from their childhood to consider as sacred that which is now being invaded by persons with pickaxes and shovels. My reverend friend, the Dean, has said that we must not be disappointed if the results of this excavation are not such as would reach the sanguine expectations of some. I own that, when this Fund was originally instituted, I took the liberty of warning the meeting that we might not expect to find, in the excavations about Jerusalem, any such large specimens of sculpture as were frequently discovered at Nineveh. There are two reasons against it. In the first place, we know that the Jews were forbidden by their religion to sculpture any figure which represented a human form, or a figure of life, upon their monuments; and, secondly they had not the materials, which the Assyrians had in Nineveh, upon which they could sculpture the various series of friezes which have been discovered in the ruins of that great Assyrian capital.

"But there are other things that I think we may discover: for instance, we look forward to the discovery of objects illustrative of the origin and of the history of the Jews. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the interest that we all take, and which all Christianity takes, in the Jewish nation, there is no people of antiquity of whose arts and architecture we have less knowledge than of the Jews. One or two monuments have been brought to Europe; but it is doubtful whether they are really Jewish or Assyrian—they certainly were not part of the tombs of David, Solomon, or any of the Jewish kings. At present we know but very little of what Jewish art was. In the Bible and in Josephus the description leads us to imagine that their architecture and their architectural ornamentation were not different or dissimilar to those of the Assyrians, the Phœnicians, or any other neighbouring nations. I certainly believe that, as Lieut. Warren proceeds with these excavations, he will find many curious small objects which will illustrate the arts of the ancient Jews, and, in that respect, I think the excavation will lead to important results."

The Chairman here put the Resolution to the Meeting, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, in moving the next Resolution, contended that the geography of the Holy Land, in enabling the reader to follow the Scriptural narrative, was quite as important an object as the topography of Jerusalem. Up to the present time no map has been made—no map that is worthy of confidence, full and reliable—of Palestine. Particular routes have been laid down and, in some instances, particular districts have been surveyed and described, but there has been made no general or scientific map of the country. The country must be conscientiously mapped; the principal positions must be astronomically determined; the intervals must be filled in; the distances

noted; all the marks of the former places of antiquity duly recorded; and, above all, the existing names must be carefully and accurately recorded by a competent scholar in vernacular Arabic. Hundreds of sites remain to be verified; hundreds to be discovered: the Palestine Exploration Fund has, from the very first, recognised this part of the work as most important.

Sir Henry Rawlinson concluded by moving the following Resolution:—

"It is of the utmost importance, while the excavations of Jerusalem are carried on with unabated vigour, that the survey of the whole of Palestine should be completed as soon as possible."

In seconding the Resolution, the Rev. Henry Allon spoke of the immense interest connected with these explorations. "The theology of the Bible," he said, "is independent of locality, but, by the laws of our nature, we cannot avoid feeling a vivid interest in locality, and even a cursory traveller, after visiting places whose names he remembers in the Bible, looks on the Scriptures henceforth as far more than a book of mere religious teaching." The problem of the site of the Holy Sepulchre might be determined by the discovery of a part of the ancient wall, which could happen any day. The statements of Josephus could be verified or ascertained to be exaggerations: a commentary on the Bible far more interesting and accurate than any yet published would result from the exploration; light would be thrown on the incidents and even on the meaning of the Scriptures.

The speaker expressed his opinion that it would be impossible for the great work of this exploration to sink back into obscurity and negligence. Public attention is aroused to it: every year there is an organized expedition to the Holy Land by ordinary tourists; and there is every reason to believe that, so far from any cessation to the operations of the Society, it will go on until every important place in Palestine has been thoroughly investigated.

The Rev. Mr. Williams said, that with respect to theories—allusion to which had been made by the Dean of Westminster—the Society was established on an absolutely colourless basis; that Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Anderson, and Lieutenant Warren had conscientiously carried out the instructions they had received, by having no bias, or at least shewing none in their reports. After mentioning his own satisfaction at the discoveries made by them, he proceeded to move the following Resolution:—

"That it is highly desirable that further research be made with regard to the Geology, Zoology, and Botany of Palestine."

In illustration of the necessity of supporting this Resolution, Mr. Williams said—

"When in Palestine, I sailed up and down the Sea of Tiberias. On the occasion of my first visit, there were two boats; but between my first and second visit one of the boats had been wrecked, and therefore there was, on the occasion of my second visit, only one boat, and I then went backwards and forwards from east to west, and from north to south, to see it as thoroughly as I could. I asked constantly about the fish in the sea, and I was told by the Jews and the Mahometans who were the owners of the two boats, that there were only three kinds of fish. When Mr. Tristram went there, he investigated

the subject, and discovered as many as thirteen different kinds of fish in that small sea.

"Now, among the questions relating to the shores and the Sea of Tiberias, has been one with reference to the site of the old city of Capernaum. Some people put it on the north, and others on the west coast of the sea. One of the data given by Josephus for the identification of the site is supposed to be the fountain—which he mentions by name—of the City of Capernaum. He speaks of a round fountain, which he describes as having been the centre of a great system of irrigation; he gives it the name of Capernaum, and adds that it was naturally the cause of the abundant crops which were produced in that neighbourhood. Just as there has been a great fight about the site of the city, so there has been a great fight about the site of the fountain. There are two or three fountains, any one of which might be that mentioned by Josephus as a circular fountain. Josephus, on the ground that it produced a kind of fish only found in the Nile, goes on to say that this fountain must be a vein of the Nile, that is, must spring from some subterranean stream connected with the Nile. Mr. Tristram was the first to look for this particular fish, which he actually found in large quantities in one fountain, thus appearing not only to verify the statement of Josephus, but to ascertain the site of Capernaum. The theory formed by this discovery of Mr. Tristram has, however, been rudely interfered with by Captain Wilson's subsequent investigations.

"It was a great puzzle to know how the fountain could effect the irrigation of the Plain of Gennesareth. Captain Wilson visited a plain called Tel Hum. Here is a very copious fountain, with a round wall of Roman masonry to confine the water and raise it to a great height. From the great tank so formed the water was conducted by an aqueduct, and now serves to turn a mill. This fountain, then, and not the one which Mr. Tristram was disposed to identify as the fountain of the City of Capernaum, seems to be that which irrigated the plain, and was mentioned by Josephus.

"Now I should be very anxious for Mr. Tristram to go out again, if only to see whether some or many of these fish are not to be found in the stream that runs round the hill. But this is only one of the many interesting discoveries which have resulted from the various observations and investigations of Mr. Tristram; and I have no doubt, if he goes out again, that he will succeed in sending us home other facts interesting, not only in confirming the veracity of Josephus, but also the minute veracity of the Bible on the subjects of Botany, Zoology, and Geology."

Mr. Cyril Graham seconded the Resolution. In allusion to the fish of the Sea of Tiberias, he mentioned, as facts not generally known, that most of the fish in that sea, and in the Jordan, are a kind of carp, which are also the principal inhabitants of the Nile; that there exists a little river in the south of Phœnicia where are crocodiles of small size, but the same species as those of the Nile; and he said that the habits of that curious creature called the coney had been thoroughly investigated. Then with regard to the great trees. There are no fewer than forty different kinds of oak on Mount Tabor; the whole of Palestine, from Nazareth to Cæsarea-Philippi, is covered with oaks of different kinds; and the slopes of Lebanon are shaded with oaks that would do honour to the finest

parks in England. As for the cedars, there is probably only one spot high up on Lebanon where the remnant still stands of those old trees which Hiram and his workmen used to cut down. With regard to their age, it is possible that some of them may have been little striplings in the time of Solomon. Coming to the flowers, the country is, in the spring, one carpet of flowers. Dr. Hooker said some years ago that, though its flora is richer than that of any country out of the tropics, it was then less known than that of any other locality in the world. What is wanted is to get an account of the plants rewritten, like that of King Solomon's, written 4000 years ago. Had that been preserved, the present investigations would be unnecessary. Again, the geology of the country presents many points of great interest, especially that great volcanic basin of the Dead Sea, the lowest in the world, being 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. There are also vestiges of volcanic action east of the Jordan awaiting exploration.

Mr. Graham concluded by calling attention to the importance of map making, and the great assistance rendered by Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Anderson.

The CHAIRMAN then put the Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. TYSSEN-AMHURST proposed, and Mr. M'GREGOR seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Archbishop of York.

The EARL of SHAFTESBURY: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is very kind of you to return me thanks for the very small services I have rendered. I came here for instruction and interest, and I have found both, and that is sufficient reward for every labour I have had. But I think your thanks are due, and should really be expressed in a most emphatic manner, not only to Lieutenant Warren, but also to Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. George Grove, and to all those gentlemen who have laboured so hard in this matter, and have brought the affair to its present issue. I hope, too, as you have heard that Lieutenant Warren is to leave this country on Saturday next, you will take care that, before that day, he goes so charged with the means of carrying on his admirable works and valuable operations, that nothing shall be left for him to desire."

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

TAKEN IN PALESTINE EXPRESSLY FOR THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND IN 1865, 1866, 1867, BY SERGEANT H. PHILLIPS, R.E., UNDER THE ORDERS OF CAPTAIN WILSON, R.E., AND LIEUTENANT WARREN, R.E.

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4. Dog River. Egyptian Tablet.
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PATRON.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

OFFICE—9, PALL MALL EAST, S.W., LONDON.

Reports on Progress of Works at Jerusalem and elsewhere in the Holy Land, by Lieutenant Warren, R.E.

XXIX.

JERUSALEM, *Oct. 2nd*, 1868.

Rock-cut passage above Virgin's Fount.

(Discovered 27th October, 1867.)

This has already been described in letter of 1st November, 1867; perhaps another brief description may help to establish it in the minds of those who are interested in the subject. (Plans 18 and 19.)

The hill which is generally called Ophel, extends in a southerly direction from Mount Moriah, gradually sloping down through a horizontal distance of 2,000 feet, until it becomes lost at the pool of Siloam. Its highest point, near the "Triple Gate," is 300 feet above its foot at the Siloam pool; it is bounded on the east by the Kedron, and on the west and south by the Tyropœon valley, these two valleys meeting at the pool. The descent into the valley of the Kedron is very steep (about 30 deg.), and the natural surface of the rock is covered up by *débris* from 10 to 50 ft. in height.

About the centre of the Ophel hill, to the east, in the Kedron, is the Fountain of the Virgin, an intermittent spring whose waters communicate with the Siloam Pool by means of a rock-cut canal running in a serpentine course through the hill. About three-quarters of the way up the hill, due west from the Virgin's Fount, is a vault running north and south, the crown of which is 22 ft. below the present surface of the slope. This vault spans a chasm or cutting in the rock, and the springing is from the rock; the chasm, when discovered, was over 40 ft. deep, and beyond that depth was filled up with *débris;* it, and the vault also, is 8 ft. wide; the arch was originally semicircular, but is now very much distorted. The length of the arch is about 11 ft., but 4 ft. farther to the south the vault is open, the roof being self-supporting, earth and stones, and is in a very dangerous condition. It appears that the southern wall,

on which the voussoirs overlapped, has given way and fallen into the chasm, taking with it a quantity of rubbish from several feet above the crown of the arch at the south end : the voussoirs here project irregularly and a slight fall of rubbish from above them would probably displace one of them, and thus cause a further fall, and so the arch would collapse.

Some time in June, or July, or August, a fall of stones took place, when the work was not going on. It is not apparent at present in what manner the vault was reached from the outside, but it is likely that there was an entrance through the southern wall which has been described as having fallen.

About 17 ft. 9 in. below the crown of the arch at the north side is the commencement of a sloping rock-cut passage leading N.E. by E. The earth has been cleared out, and we find the passage to be 8 ft. wide and from 10 to 12 ft. high. There are several rock-cut steps for the first part of the descent, then a landing and a drop of 10 ft. (See plan 18). The horizontal length of this passage is 39 ft., the fall is 37 ft. At the bottom is a passage whose roof slopes about 5 ft. in its length of 68 ft. This passage is on plan nearly semicircular, bending round from N.E. by E. to S.S.W. Then there is a sloping passage for about 18 ft., the fall being at an angle of 45 deg., and we arrive at the top of the shaft 44 ft. deep, at the bottom of which is water led from the Virgin's Fount by a branch aqueduct of 17 ft., commencing about 50 ft. from the fountain. All these passages, canals, shafts, &c., are cut in the solid rock, the nature of which is a hard silicious chalk called *mezzeh*, except near the top of the shaft, where the rock is soft and decayed.

As yet the rubbish has only been cleared out of the staircase passage, so that we know nothing about the bottom of the passage leading to the shaft, but probably it is 10 ft. high.

It was very desirable to know how far the chasm under the vault extends, and for what purpose it was cut out, and also what there is to the south of the vault. The vault, however, was in too dangerous a condition to work under, so I arranged to fill up the chasm with the *débris* from the staircase passage. This we have already partially done. On the soil reaching the top of the staircase landing, gallery frames were fixed up through the length of the vault, and battened together, and soil filled in at the side and top, so that the men can now work to south or sink a shaft without danger from the arch giving way. I hope the arch will be filled up to the top and quite secure in a week.

We have now commenced the prolongation of the before-mentioned gallery to the south : if we find nothing in particular I shall make steps up to the surface, so that any visitors this year to Jerusalem may go and see these passages without descending a vertical shaft.

The workmen are safe so long as they obey orders, but they are like children and have to be watched continually.

I should have mentioned that the voussoirs of the arch are of *melekeh*, very much decayed and capable of crumbling on the slightest extra pressure.

It is a curious circumstance that the landing at the top of the staircase

is unconnected with any doorway or other means of exit, so that it suggests itself whether there has been a wooden bridge across the vault from the southern to the northern side, as it appears as if this chasm is of great depth, and any very temporary means of getting across would have been disagreeable with such a drop down below.

Should we find that our rock-cut canal below Bir Eyub is unconnected with that well, we may hope that it extends from and forms part of this system of passages at the Virgin's Fount. It will be observed on the plan (No. 19) that the vault comes quite to the S.E. of the canal from Virgin's Fount to Siloam, and may, therefore, very well be connected with other passages.

The work of excavation here has been going on at intervals. In May, under Dr. Chaplin's superintendence, the rock was bared for 30 ft. on the surface down towards the Kedron, and the rubbish in the passages was moved from side to side in search of other branches. The gallery along the surface of the rock had eventually to be abandoned on account of the treacherous nature of the soil. The work was resumed about a fortnight ago.

Excavations at Ophel.

Excavations south of the Haram wall have been going on since February last, principally in search of the Ophel wall. To describe the result at each shaft would only confuse the account, it may therefore suffice to say that shafts 31, 33, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 are all in connection with the line of wall which is now found to extend as far as 700 ft. from the first tower in a south-westerly direction along the east ridge of Ophel. (Plan No. 19.)

The wall appears to be nearly in a straight line south-west of first tower, it is from 12 to 14 ft. thick, and its foundations, on the rock, slope from 2292½ at S.E. angle to 2275 at the most southerly point we have yet opened it out. There are portions of the wall which have not yet been traced (shown on the plan No. 20), but it can hardly be doubted that it is the same wall throughout.

Two more towers have been discovered, called at present Nos. 2 and 3. No. 2 is at an interval of 310 ft. from the first tower, projects 6 ft. 3 in. and is 22 ft. long. No. 3 is at an interval of 97 ft. from No. 2, projects 6 ft. 6 in., and is 28 ft. long. It is probable that we may find another tower between the first. Nos. 2 and 3 will then become respectively Nos. 3 and 4.

A striking peculiarity about this wall is that for 20 ft. on an average above the rock it is of rough rubble of moderate dimensions, then there is a plinth of well-cut stones. The plinth sets in about 6 in., and on it is the first well-dressed course of the wall. (Plan No. 21.)

As the plinth is in many places only a few feet below the surface of the ground, the wall above it is naturally only a few courses in height. In some cases there is only one course, in some four or five. These vary from 1 ft. 9 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. in height, the length of the stones averaging 2 ft. to 4 ft. Many of the stones are polished, and that generally at the angles of the towers, reminding one of the "polished corners of the

Temple." It is, however, to be remarked that in the south wall of Jerusalem polished stones are to be met with in a few places, and indeed the Ophel wall in many respects bears a striking resemblance to the present south wall of Jerusalem.

The stones in the south wall are probably not *in situ;* nor, I think, are those of the Ophel wall, that is to say, they appear to be stones used in the building of a previous wall.

There is a point to which I would draw attention. The plinth is about 20 ft. above the rock, and the inference to be drawn is that up to the plinth the wall was covered from view. Now, the wall stands on the edge of the east ridge of Ophel, the rock sloping down steeply to the Kedron, so that in order that these 20 ft. of foundations may have been covered it is necessary that there should have been an outer wall which would retain the earth up to the height of the plinth.

At No. 2 tower we have found at the plinth level the top of a tower projecting 16 ft. beyond No. 2. The stones are of a large description, having a marginal draft or bevel; the stone within the draft being rough hewn, similar to some in the Haram wall. The stones of this extra tower are from 2 to 3 ft. in height, and 4 to 8 ft. long; the face of the tower is 26 ft. It has been examined to a depth of 25 ft., that is, 5 ft. below the rock foundation of the Ophel wall, and it is of one description throughout.

At the S.E. angles of this extra tower we have found another wall going down towards the Kedron, it is 19 ft. long and then takes a turn to the S.W. We have not yet followed it farther. It has been examined to a depth of nearly 40 ft. The stones are well-dressed ashlar; in size about 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. high, and 2 ft. to 3 ft. long. An isometric projection of the extra tower and the projecting wall is enclosed. It can be seen that if the *débris* were to be shovelled into the valley there would still be a scarped wall for Ophel of from 40 to 60 ft. in height, which is only dwarfed by the stupendous height of the Haram wall along side.

The method of exposing these walls is very slow and tedious. We can only get at them by mining; and to examine a wall 50 ft. high by mining it is necessary to have several shafts and galleries. We can at best get but an outline of what there is, leaving the parts of more exceeding interest to be examined minutely subsequently. We are still at work at these Ophel walls and towers. (Plan No. 22.)

No. 2 tower was discovered in May under the superintendence of Dr. Chaplin.

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STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

MOST of the history of the past year's work has already appeared in the three previous *Quarterly Statements*. But little matter of recent date has to be given in this. The reason is that stated in No. 3—the unfortunate illness of Captain Warren and the whole of the little party engaged in the excavations. It will be remembered that they left Jerusalem in the autumn, and went to the Lebanon to recruit their health. It is satisfactory to state that, with the exception of Corporal Ellis, who has been obliged to return home, they have all recovered, and are now actively engaged, under Captain Warren's able superintendence, in completing their work. The time spent in the Lebanon, however, has not been idle: the paper now published on the visit to Saida is the immediate result sent home; another on the Temples of Lebanon is expected shortly; while Captain Warren has found time to put together other rough notes of former journeys, of which the paper in this number on Masada and 'Ain Jidy is an example. Work was resumed in November, but too late for anything new in time for this number. The most important shaft now open is that of the north-east angle. Most of the shafts have unfortunately, been closed for want of funds. The expense of wood frames to keep them open, where wood is so costly, and decay so rapid, compelled Captain Warren to close them up; and, unless means can shortly be found of keeping open these passages to the history of the past, nothing will soon remain of them but the records already published in these pages.

Following the plan adopted at the end of 1869, we recapitulate here the chief points of interest in the work of the last twelve months.

A most curious and carefully constructed tank was found at the north side of the Haram Area. It was measured, sketched, and

thoroughly examined by Captain Warren in January last, and forms a valuable addition to Captain Wilson's investigations into the water-supply of the Haram, published in his Notes to the Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem.

The "Wall of Ophel" has been completely examined to a point where it terminates abruptly. Were nothing else the result of Captain Warren's labours, this would remain a monument of his energy. Without venturing to determine its date, it seems probable that it is at least on the site of the old wall built by Manasseh, and mentioned in Nehemiah; and its discovery shows how the suburb of Ophel lay under the Temple wall stretching down the hill to the south.

Very great interest was excited when, in 1867, it was announced that at one point, the south-west angle, the wall rose 150 feet above the level of the rock. But the discoveries of this year have shown that the wall rose to at least an equal height at the south-east and north-east angles. At the latter, the deepest shaft yet made—110 feet below the surface—found the rock still sloping downwards, and revealed the existence of a valley, suspected before, but not certainly known, across the north-east angle. The surface of the Haram, therefore, in some part of which the Temple, without any doubt, stood, is like the lid of an oblong box, three of whose angles are about 120 feet above the rock. At the south-east angle, as will be remembered, are the well-known and often described vaults known as "Solomon's Stables." No similar vaults, although they may exist, have yet been discovered at the other two; but it is not improbable that a large part of this area stands upon artificial vaults of masonry.

Characters were discovered at the south-east angle, which Captain Warren copied carefully, and which have been submitted to gentlemen most competent to judge of them. They are pronounced by Mr. Deutsch, after actual inspection, and comparison with similar characters at Sidon, to be Phœnician. Other characters, three of which have been copied and sent home, have been examined by the same eminent scholar, and pronounced to be also Phœnician. Photographs of these characters, from Captain Warren's tracings, have been taken, and will shortly be ready for subscribers at the Society's agent's, Mr. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.

The Birket Israil, so called "Pool of Bethesda," has been examined and proved to have been constructed for a pool. Steps of concrete are found at the northern side, while the bottom is formed of a hard concrete 1ft. 4in. thick. Specimens of the concrete, and of the plaster above it, have been sent home.

The masonry at the north-east angle presents some curious points of difference to that at the south-east and south-west angles. The "bevel" or draft is found on the stones, but of a very different form. "Their faces," says Captain Warren, "are rough, but they are quite unlike the roughly faced stones at the south-west angle. They project from two to twenty inches or more, presenting a very curious appearance. The stone used does not seem to be so compact and hard as that at the south-east angle, and the chisel-work is not so carefully done."

A curious passage, which once evidently served as an overflow for the Birket Israil, was discovered in the wall at the north-east angle. (See *Quarterly Statement* III.; *Warren's Letters*, pp. 119—121.)

For Captain Warren's conclusions as to the work along the south wall and the south-west angle, readers are referred to his Letters, pp. 123—130.

Full accounts of the examination of the west wall have been published in *Quarterly Statement* II.; *Warren's Letters*, pp. 107—116.

The aqueduct at Robinson's Arch has been further investgated: the vaults at "Wilson's Arch" have yielded fresh discoveries; the "Gate Gennath" has been examined and described; the cavern at Khureitûn, the traditional cave of Adullam, has been explored; a shaft and gallery outside the Golden Gate, excavated with great labour, were crossed and stopped by a thick wall which could not be got through; a most curious cavern has been found and examined south of the Haram Wall, which appears to have been used first as a dyer's shop, and subsequently as a stable; its antiquity is proved by the fact that in the earth above it was found a drain containing lamps of early Christian date. Here was found the singular copper candlestick exhibited among the collection of the Society last summer.

The foregoing are the principal achievements of the past year. They have been accomplished in the face of many difficulties, but especially want of funds. The accounts sent home by Captain Warren are in themselves so succinct and full of matter, that it is diffi-

cult to condense them still further, and their great importance is not readily understood unless the letters themselves are carefully studied. As many subscribers have expressed a desire to have a map or plan by which the work can be followed, a woodcut of the Haram, with the shafts and their results noted, will be published in the next *Quarterly*. It is hoped to accompany this with a paper of full explanation.

Turning to other work, attention may be called to the publication of the *Quarterly Statements*. These, as has been stated before, are not intended solely for the publication and preservation of Captain Warren's reports, but also for occasional papers containing new facts or inferences connected with the objects of the Society. In the course of the year, papers have been furnished, many of them of great interest, by Captain Wilson, Mr. Morrison, M.P., Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Deutsch, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Crotch, Mr. Rogers, the Rev. Mr. Zeller; and meteorological observations, by Mr. Eldridge, have been put into shape for publication by Mr. Glaisher. It is hoped that our publications may continually attract the attention of travellers, and that the Committee of the Fund may be enabled to make it a storehouse of new facts. That the other objects of the Society are not wholly lost sight of in the engrossing work at Jerusalem is proved by the appearance of these papers. It is proved, too, by the Exhibition which was opened for three months at the Dudley Gallery, and was visited by some 6,000 people; and by the expedition, quite recently undertaken, by the aid of the Committee, by Mr. E. H. Palmer, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, in the Desert of Tîh. An opportunity occurred, not likely to occur again, by which the most valuable services of this gentleman, proved as they were in Sir Henry James's recent survey of Sinai, could be obtained for the Fund during the winter. The Committee resolved to accept the occasion, trusting that the friends of the Fund would see the importance of exploring, by means of so competent an observer, this most interesting and little known wilderness, the probable scene of the Forty Years' Wandering. The expense to the Fund will be about £300. Hampered as the Committee have always been for want of sufficient means to carry on their work in Jerusalem, it was with some hesitation that their resolution was arrived at. What, however, they have undertaken in hope, will doubtless be appreciated by their supporters; and the admirable

paper in the present number, written by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the subject, will show what has been done, and what remains to be done. Mr. Palmer is accompanied by Mr. Drake, who goes with him for purposes of Natural History, under a grant from the University of Cambridge. They expect to terminate their work in May or June.

With regard to the work done at home, in extending knowledge of results and gaining fresh subscribers, it is gratifying to announce that the sum of £1,300 has been collected during the last three months; that no less than 128 lectures have been delivered, in almost every case to large and attentive audiences; that important meetings have been held at Cheltenham, Newark, Reading, Bradford, Halifax, Worcester, Hereford, Wells, Gloucester, and other places, where local Associations have been formed; that other meetings have been asked for, and will be held in the spring; that the work of the Society formed one of the subjects at the recent Church Congress; and that the interest raised by the publication of the *Quarterly Statements* is clearly increasing. These, originally published for subscribers, have been sold in considerable numbers, and arrangements have been made by which they will henceforth be published by Mr. Bentley, 8, New Burlington Street, as well as at the Society's office. The great expense of printing and posting them to subscribers forces the Committee to ask those who may not wish to have them sent, to instruct the Secretary to that effect.

Among the illustrious visitors to Jerusalem in 1869, one, at least, did not depart without leaving substantial marks of his approbation of the work, and the Committee desire here to record their thanks to the Marquis of Bute for his munificent donation of £250 to Captain Warren.

Another visitor, Mr. MacGregor, has done good work for the Society, not only by his own discoveries described in his newly published book on his canoe voyage on the Jordan and the Lake Hooleh, but also by his graphic letter to the *Times*, descriptive of the exploration works of the Fund. And the Committee have also to thank the special correspondent of the *Times* and the artists of the *Illustrated London News*.

The Committee, while thanking the friends who have subscribed to carry on the work during the last year—with donations varying

in amount from a shilling to £250—have now to appeal to them for help for the next.

They have to finish what they have begun. Unless we receive additional support Captain Warren may have to return before another summer. The Fund begins the year with an assured income which, while it is larger than that of any previous year, is yet far short of its requirements. Nothing is spent in England, or on anything but "exploration," that can be avoided. The sum of £5,000 is asked for the next year; and while letters from all sides reach the Committee, expressing confidence that wealthy and educated England will keep up a movement which asks so little to effect so much, that sum has not been reached this year by £1,000. The friends of the Fund can help in many ways: by extending knowledge of its work or its intentions; by contributing money; and by circulating the *Quarterly Statements*. The words of Mr. Deutsch, at the last annual meeting, may again be quoted: "There are ruins enough in the City of Sorrows. Do not add fresh ruins. Do not leave broken shafts and abandoned galleries, and let it not be said that this England, the richest, proudest, and most Bible-loving country in the world, has abandoned one of its greatest undertakings—*for want of money*."

THE CEREMONY OF THE DOSEH AT BAALBEC.

BY WALTER MORRISON, ESQ., M.P.

It is said that, among the other changes which have come over Cairo, the ceremony of the Doseh has been discontinued. It has been described by Mr. Lane and by other writers. On certain days the Sheikh es Saadeeyeh, the chief of the Saadeeyeh dervishes, rides into the Ezbekeeyeh, or park of Cairo. "Here a number of the darweeshes and others, (I am sure there were more than sixty, but I could not count their number,) laid themselves down upon the ground side by side, as close as possible to each other, having their backs upwards, their legs extended, and their arms placed together beneath their foreheads. They incessantly muttered the word 'Allah.' About twelve or more darweeshes, most without their shoes, then ran over the backs of their prostrate companions; some beating 'bázes' or little drums of a hemispherical form, held in the left hand, and exclaiming 'Allah!' and then the Sheykh approached; his horse hesitated for several minutes to tread on the back of the first of the prostrate men; but, being pulled and urged on behind, he at length stepped upon him, and then, without

apparent fear, ambled at a high pace over them all, led by two persons who ran over the prostrate men; one sometimes treading on the feet, and the other on the heads. The spectators immediately raised a cry of 'Allah la la la la lah!' Not one of the men thus trampled upon by the horse seemed to be hurt; but each, the moment the Sheykh had passed over him, jumped up and followed the Sheykh."—*Lane's Modern Egyptians* (Chapter 26).

I believe that it is not generally known that the same ceremony is, or was, performed at Baalbec and Tabariyeh. I happened to be a spectator of it, in company with three friends, at the former place. On the morning of the 26th of April, 1862, a few days after the Feast of Bairam, we were at Baalbec, when we observed a crowd of people on the ridge east of the town. We climbed up to them, and found there apparently the whole Mahommedan population of the place. The women sat apart on a knoll in their white dresses; the men were dispersed in picturesque groups here and there, clad in clean, bright coloured cotton dresses; and the children played about among the groups. The scene was as gay and festive as it could be; and full in sight was the grand view of the Bekaa plain and the range of Lebanon, with the Baalbec Temples in the foreground. In the midst a circle of men and youths were performing a "zikr," and as it proceeded they worked themselves up into a state of frantic excitement. As the noise of the "zikr" increased, the detached groups closed in around them, and suddenly, as if by a simultaneous impulse, the performers leapt to their feet, and, without interrupting for a moment the wild chant, a procession was improvised, and the whole concourse streamed down the hill-side into the town. First marched men with eastern drums, drumming lustily; then men with a green banner; then came the performers in the "zikr," still mad with excitement; then the bewildered English "Howagees." Immediately in their rear came two "Shereefs" or descendants of the Prophet, in green turbans, on horseback; then more green flags and the rest of the men, while the rear was brought up by the women in white. All were yelling and howling with great energy, while the children danced about on our flanks like young imps. Arrived at the market-place, the procession suddenly broke up, the men, redoubling their vociferation, rushed on the "zikr" performers, slapped them on the back, screamed in their ears, and as it were huddled thirteen of them down to the ground side by side. Any traveller who knows the din which can be raised by half-a-dozen Arabs in so commonplace a matter as the choice of a porter to carry a portmanteau to his hotel, can readily understand that it was not easy to observe very accurately what was going on in the midst of the turmoil, but it seemed to me as if the crowd were endeavouring, half by force, half by persuasion, to induce others to submit to the ordeal. I observed, at all events, one or two men upon the ground who leapt up again with great alacrity while the confusion was at its height. At last, when thirteen men had thus prostrated themselves, there was a sudden lull in the tempest around. The crowd ceased to yell, formed a lane, where we obtained a front place

SCHOOL

about the middle of the line of bodies, while one or two men passed over the bodies, packing them closely together in a very business-like manner, and arranging the head and feet of each person in a true line with the body. This done, we observed at the eastern end of the lane—the line of prostrate bodies lying east and west—the two shereefs. The elder was an old gentleman with grey beard, of a portly presence and good-natured face. I fancied he looked a little bored during the procession. He was mounted on a heavy and powerful flea-bitten white horse. The second shereef, the son I believe of the first, was a handsome slender youth of about seventeen, and was mounted on a neat little Arab mare. As the elder (and heavier) shereef approached, two men leading his horse by the bit, while some men with the green banners among them preceded him, the yelling broke out again louder than ever; the crowd in its frantic excitement surged to and fro; the men gesticulated; it was as if Pandemonium had broken loose; and in the midst the two shereefs approached. The crowd closed in behind them; and the knowledge that their retreat was thus cut off probably had its effect in inducing the horses to move forward: at last the elder shereef's horse reached the first body. For a moment it hung back, but the two men hauled in front, others pushed behind, the bystanders gesticulated and shouted, and the poor beast, bewildered and terrified, suddenly sprang forward, and at a pace between an amble and a scramble cleared the prostrate bodies, the two men who held the bit running lightly with bare feet over the heads and calves respectively of the devotees. The second shereef followed immediately, but his mare, having seen her companion show the way, passed with a light step over the bodies with very little hesitation or show of fear. The moment they had passed, the devotees sprang to their feet, the crowd surged in round them, and in a few seconds the tumult ceased; and, with the sudden change characteristic of the people, the faces even of the devotees resumed their usual calm and solemn expression. One man indeed lay rolling on the ground apparently in a fit, nobody paying much attention to him, but he soon got up and walked away with an indifferent air.

Probably at least one-half of the devotees were trod upon by one or the other of the horses, and the first horse was a heavy, clumsy animal. Nor did his action in passing over the bodies, almost leaping upon them from the ground, diminish the momentum of the impact of his feet upon their bodies, and yet no one seemed to be hurt.

Perhaps the ceremony may be already extinct. I do not recollect any description of it, except at Cairo, in any book; and so, as one of the objects of the Palestine Exploration Fund is to collect the customs of the country, this narrative may find a spare corner in one of our *Quarterly Statements*.

W. M.

ON THE SITE OF AI AND THE POSITION OF THE ALTAR WHICH ABRAM BUILT BETWEEN BETHEL AND AI.

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES W. WILSON, R.E.

In the spring of 1866 several days were spent by Lieutenant Anderson and myself in examining the mountain district east of Beitin (Bethel), with the view of fixing, if possible, the site of Ai, and the position of the mountain on which Abram pitched his tent and built his second altar to Jehovah after entering the Promised Land. The examination consisted in personally visiting every hill-top and almost every acre of ground for several miles, east, north, and south of Bethel, and the result was most satisfactory, for we were able with great certainty to identify Ai with Et-Tel, and the mountain of the altar with a prominent hill between Et-Tel and Beitin. Several previous travellers appear to have identified Ai with the quasi-isolated hill of Et-Tel, but their descriptions of it are vague and unsatisfactory, its position is constantly changing on their maps, and it appears as Tel el-Hajar, "the heap of stones," Tel er-Rijmeh, "the heap of ruins," names which were probably given by the Arabs in answer to the question "What Tel?" when the traveller was not satisfied with the first simple answer that he received—that it was Et-Tel, "the heap." After close questioning we could never obtain any other name than that of Et-Tel, and it was with great pleasure that, after our return to England, I learnt from the Rev. G. Williams that in the original text of Joshua viii. 28, Joshua is said to have "burnt Ai and made it a Tel for ever," and that the word "Tel" only occurs in four other passages of the Bible, among which are Deut. xiii. 16, and Josh. xi. 13. Mr. Williams's identification of Ai with Et-Tel, which I was not aware of at the time, was described by him in a paper read before the Church Congress at Dublin in 1868.

The topography of Ai is as minutely described as that of any other place in the Bible; it lay to the east of Bethel, it had a valley on the north, and another on the west, in which the five thousand men were placed in ambush; it also had a plain in front of, or on the east side of it, over which the Israelites were pursued by the men of Ai. (See Joshua vii. 2, and viii. 11—14.) These features are all found in connection with Et-Tel, and with no other place in the neighbourhood of Bethel. The ground which at first breaks down rapidly from the great ridge that forms the backbone of Palestine, swells out into a small plain three-quarters of a mile broad before commencing its abrupt descent to the Jordan valley, and at the head or western end of this plain, on a projecting spur which has almost the appearance of an isolated hill, are the ruins known as Et-Tel. A short distance west of the mound, and entirely concealed from it by rising ground, is a small ravine well suited for an ambush, one of the branches of the main valley which runs close to Et-Tel and protects its northern face, the same into which the army of the

Israelites descended the night before the capture of the city. On the hills to the north beyond the valley, Joshua encamped before making his final arrangements for the attack (viii. 11, 12), and it seems probable that he took his stand at some point on the same hill-side whilst the battle was raging, for there is a most commanding view over the whole scene, not only up the lateral valley in which the ambush was placed, but also down the way of the wilderness. He would thus be able at the same time to control the feigned flight of the Israelites, and signal the ambush to rise up quickly and seize the city. The site of Ai is now covered from head to foot with heaps of stones and ruins; there are a large number of rock-hewn cisterns and the remains of ancient terraces, some of which are cultivated by the fellahin of the neighbouring villages. On the top of the hill is a small circular space with a few olive-trees, which are blown on one side by the westerly gales like the well-known "Judas tree" at Jerusalem, and form a prominent object in the landscape for miles round, as the towers of Ai may have done before Joshua made them a Tel for ever. It may be mentioned here that there is no practicable road up the beds of the wadies from Jericho to Bethel. The present track crosses the plain mentioned above as lying below Et-Tel; and the old road, the ascent by which Elisha "went up" to Bethel, must have followed the same course. Ai lying thus between the ravine on the north and the gorge on which Michmash stands (the "passage" of Isaiah x. 29) on the south, would lie directly in the way of an army advancing from the Jordan Valley to the interior of Palestine.

Having fixed the site of Ai, our next object was to find the hill on which Abram and Lot were encamped before their separation. The place is described in Genesis xii. 8, as "a mountain on the east of Bethel, having Bethel on the west, and Ai on the east," and exactly in this position we found a hill from which there is a most commanding view, such as might be expected from Genesis xiii. 10, over the surrounding country, embracing the lower portion of the Jordan Valley, the plain of Jericho, and the northern extremity of the Dead Sea.

On the top of the hill we noticed the ruins, or rather foundations, of an old fortified church, which are mentioned by one or two writers only. The church is 65ft. 6in. long by 48ft. 6in. broad, and lies in an enclosure 133ft. long by 73ft. broad, round the walls of which can be traced the foundations of cells or chambers. Some fragments of Corinthian capitals and the broken shafts of several columns were lying in the interior.

The presence of a church in such a position, with such a view from it, and with traces of an old road leading from it towards Bethel, was so striking that we could hardly resist coming at once to the conclusion that the site of Abram's altar was perfectly well known to the early Christians—as Ai was certainly known to them by name down to the fourth century—and that the church was purposely built on the spot in commemoration of the events which had taken place there.

If we are right in identifying this hill with the mountain of Genesis xii. 8, there is one question on which considerable light will be thrown,

the site of the cities of the plain. It is hardly possible, I think, for any one to read the account in Genesis xiii. 10, without feeling that Abram and Lot were actually looking down on Sodom and Gomorrah when "Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere, before the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah," &c. If this be the case, then the view from the hill fixes their position to have been on the plain at the northern end of the Dead Sea, not under the hills near Jericho, but out in mid-plain, possibly not far from the now barren tract which most travellers skirt on their way from the Dead Sea to the Jordan. That the greater portion of this tract was at one time cultivated, "well watered everywhere, even as a garden of the Lord," there is ample evidence in the numerous traces of former irrigation to be found on a careful examination of the ground. In support of this view may be cited the mention of the plain of Jordan in verse 10, which could not have extended below the point at which the river entered the Dead Sea, and the direct testimony in verse 11 that Lot journeyed east, a course which would lead him far away from the southern end of the Dead Sea where writers from Josephus to the present day have placed the cities of the plain. The only argument which appears to be unfavourable to the above theory is that Abram would not have been able to see the smoke of the country going up like the smoke of a furnace from any point near his camp at Mamre. This would perhaps be true if his tent was pitched under "Abraham's Oak," in the valley near Hebron, but not if it was at Râmet el-Khalil, where old tradition placed it, and where there are still the remains of Constantine's Church. The wording is also different in the two passages: in one case, Lot beholds the plain; in the other, Abraham looks toward all the land of the plain and sees the smoke of the doomed cities rising up into the sky; and it may be added that he could not have seen more if the cities had been at the southern end of the lake, for it is not visible either from the neigbourhood of Hebron or Râmet el-Khalil.*

I would here refer those who wish to examine for themselves the question of the site of Sodom and Gomorrah to the exhaustive article on Sodom in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," by Mr. Grove, who was, I believe, the first to advocate the northern position of the "cities of the plain."

It is not intended in the present notice to discuss the nature of the catastrophe by which the cities perished, but it cannot be too often mentioned that there is no ground for the popular belief that the cities lie beneath the waters of the Dead Sea. It is distinctly stated in the Bible that fire was the agent of destruction; and Monsieur Lartet, in his able paper on the "Geology of the Dead Sea," has clearly shown that the country must have assumed its present form long before the advent of man upon the earth, and that the water of the lake at one time extended far up the Jordan Valley, gradually falling till it reached its present level, and the evaporation and supply were equalised.

* The traditional place where Abram is said to have stood before Jehovah is Beni Naim, about five miles east of Hebron.

A few words may here be said on the ruins in the neighbourhood of Beitin; the first, a prominent object from the village, is the Burj or Castle of Beitin; this was once a fortified church, the church lying within a square enclosure, round the sides of which were chambers similar to those attached to the church erected by Justinian on Mount Gerizim. Many fragments of columns, capitals, lintels, &c., are built into the walls of the modern tower and of the vineyards round it. To the north-east of Beitin are some extensive ruins called Deir Shebba* or Shebat, covering a large amount of ground on both sides of one of the ravines falling to the Jordan: they consist of foundations of roughly-dressed stones, and in one place of some shafts of columns. The name may be connected with that of Sheikh Sheban, whose tomb is shown on the side of the wady on which Beitin stands. Some distance below the village, and lower down the same valley, westward from Michmash and not far from Et-Tel (Ai), are some ruins called Khurbet An, possibly the site of Beth-aven, which must have been somewhere in the vicinity. At Beitin itself there are no ruins of consequence exposed to view, but the village stands on heaps of rubbish which may conceal interesting relics of the time when the golden calf was worshipped at Bethel. In the valley close by are the rock-hewn tombs out of which Josiah took the bones which he burned on the altar, "according to the word of the Lord which the man of God proclaimed;" but we could find no trace of that title which once marked the resting-place of the disobedient prophet. From the hill above Beitin the traveller going north catches his last view of Jerusalem, and it is curious to think that if the Temple stood there, as it may well have done, the kings of Israel, when they went up to worship the golden calf at Bethel, must often have seen the walls and porches of Solomon's Temple glittering in the bright sunlight. C. W. Wilson.

December 12, 1869.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT BEYROUT, SYRIA, FROM THE YEAR 1845 TO 1854.

BY JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S., ETC., FROM OBSERVATIONS BY HENRY HEALD, ESQ., AS FURNISHED BY G. JACKSON ELDRIDGE, ESQ., H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL IN SYRIA.

From the year 1845 to the year 1854, meteorological observations were taken at Beyrout, by Henry Heald, Esq., and from the registers the observations have been made regularly and carefully kept. From them Mr. Jackson Eldridge, our consul-general in Syria, has extracted the monthly mean temperature at the times of observation, viz.:—8.30 A.M., Noon, and 6 P.M., together with the maximum and minimum reading as found at the times of reading, in every month, and all the observations

* Can this be a trace of the name Shebarim, mentioned in connexion with Ai in Josh. vii. 5? [G.]

recorded with respect to the direction of the wind and the state of the weather.

By taking the means of the three results in each month thus furnished, the first of the following tables was formed. These numbers may be considered to represent a moderately close approximation to the mean temperature of each month in each year; and in the last column the mean temperature of each month as found from all the years.

By comparing the numbers in each month with those in the last column, it will be seen how much any month may depart from its average value, either in excess or defect; thus January, 1849, the coldest January, was 1° 7′ below the average; and in 1853, the warmest January of the group was 2· °0′ above the average, and thus the temperature of one January has differed from that in another by 3° 7′.

In like manner the departure of temperature from the average, and range of temperature, may be found in each month. The month whose temperature seems to be the most uniform is August, and least so February. The coldest month in the season is February in the year 1849, and the warmest in July 1847: the difference of temperature between those two months was 35° 3′.

TABLE showing the Monthly Mean Temperature at Beyrout for ten years, 1845—1854, from daily observations taken at 8.30 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m.

Months.	Years.										Mean temp. of each Month.
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
January...	58·3	57·2	56·7	58·2	55·6	56·0	56·1	56·3	59·3	59 1	57·3
February ..	60·7	58·8	59·7	59.0	53·6	54·8	56·4	60·0	65·4	57·6	58·6
March ...	66·1	62·7	64·7	61·8	61·7	61·1	62·4	60·3	64·6	57·8	63·3
April	68·0	68·3	68·5	66·1	71·6	65·9	69·4	66·5	66·4	62·7	67·3
May	73·4	73·0	74 2	71·4	72·4	72·2	78·0	72·3	74·1	72·2	73·3
June	77·2	77·9	79·5	...	78·6	77·4	77·2	77·2	79·7	78·5	78·1
July	...	82·1	88·9	...	82·3	81·6	81·1	82·0	82·7	83·0	83·0
August ...	...	82·7	83·1	...	83·4	84·0	82·5	83·5	84·1	83·7	83·4
September	...	81·0	82·0	81·8	80·9	81·5	81·3	81·4	83·9	80·2	81·6
October...	...	77·7	76·4	...	77·8	77·0	77·2	79·4	79·6	77·0	77·8
November	...	63·7	66·6	6 59	69·5	65·7	70·6	68·3	67·9	69·6	67·6
December	...	64·1	60·4	...	61·8	57·8	58·5	62·7	63·0	64·0	61·5
Sums ...	...	70·8	71·7	...	70·6	69·6	70·9	70·8	72·6	70·4	71·1

The coldest month on the average is January; February is 1° 3′ warmer; then till June the temperature increases about 4° or 5°, from month to month. The month of highest temperature is August, differing but 4′ from July; September is 1¾° of lower temperature than August; a decline of 3° 8′ takes place from September to October; the greatest change from month to month takes place from October to November, the latter month being no less than 10° colder than the former.

The rapid decline is then checked, but is from 4° to 6° to the coldest month, viz., January.

The numbers in the bottom line show the mean temperature of each year, and the mean of all the years. The coldest year was 1850, being 1° 5 below the average; and the warmest was 1853, being as much above; the range of mean yearly temperature in these ten years was 3°. By taking the difference between the numbers in the last column and the mean of all, the excess or defect of temperature of each month above the mean of the year is seen; thus, August, the warmest month, appears to be 12° 3 above, and January, the coldest, to be 13° 8 below the mean of the year; the sum of these numbers shows the difference of monthly mean temperature to be as large as 26° 1, being the difference of mean temperature of January and August.

From the maximum and minimum readings in each month the next table was formed :—

TABLE showing the extreme Monthly Range of Day Temperature at Beyrout for the ten years 1845—1854, between the hours of 8½ a.m. and 6 p.m.

Months.	Years.										Mean monthly range of extreme day temperature.
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
January	8·5	12·0	11·0	15·0	14·5	21·0	14·0	7·0	11·0	15·0	12·9
February	12·0	11·0	19·0	15·0	15·0	19·0	12·0	13·0	23·0	15·0	15·4
March	19·0	20·0	24·0	29·0	21·0	21·0	17·0	21·0	20·0	26·0	21·8
April	23·0	16·0	11·0	34·0	19·0	17·0	13·0	15·0	12·0	24·0	18·4
May	24·0	13·0	12·0	14·0	15·0	14·0	13·0	26·0	14·0	10·0	15·5
June	10·0	10·0	11·0	...	14·0	8·0	10·0	8·0	5·0	9·0	9·4
July	...	7·0	8·0	...	7·0	5·5	8·0	7·5	5·0	5·0	6·6
August	...	6·0	6·0	...	6·0	5·5	5·0	6·0	5·0	5·0	5·6
September	...	6·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	8·5	5·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	8·2
October	...	12·0	12·0	...	11·0	12·5	15·0	8·0	13·0	13·0	12·1
November	...	17·0	16·0	5·0	17·0	25·5	11·0	11·0	10·0	15·0	14·2
December	..	15·0	18·0	...	11·0	17·0	17·0	11·0	10·0	9·0	13·5
Sums.	...	12·1	13·1	...	12·5	14·5	11·7	11·9	11·3	13·0	12·8

The numbers in this table show a considerable range of temperature, when it is considered that no night or really minimum temperatures are included. The largest is in April 1848; the next in order is 29°, in March of the same year; and from the numbers in the last column, these two months seem to be subject to the largest daily changes of temperature. The months of smallest change are July and August. The average for each year, and the mean from all the years are shown in the bottom line of the table.

From the same register Mr. Eldridge carefully extracted the dates of the first and last rain of the season; and when no rain is mentioned, it is to be understood that no rain fell during the month.

TABLE showing the number of days on which rain fell during each month in the ten years 1845—1854.

Months.	Years.										Mean monthly number.
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	
January.....	7	15	14	15	12	13	7	8	10	9	11
February	7	10	8	9	20	9	11	7	4	21	11
March	7	4	8	13	9	5	3	15	14	13	9
April	3	3	6	1	4	6	0	7	7	8	5
May	1	1	0	6	3	3	0	3	1	1	2
June	1	2	0	...	2	1	4	1	0	1	1
July	...	1	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
August	...	4	0	...	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
September ...	...	0	1	...	4	2	0	3	0	0	1
October	...	3	3	...	6	3	2	2	4	4	3
November.....	...	11	7	3	7	11	1	12	6	6	7
December	...	3	15	...	7	13	26	11	14	6	12
Sums.....	...	57	62	...	74	69	55	69	60	70	63

From this table we learn that at times rain falls more frequently than was expected. In the month of December, 1851, it fell more or less on twenty-six days. In the months of December to March, it falls, on an average, about one day in three; in November, about one day in four; in April, one day in six; in May and October, one day in fifteen or ten respectively. In the months June to September is the almost rainless period, but there is really no month quite free from rain; in July the driest month, rain fell on one day in the year 1846, and on one day in the year 1851.

The average number of days of rainfall in the year is sixty-three; in the year 1851, the number was fifty-five; and in 1849, was seventy-four days.

From the information furnished with respect to the deviation of the wind the following table has been formed:—

Thunderstorms occurred in 1845, once in January, then none for two years; there were, three in 1848, and one in January; six in 1849, of which two were in the month of January, November, and December; there were seven in 1850, four in February, two in November, and one in December; there were six in 1851, one in October, one in November, and four in December; there were four in 1852, two in January, and two in November; there were seven in 1853, two in each month of January, October, and November, and one in February; and there were none in the year 1854. Then there were thirty-four storms in ten years, of which ten were in

January, five in February, three in October, nine in November, and seven in December, and none in the months of March to September, both inclusive.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt on February 21st, 1845.

TABLE showing the General Direction of the Wind in each month, as found from all the years.

Months.	Summary of the Wind.								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
January (1845—1854)	49	13	...	..	37	104	73	26	...
February „ „	44	2	2	11	42	77	67	38	1
March (1846—1853)	73	8	4	1	26	58	38	15	2
April (1846—1854)	62	6	1	3	20	77	86	15	2
May „ „	75	29	...	5	14	57	63	30	...
June „ „	39	1	...	...	3	78	81	36	1
July „ „	11	3	...	...	5	71	116	39	3
August (1846-47—1849-54)	20	...	...	...	8	88	70	60	...
September „ „	61	...	...	...	26	28	79	39	1
October „ „	76	27	...	...	11	20	54	56	...
November „ „	57	11	8	...	5	30	72	51	...
December „ „	58	5	2	4	19	60	78	22	...

From the large numbers in this table ranging themselves under S. and W., or compounds of these winds, it is evident they are the predominating winds in every month of the year. The N. wind, though not unusual except in July and August, as shown by the numbers in the first column, had few compounds with the east, as shown in the next three columns. The winds of least prevalence are from the east and south-east.

The cholera was at Beyrout in 1848, from August 22nd to August 31st.

Locusts appeared in 1845, on April 13.

The sirocco, or dry wind, was experienced in 1845, on February 5, and on May 12 and 13; in 1846, on January 17; in 1848, on March 6; in 1850, March 14 to 26, and May 19, 20, and 21; in 1851, on April 6; in 1852, on April 11, 12, May 8 to 11; in 1853, February 20, 26, and one day in April; and in 1854, on April 25, 26, June 10, 11, November 10, December 30 and 31.

Mr. Eldridge remarks that Mr. Heald kept the registers more as an amusement than for scientific purposes, and that many of the interesting phenomena of nature no doubt have escaped notice; yet these results are the most connected, and yield most valuable information respecting the climate. It is to be regretted that the falls of rain have not been registered; but we know from the recent observations there made that very heavy falls of rain take place in the month distinguished by the most frequent falls. (See No. 3, *Quarterly Statement*, p. 104, "Table of Meteorological Observations taken at Beyrout."

The following tables contain the result of observations furnished from the places named:—

The following are the Means deduced from Observations taken at JAFFA, GAZA, and NAZARETH, in SYRIA, and forwarded by T. Chaplin, Esq., M.D.

Name of Station and Observer.	Year and Month.	Barometer A.M. & Noon.		Temp. of Air in Month. 9 A.M.						Approx. Mean Temp. from Max. and Min.	Mean Temp. at 9 A.M.			Vapour.			Mean Degree of Humidity (Lat.=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Rain.	
		Mean reduced to 32 deg.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean. Of all Highest.	Mean. Of all Lowest.	Mean. Daily Range.		Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force.	In a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	In a Cubic Foot of Air. Short of Saturation.			Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.
		in.	in.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	in.	grs.	grs.		grs.		in.
JAFFA, SYRIA.	1868.																			
H. A. Kayat, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul.	Sept.	28·64	0·15	85·5	67·5	18·0	81·6	70·7	10·9	76·1	79·3	73·9	70·2	·740	7·9	2·8	79	489	2	1·25
	Oct.	28·67	0·25	94·7	61·7	33·0	80·9	66·1	14·8	73·5	76·7	71·7	68·2	·690	7·5	2·5	75	492	2	1·45
	1869.																			
	Jany.	28·78	0·40	68·7	40·0	28·7	60·8	50·4	10·4	55·6	56·5	55·1	53·8	·414	4·6	0·5	90	515	7	8·14
	Feb.	28·84	0·35	69·5	40·0	29·5	61·0	50·1	10·9	55·5	57·9	56·1	54·5	·425	4·6	0·8	89	515	3	3·86
	Mar.	28·68	0·30	71·7	48·5	23·2	64·9	53·5	11·4	59·2	63·0	61·7	60·6	·530	5·9	0·5	92	506	..	..
	April.	28·77	0·35	90·7	51·0	39·7	67·1	56·0	11·1	61·5	65·1	63·0	61·3	·542	6·0	0·8	87	506	4	2·50
	May.	28·70	0·29	89·0	54·0	35·0	72·6	61·3	11·3	66·9	70·9	70·0	69·3	·716	7·8	0·5	95	498	..	..
	June.	28·65	0·34	90·0	61·8	28·2	83·6	66·3	17·3	75·0	80·0	78·6	77·6	·946	10·2	0·8	93	488	..	..
	*July.	28·60	0·16	87·0	63·0	24·0	85·4	68·5	16·9	77·0	81·4	78·2	76·1	·900	9·5	2·0	84	486	..	..
	Aug.	28·59	0·26	91·0	63·5	27·5	87·8	70·2	17·6	79·0	83·9	80·4	78·1	·961	10·3	2·2	83	484	..	..
	1869.																			
GAZA, SYRIA.	April,	29·961	0·600	100·5	48·5	52·0	72·8	52·3	20·5	62·5	66·6	64 4	62·6	·569	6·3	0·9	86	525	3	1·84
Messrs. Nimmo, Pickard, Cheetham.	May.	29·875	0·410	101·5	51·0	50·5	79·6	59·0	20·6	69·3	75·2	72·4	70·4	·744	8·1	1·4	85	514	..	..
	June.	29·873	0·450	99·0	62·0	37·0	87·8	66·4	21·4	77·1	82·7	78·1	75·1	·867	9·3	2·6	78	506	..	..
	July.	29·794	0·230	94·0	64·0	30·0	86·3	67·7	18·6	77·0	82·1	78·9	76·7	·919	9·9	1·9	84	505	..	..
NAZARETH, SYRIA.	May.	..	..	100·0	47·3	52·7	85·0	56·6	28·4	70·8	70·4	63·6	58·4	·489	5·3	2·8	65	..	2	0·48
Dr. P. K. Varton.	June.	..	..	108·0	60·7	47·3	90·1	66·1	24·0	78·1	77·7	72·1	68·2	·690	7·5	2·8	72	..	..	..

* Observations only taken on fifteen days, viz., 1st to 3rd, and 20th to 31st.

N.B.—The BAROMETER OBSERVATIONS only relate to 9 A.M. and Noon.
JAFFA, Latitude 32° 0′ N.; Longitude 34° 35′ E.
NAZARETH, „ 32° 43′ N.; „ 35° 19′ E.

JAMES GLAISHER.

The following are the Means deduced from Observations taken at BEYROUT and ALIEH.

Name of Station.	Year and Month.	Barometer.				Temperature of Air in Month.						Approx. Mean Temperature from Maximum and Minimum.	Mean temp. at 9 a.m. & 10 p.m.			Vapour.			Mean Degree of Humidity. Saturation=100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Wind.					Rain.	
									Mean.							Elastic Force.	In a Cubic Foot of Air.				Estimated Strength.	Relative proportion of.				Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Monthly range.	Mean reduced to 32°.	Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly Range.	Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Daily Range.		Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.		Mean.	Short of Saturation.				North.	East.	South.	West.		
	1869.	in.	in.	in.	in.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.												in.
Beyrout, Syria.	Aug.	29·92	29·60	·32	29·62	87·5	77·0	10·5	85·4	79·1	6·3	82·3	82·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	6	0	10	15	0	0·00
	Sept.	29·98	29·72	·26	29·69	87·0	71·0	16·0	82·8	76·1	6·7	79·5	79·4	73·0	68·6	·699	7·5	3·2	69	507	0·9	12	2	6	10	2	0·46
	Oct.	30·14	29·84	·30	29·87	82·0	68·5	13·5	77·9	71·3	6·6	74·6	74·1	69·8	66·7	·655	7·1	2·0	78	516	0·5	11	2	6	12	1	0·16
Aleih, Mount Lebanon	1869.																										
	Aug.	27·20	26·97	·23	26·98	86·0	58·0	28·0	77·1	69·7	7·4	73·4	73·6	66.5	61·3	·543	5·9	3·1	66	467	0·5	9	5	4	13	0	0·00
	Sept.	27·26	27·02	·24	27·04	84·5	57·5	27·0	74·2	64·0	10·2	69·1	67·6	60·1	54·2	·421	4·6	2·8	62	475	0·6	11	4	7	8	0	0·12
	Oct.	27·34	27·16	·18	27·17	83·0	53·0	30·0	72·6	58·2	14·4	65·4	67·0	56·6	48·3	·339	3·7	3·6	51	478	0·9	6	9	11	5	2	1·32

N.B.—Observations taken at 9 a.m and 10 p.m.

NOTES.

August.—ALEIH—The heat from the 15th to the 23rd was unusually great.

September.—BEYROUT, 11th—Lightning from N. at about 10 p.m.
" 26th—Lightning from N.W. and S. with thunder, at 9 p.m.

ALEIH, 11th—Lightning to N. in the evening; a few drops of rain fell at 9 p.m.
" 21st—Temperature varied much during the day.

September.—ALEIH, 26th—Showery from about 3 a.m. till midnight. Thunder in evening.

October.—ALEIH, 7th—Lightning to N.W. about 8 p.m.
" 8th—Showers preceded by thunder commenced at 10 a.m.
" 9th, 10th—Rain fell during nearly the whole night.

ERRATA.—In the "Quarterly Statement" Nos. II. and III. OLIEH should read ALEIH.

In the "Quarterly Statement" No. II. Maximum Reading of No. 1 Barometer for August should read 27·18 in. instead of 27·78.

JAMES GLAISHER.

THE DESERT OF THE TIH.

A LINE drawn from the ancient port of Gaza, on the Mediterranean, through the wells called Bir-es-seba, the site of Beersheba, to the entrance of Wady el-Jeib, at the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, cuts off the northern part of the Holy Land, where towns and villages are found, from the southern part, which is almost wholly devoid of such habitations.

The latter section is naturally divisible into three parts, viz., 1, Sinai; 2, the Desert of et-Tîh, the scene of the Wanderings of the Children of Israel; 3, the Negeb, or "south country" of the Bible, where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob dwelt.

The attention which it is well known has recently been paid with so much success to the exploration and partial survey of Sinai, is now being followed up by an examination, by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Drake, under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund, of the Desert of et-Tîh and the Negeb, with a view to the further elucidation of the scenes in which the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob dwelt, and of the desert where the children of Israel spent forty years in consequence of their revolt at Kadesh. The tract in question is in some parts entirely unknown, and its exploration has now become more than ever a desideratum in the various branches of science.

The Desert of et-Tîh is a limestone plateau of irregular surface, having the Peninsula of Sinai on the south, with the Mediterranean Sea and the Promised Land on the north. Just as Sinai projects wedge-shaped into the Red Sea between the gulfs of Suez and Akaba, so does the Tîh advance with steep escarpments into the peninsula. On one side the edge of the plateau runs nearly parallel with the Gulf of Suez, and skirting the isthmus, not far eastward of the new ship canal, is gradually lost in the desert plain which borders the Mediterranean Sea.

On the other side in like manner the edge of the plateau faces the Gulf of Akaba, and continues in the same direction to skirt the Wady el-Arabah, which separates the gulf from the Dead Sea and the Jordan valley. On this side the desert plateau is terminated on the north by the hilly country which, extending through the whole length of the Promised Land, commences about 50 miles south of the Mediterranean Sea. It forms a well-defined limit of the desert, and is described by Dr. Robinson as rising like a wall from the desert plain, with the remarkable cone of Jebel 'Arâif on the west, and the cliff of el-Mukrah on the east.

This hilly region, as far as Beersheba, includes the Negeb, or "South land" of the Bible, with the upland pastures of Gerar, where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob fed their flocks, and held personal intercourse with the Almighty. It was afterwards inhabited by the Amalekites, in later times by the Idumeans, and now by the Azazimeh, the Saidiyeh, and the Dhullam Arabs. The Azazimeh country is the most southerly, and quite unknown. Near the cliff Mukrah, an ancient road is supposed to have

passed between Gaza and the Gulf of Akaba, with a branch to Hebron. Here, too, at its base, on the verge of Paran or the Tîh, and of Zin or the Arabah, some critics place Kadesh, one of the most hotly contested sites in Biblical investigation, and the settlement of which is much to be desired. The other positions of most importance in the controversy, are Dr. Robinson's Ain el-Weibeh, in the Arabah; and Mr. Rowland's Ain el Kudeirah, or Kudes, among the valleys on the west.

Just as Sinai projects into the Red Sea, and as the Tîh projects into Sinai, so does the Negeb advance into the Tîh. For on the west the desert skirts the hill country northwards from Jebel 'Arâif up to Beersheba and Gaza, where the Wady Suny serves for a boundary, dividing the barren waste from the Shefelah, or fertile plain of Philistia. On the east the plateau of the Tîh runs up beyond the cliff of el-Mukrah, towards the Dead Sea, in the form of a narrow terrace, between the eastern base of the hill country and the great Wady el-Arabah.

In proceeding northwards from the Gulf of Akaba, the traveller ascends a succession of terraces, the first of which is the Tîh itself, and the next is the hill country of the Azazimeh. This is succeeded by a third, which rises precipitously from the second terrace up a vast inclined plane of a thousand feet in height, and very steep. It is traversed by the Nukb, or pass of es-Sufâ, and also nearer the Dead Sea by the pass of ez-Zuweirah, both well described by Dr. Robinson. On this third terrace are the ruins of Thamara (Kurnub), Aroer (Arara), and Arad. It is inhabited by Dhullâm and Saidiyeh Arabs. Its western side is formed by Jebel Rakmah, behind which Dr. Stewart saw from Beersheba the top of another range, called Ras Tareibeh, but neither of these ranges have been explored. A valley of considerable extent, called Wady Murieh, is said to cross the high land at the foot of the third terrace, connecting Wady el-Ain on the west with Wady Fikreh on the east. It is at the western end of these valleys that Mr. Rowland places Kadesh. In the same neighbourhood are said to be the ruins of Eboda; and Jebel Maderah, which rises in a conical form out of Wady Murreh, is regarded by some as Mount Hor.

The distance from Hebron or Gaza to the cliff of el-Mukrah, the southern extremity of the hill country, is about 70 geographical miles in direct lines. The width of the hill country is about 30 geographical miles. Up to the present time it has only been crossed by travellers hurrying on to Hebron, Petra, or Sinai. It is with the view of attracting more than a passing glance to this home of the Patriarchs, and threshold of the Promised Land, as well as to define its relations to the Desert of et-Tîh, that these brief remarks have been made. Until it is exhaustively studied, the situation of Kadesh must remain in doubt, and that is the key to the movements of the Israelites after they departed from Sinai. It was their third resting-place beyond Sinai. They came to Kadesh, unto the mountain of the Amorites, in the wilderness of Paran, and near to the wilderness of Zin, eleven days' journey from Horeb. There the people remained while the spies "ascended by the

south, and came unto Hebron," searching the land from the wilderness of Zin unto Rehob. There Miriam died. There Moses smote the rock and the water came out abundantly, but, sinning in the act, he was denied admission into the Promised Land. From thence, after sojourning forty years in the wilderness, the Israelites departed on their way to Canaan, and came to Mount Hor, where Aaron died.

Turning now to the Tîh itself, the first point that invites examination on approaching it from Sinai is the nature of its southern limit, and the passes which cross it. Beyond the names of Jebel er-Rahab, Jebel et-Tîh, Jebel Ojmeh, and Jebel Dhelel, as divisions of the range, together with certain prominent points seen at a distance, as Tas et-Sudr and Jebel Wardan, as well as the passes of er-Rakineh, Wursah, and Mureikhy, there is but little to be found that deserves the name of accurate description or delineation. The south-eastern edge is perhaps worse defined than the south-western; indeed, there is scarcely anything definite known about the former.

The surface of the plateau itself, although traversed by the route of the Egyptian caravan to Mecca, and often crossed by travellers, has never been systematically explored. It is for the most part drained by the Wady el-Arish into the Mediterranean, and by the Wady el-Jeib into the Dead Sea. But although many branches of those great watercourses are delineated and named on such a map as Robinson's, yet nobody has yet attempted to trace any one of them throughout, and the entire outline will certainly be found very inaccurate. Still more imperfect is the orography of the plateau. It is known to be diversified by various elevated groups and ranges, but only passing glances have been bestowed upon them. Russegger, in 1838, threw light upon the subject by his observations for general elevation and geology, but no one has yet attempted to deal with it in detail.

Perhaps the most interesting inquiry about this plateau, in a Biblical point of view, is as to its capacity for sustaining a considerable population under such conditions as it now presents, and under such other conditions as may appear to have existed in former times. Robinson's rapid journey across the eastern corner of the plateau enabled him to ascertain the names of the tribes now inhabiting the entire plateau, viz., the Haiwât, the Tiyahah, and the Terâbin. The Terâbin appear to be of the chief importance, and to be very rich in flocks and herds. They inhabit the western side of the plateau from Jebel or Rahab to Gaza, and their head-quarters are said to be near Tâs et-Sudr. The Tiyahah occupy the centre in two divisions, and are in alliance with the Terâbin. The Haiwât inhabit the eastern part. Besides this meagre information, very little is known of these tribes.

The examination of the Tîh, or Wilderness of the Wanderings, including, it is to be hoped, the highlands of the Azazimeh, Saidiyeh, and Dhullâm, by Mr. E. H. Palmer and Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, cannot fail to throw much new light on this interesting region. The familiarity of the former with the Arabic tongue, and the experience of the latter as

a naturalist, are excellent qualifications for the work. Mr. Palmer will, at all events, give us a full account of the people, their history, numbers, organisation, manners, customs, and traditions. Through these inquiries, some light may perhaps be thrown upon the Israelite stations in Numbers xxxiii. It would have been satisfactory to have found an experienced surveyor among the party, but this deficiency may be counterbalanced by a systematic examination of the ground, coupled with such an itinerary as Dr. Robinson supplies in his "Biblical Researches."

T. S.

NOTES ON A VISIT TO SAIDA IN JULY, 1869.

BY CAPTAIN WARREN, R.E.

THE journey up from Jerusalem to Beyrout, overland, in the summer time, has two advantages to those who can enjoy riding in the full blaze of a Syrian sun for several hours every day.

1st. The days being so much longer and the roads dry, a journey that takes the whole day in winter can be accomplished by noon.

2nd. All the under-vegetation being burnt up, any architectural remains can be examined without difficulty.

Starting on 11th July from near Jerusalem, without tents, and provided with letters to the several Turkish governors, and (through the kindness of M. Ganneau) with introductions to the various Latin convents, I arrived at Beyrout in eight days, including one day's detention at Saida.

On the second day, at Jenîn, midway between Nablûs and Nazareth, we found no accommodation whatever; but, the soldiers having lately moved down to Beisan (where a block house has been built), we were able to get possession of the chief room in the deserted serai.

We arrived at Nazareth on the third morning about eleven o'clock. I paid a visit to Dr. Varton, to whom Dr. Chaplin has confided the care of the meteorological instruments of the Palestine Exploration Fund at this station. It is gratifying to see how much interest he takes in this work; and it would be very desirable to send some more mercurial barometers out to Jerusalem, so that Dr. Chaplin could supply Nazareth and Gaza.

The observations at the two hill-stations, Jerusalem and Nazareth, as compared with those at Jaffa and Gaza, will be of great interest; as will these again compared with those taken by Mr. Eldridge in the totally different climate of Beyrout and the Lebanon.

I understand that observations were taken at Saida by the American missionaries for several years. It would be desirable to obtain permission to examine these, and publish what would be useful.

Next day, from Nazareth early, I passed Sefurieh. There are several interesting remains about this town. I examined the square tower at the top of the hill, and do not think the lower stones are *in situ*; they have sunken marginal drafts, and some stones are 2ft. 6in. in height and 4ft.

in length, but they are somewhat carelessly worked, and very inferior to those in the Haram Area at Jerusalem. It was interesting to find a Phœnician sarcophagus used as one of the corner-stones of this tower. I enclose a sketch of it, and also of a pedestal lying near. Passing on through Kana-el-jelîl and Jafat (Jotopata), I arrived early in the day at Akka, and paid a visit to the pasha: he was extremely obliging, and gave me orders for visiting every place in the city. I was very much struck with the air of bustle and stir about Akka after Jerusalem. The Turks and Arabs are certainly moving on in this part of the empire. At Jerusalem, Nablous, and Akka they are extensively repairing the serais of the pashas; but, at the latter place, the people have led the way by repairing the mosque, and (putting aside the nature of the style) it is really very thoroughly repaired. The change after the neglected, dilapidated Haram Area of Jerusalem to this little compact mosque of Akka is complete: the interior of the building new and clean, the floor carefully covered with new matting, the court outside well paved and swept, the fountains flowing with water, and the whole area filled with palm and other trees, so as to have a shade all round, and giving a charming air to the little place.

The master-gunner of the garrison took me all round the city walls. He appeared to have a peculiar satisfaction in showing every place which had been damaged by the English or French. It was rather disagreeable to see the waves dashing into breaches in the walls made so many years ago; but yet it shows a higher state of vitality when the mosques and houses are repaired in preference to the city walls.

Next morning I was much interested in the aqueduct which should carry water into Akka. Half-a-mile before reaching the city it has occasion to cross a hollow piece of ground; the water is carried along in two earthenware pipes on the surface of the ground; and at intervals it is forced up hollow columns of masonry open at the top, so that a minimum pressure, due to the height of the column, is exerted upon the pipes. Unfortunately one of these columns is out of order, and the water, in a stream sufficient to supply a city double the size of Akka, only serves to irrigate a little piece of meadow land.

I had been told by Dr. Barclay to look out for a solitary column on a hill to the right, somewhere near Neby Daood, and went over to a village in that direction to inquire about it. With one exception, the people gave evasive answers, and roundly abused the only man who seemed inclined to be communicative. I have found before, in the plain of Philistia, that the people are more suspicious and less frank than the mountaineers; and that the only way to get information out of them is to make assertions, when they will contradict you if you are wrong. We had to leave the place without finding what we wanted; but a man followed us, and, as soon as he was out of sight of his comrades, told us that the only large standing column was at Hamsîn. As we rode on we saw it standing up by itself on the top of a small hill, and, on examination, I found it to be the same as is spoken of in Dr. Thomson's "Land of Israel," page 83.

I send a sketch of it, with the mouldings; the dimensions were not accurately taken: the capital I could not find, but there is a twelfth stone of the column lying near.

Passing the Rasel-Abiad, the Scala Tyriorum (where the path has now been made quite easy), there is on the right the village of Monsûrah, where I have been told, recently, a small pyramid of black stone has been found, apparently to commemorate some victory. This stone is said to have a square base, the sides being equilateral triangles: no inscription was found on it.

We passed out of our way again to visit "Hiram's Tomb," as I was anxious to see if there were any masons' marks on the stone. I could see only two: one is a Christian cross of the Byzantine type at the western end, of which I have got a squeeze; it appears to be ancient. The other consists of a square and compasses, very recently and rudely cut, apparently by some enthusiastic "mason," who should have learnt the *proper* use of his chisel before he attempted such a task.

We did not arrive at Tyre until after sunset, and, having to get into Saida early next day, I had to leave without examining the old walls.

After passing the Nahr-el-Kasimiyeh about one hour, and when opposite to Neby Sûr (called by a fellah there Neby Tûr), I noticed on the left, close to the sea-beach, some upright stones, and on coming up to them found them to form a rectangle, the sides nearly facing the cardinal points of the compass. The stones stand about four feet above the surface (see plan), and are about two feet by one foot thick; they stand nearly upright, and are from six to eight feet apart; about twenty feet to the east is one solitary stone; the north-west portion of the rectangle is wanting. The story given was that they had been men turned into stone by the curses of Neby Tûr. I was struck by the fellah calling the Neby "Tûr," because he called the city "Sûr."

In the "Handbook for Syria" (Ed. 1868), we find, page 375, "We observe on the right a circlet of upright stones, to which a curious legend is attached," &c. It is probable that it is this rectangle that is referred to, since at a short distance the stones appear as though in a circle.

Saida is described in "Robinson's Biblical Researches":—The houses and city walls are built of freestone ashlar, said to be dug up, for the most part, from ruins existing at a few feet below the surface, in the vicinity of the city. Some of the stones in the walls of the private houses have incised characters on them; on one house I noticed three stones about twelve feet from the ground, each with a mark like the Phœnician aleph.

On making inquiries, I could not hear of any sunken marginal-drafted or "bevelled" stones having been dug up; the old stones appear to be squared, or ashlar, without a conspicuous draft.

In the castle or citadel which is above the city, the older portion of the wall (ascribed to Louis IX., A.D. 1253) is of two constructions: one portion is built of very small ashlar, and on it I could see no characters cut;

on the other portion, which may be of the same age, but is built of old material, I observed three or four characters, two of them, a cross and an arrow, high up out of reach; but close to the ground was a triangle, *in course of construction*, which is probably completed by this time, if the artist engaged on it has kept to his work. The stones of this portion are about twenty-two inches long, and thirteen inches high; two or three only of the stones have any marginal draft.

I could see no characters on the stones of the inside walls of this upper castle, but I here only made a very hurried examination. In the sea-castle the walls are evidently of very different ages, but none of the visible portions appear to have been built before our era, and there appear some reasons to suppose that the older portions may have been constructed by the Moslems, or in the time of the Crusades; for example, in one portion of what appear to be the older walls, huge granite columns are used as through bonds, just in the same way as they are at Ascalon and Cæsarea, and in the upper part of the east wall of the Haram area at Jerusalem.

If, however, we were certain that the older visible walls of this castle were built by the Moslems or Crusaders, there would still be the probability that the present stones, as they now appear, were used in the latter days of the Roman Empire, and that they may have been used previously in another form at an earlier period, for there is an arched doorway, very well preserved (of which an elevation is given), which is very similar in its details to examples of Roman architecture (rustic work) given by Vitruvius, and the stones generally, in their bevel, appear to be of a Roman type. The impression I obtained from the two visits I paid to the castle is, that the stones were at one time ashlar, without a draft, and probably with the present Phœnician marks on them; that they were cut down in the time of the Roman occupation of the city, and the marginal draft was then sunk and the bevel cut; and that again they were used at a later period, without being reworked, by the Moslems or Christians.

I have, however, to remark that, in some cases, what appear to be modern buildings abut against the old walls, and have preserved portions of them in a manner that is very surprising, if we are to suppose them to be of very great antiquity.

The stones in the older portions of this castle are "bevelled," but they differ very much from those at Jerusalem, to which the term "bevel" does not appear appropriate. They (at Saida) are formed by sinking a draft about two inches deep round the margin, and then bevelling off the projecting face at an angle of 45°. In some cases it appeared as though the draft and bevel had been cut over a portion of the Phœnician sign.

In comparing, however, the bevelled stones of Saida with those of Jerusalem, the difference in the nature of the stone must not be forgotten; a draft sunk only from a quarter to three-sixteenths of an inch, similar to those on the stones of the Haram esh-Sherîf, would appear very insignificant on the open freestone of Saida, and would probably be worn away in a very few years if exposed to the weather.

Dr. Thomson, at page 158, of "The Land and the Book," gives some

very interesting particulars upon this subject, some of which I take the liberty of quoting:—

"Most of the towns along the Syrian coast, however, are built of an argillaceous sandstone, mixed with comminuted shell, which, though porous and easily cut, will yet, if protected from the weather, last for ages; but, when exposed, it disintegrates rapidly, and soon melts away to dust. This process is hastened every time the ruins are *worked over* for new buildings. The stones must always be re-cut before they are put into a wall, and, after being thus reduced two or three times, they become too small for use, are thrown into the fields, and quickly dissolve. . . . . In other places, where the material is compact limestone, and not subject to these causes of destruction, it is broken up and burnt to lime."

The larger visible stones in the sea-castle are generally under two feet in height, and about four feet in length; it is possible, however, that there may be much larger stones of a more ancient wall *in situ* in the thickness of the present walls, for on creeping through a broken portion of the northern wall overhanging the sea I found above my head a stone which measured quite 8ft. north and south, east and west, and I could see no signs of any joint. This stone, then, would be in keeping with those which still remain on the reef of rocks forming the ancient harbour, the largest of which measures about 11ft. by 12ft. and about five feet in height, and weighs about thirty-five tons. I could see no signs of any bevel or draft on the stones forming the *walls* of the harbour, although dowel holes cut in these stones and in the rocks are very distinct.

Mons. A. Durighello, the vice-consul for France, took a great deal of trouble in showing me what was most interesting at Saida, especially the Phœnician tombs in which so much has been found; but I was disappointed to find that the nature of the rock in which they are cut prevents their being finished off in any manner, and the sides in many cases have been coated with plaster, so that they now have a very dilapidated appearance.

I could neither see nor hear of any *red paint* marks on the plaster, similar to those we have found on the walls of the Haram esh-Sherîf. The sarcophagi are generally cut out of the solid mountain limestone (the tombs being sandstone) and have devices on them which I have seen in Palestine; at Sefûrieh, the sarcophagus built into the corner of the tower is very similar to those found in these tombs at Saida. There is the rectangle with the triangle at each end, and also the disc (sun?) with the band underneath; the device of the rectangle with the triangle at each end (see sketches) was also to be seen on the Phœnician sarcophagi near the river Damûr, and I have seen it in Palestine, more especially over a ruined bridge on the east side of the Jordan, where the Zerka issues into the plain above the ford of Damieh.

M. Durighello was kind enough also to show me all the little pieces of pottery which he had lately found in his excavations, and I noticed that they are precisely similar to what we find at Jerusalem in the middle of

our sections, below the early Christian pottery, and above the pottery found at the south-east angle of the Haram. I did not see any pottery similar to what has been lately found at Cyprus.

Mr. Arbela, the English consular-agent, was good enough to show me some columns he had found in his garden. Of one, the pedestal, base, and capital are lying together: on the pedestal is an inscription in Greek (of which I have an excellent squeeze), dedicated to the emperor Hadrian. The base is Attic, and the capital Corinthian. On the bed of the latter is the mason's sign or name, in Greek, incised, but it is difficult to make it out at present. I have a squeeze of it.

It is interesting to remark that there are incised marks on the walls of the city, showing where the aqueduct runs, in the shape of a round O: but this mark must be quite modern.

M. Durighello is going to preserve either squeezes of, or the stones themselves, which he finds in future in the ground bearing Phœnician marks. He took me to see the capital of a column lying in a mosque, of which he has the fellow in his possession. I forward you a sketch of it; it appears to be somewhat similar to the capital of one of the monoliths at the Golden Gate, Jerusalem.

I am able to send you about twenty of the characters from the sea-castle walls, reduced from squeezes, and about twenty more which I sketched.

On arriving at Beyrout I found that the consul-general, Mr. Eldridge, who was away on business, had very kindly made some preliminary arrangements about a house in the mountains, and I had no difficulty in securing it at once. C. W.

THE COLEOPTERA OF PALESTINE.

BY G. R CROTCH, ESQ., ASSISTANT-LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

On receiving, through the kindness of Lieutenant Warren, a small collection of *Coleoptera* from the environs of Jerusalem, he has suggested that a short account of these would not be unacceptable for the *Quarterly Statement*. It will be, I fear, however, almost impossible to extract much interest from a subject so little calculated to attract the general public. The *Coleopterous Fauna* of Palestine has received a fair share of attention of late years; the rich collections of M. de Saulcy, whose son is an ardent entomologist, laid the foundations of our knowledge; M. Peyron, long resident at Tarsus and at Beirout, has also enriched the French collections with many new and interesting species; M. Ancey, whose captures were described last year by the Abbé de Marseul, largely added to the list; and the immense collections of M. Piochard de la Boulerie, who has recently spent three months in Syria, bent solely on amassing *Coleoptera*, will, when examined, give a thorough idea of this interesting *fauna*. The species collected by the Rev. O. Pickard, Cambridge, when in company with the Rev. H. B. Tristram, were also of the highest interest; these an

another set collected by Mr. Lowne have recently passed through my hands; and a further set, limited unfortunately in number, collected by Mr. Palmer at Sinai, shows that the southern *fauna* is much more characteristic and novel than that of the more northern parts. The present expedition of Messrs. Drake and Palmer will, I hope, be very productive in this respect, as the former is an able and zealous naturalist, who has already made large collections in Morocco. The *fauna* itself has but few striking features, compared with that of the Mediterranean generally; there is a dearth of new or striking forms, compensated, it is true, by the very interesting modifications which nearly all the European species found there undergo. The dominant group, to the eye at least, is certainly the *Heteromera;* for such *genera* as *Pimelia, Blaps, Ocnera, Tentyria, Adesmia,* &c., seem to form the leading features of the country, present as they are in every burnt-up place, where it would seem impossible for them to obtain nourishment. The rapacious *Casabidæ* are much less strongly represented—the numbers not being great and the variety certainly small. The *water-beetles* are, from the arid nature of the country, rare, but abundant when found; several that I received from Mr. Palmer from Mount Sinai appear quite peculiar to that locality, whence they were described in 1832 by Klug in the "Symbolæ Physicæ" of Ehrenberg and others; a work replete with information for the Syrian *fauna,* and whose illustrations leave little to be desired. The third great division of beetles, called "*Staphylinidæ,*" are not apparently abundant; at least I have only received two or three species as yet; but M. de Saulcy, whose predilections are in favour of this group, was able to discover a number of minute and extremely interesting species, forming several new *genera,* especially some of the utmost interest inhabiting the nests of the different species of ants, under stones, and living with them, on what footing is difficult to discover, but certainly as intimate guests. Nearly all these species are minute, but present very curious modifications of structure, and are indeed often quite blind, though they find their way about with some rapidity. From these we pass to the great group called *Clavicornes* by Latreille, which is so largely developed in Central and Northern Europe, and whose office it is to remove all matter in a state of decomposition. The dryness of the climate prevents there being much demand for these; hence they are but poorly represented.

The group of *Lamellicornes,* the finest and best known group of *Coleoptera,* are abundant; the sacred beetle of the Egyptians (*Utenchus sacerd*) is present everywhere, and numerous smaller dung-beetles may be observed in almost incredible numbers fulfilling their vocation. The more beautiful flower-loving *Lamellicornes* are also abundant, two or three *Cetonias,* especially the pretty white-spotted *C. Næmi,* absolutely swarm; the purple and green *Amphicomas,* so beautifully clothed with hair (and so difficult to preserve), also occur in immense abundance on flowers, and in the most perplexing varieties. The group of *Buprestridæ,* the most brilliant of beetles, is poorly represented in species; some, however, as *Capnodis porosa,* occurring literally by hundreds. The beautiful genus *Tulodis,* scattered all over the European end of Asia, is

not well represented; the elegant covering of yellow dust-like pollen with which they are covered is removed with the least touch, and renders them almost impossible to preserve satisfactorily. The *Clateridæ* are few in number and unimportant. The flower-infesting *Malacoderms* are only just commencing to attract attention, but appear, to judge from Mr. Ancey's *Voyage*, to be abundant, and to contain many new forms. The *Heteromera* I have already spoken of as the great feature of the place. The second section, of more flower-loving habits, is also well represented, especially the numerous varieties of blister-beetles or *Cantharidæ*. The orange and black *Mylabris* are everywhere in flowers, and are most variable. The *Curculionidæ* are but little known, though furnishing some interesting *genera*. More remains to be done in this group than in any other; and throughout the world it is of incredible richness, more than 12,000 species being computed to exist in collections. The *Longicornes* are tolerably well represented, especially by the comparatively gigantic *Prioni*, but the beautifully striped genus *Dorcadion*, so characteristic of Asia Minor and Turkey, is scarcely represented here. The herbivorous *Phytophaga* are abundant, wherever there is vegetation, and will furnish many new species; two extremely curious species of *Cassida* discovered by M. Ancey have quite an exotic appearance.

The lady-birds or *Coccinellidæ* are not abundant or remarkable; the common seven-spotted species appears to occur there without change, and is in fact spread over half the world. From this brief sketch it will be seen that the *fauna* has altogether an European cast, and to obtain much strikingly novel, excursions must be made eastward and southward. The grand mountain district of the Lebanon, while furnishing some interesting things, is very poor compared to any of the mountains of Asia Minor, as the Taurus, &c., which absolutely teem with insect life.

In conclusion, I can only say that if any one who may read this has specimens of this group of insects from Mediterranean districts, I shall be most delighted to render any assistance in examining and naming the specimens.

Cambridge. G. R. Crotch.

REMARKS ON A VISIT TO 'AIN JIDY AND THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF THE DEAD SEA IN MIDSUMMER 1867.

BY CAPTAIN WARREN, R.E.

It being desirable to photograph several objects of interest in the southern shores of the Dead Sea, previous to the departure home of our photographer, an expedition was arranged. Our party consisted of Dr. Barclay, Mr. Eaton, myself, and Corporal Phillips (photographer).

Visits to this part of the Dead Sea had been hitherto made during the cold weather, and whether Franks could stand the heat in midsummer was quite a matter of conjecture; we knew that the Bedouin abandon the

lower shores at this season, and we went down fully prepared to beat a retreat if we found the heat too much for us. Many good friends endeavoured to deter us by evil prognostications, and conjured up horrors, by anticipation, on our road, sufficient to frighten a nervous person into a fever.

The ground about 'Ain Jidy belongs to the Resheidy, an insignificant little neutral tribe protected at present by the Ta'âmireh; and it was with a sheikh of the latter tribe that we were to make our agreement; he was to take us down to 'Ain Jidy and Sebbeh (Masada), and bring us home; he would not undertake to go farther with us, as even Masada was beyond the Resheidy's territory. It appears that the ground along the shore from 'Ain Jidy to Jebel Usdum is a sort of neutral ground, formerly claimed by the Jellahîn, but, since their decay, under no control whatever. This road has been the highway for predatory bands passing north and south since the time of Abraham, and was just now considered particularly unsafe for Franks, unless escorted by a strong guard.

Of course we had to go through a considerable amount of coquetting with the sheikh before he would come to terms; but owing to the good offices of Mr. Wood, the acting consul, the arrangements were completed within twelve hours.

We had in the meantime been getting ready our caravan; and as we were going into a country utterly barren, we had not only to carry with us the whole of the corn for the journey, but also huge goat-skins for water, and spare mules to carry them.

We made the Frank Mountain our starting-point, where we found the tanks just running dry, and the water of the muddiest. Early next morning (Saturday, 6th July) we started, passing Tekoa, thence down Wady Hasâsa, and arrived at the top of the 'Ain Jidy pass about 4 p.m.

The view from this point was magnificent; the sky was clear; we were two thousand feet above the Dead Sea, and yet as it were hanging over it; the sea below us appeared of an intense blue, with yet a curious milky film over it, with here and there dark moving spots passing along, as if floating islands; the hills beyond were thrown by the setting sun into striking contrasts of light and shade, the rocks being of a rosy tint; below, on the narrow strip of the Ghor, a vivid green struck the eye, which one could almost conjure into the palm and other tropical trees we knew to be growing there. The hills themselves were not in one monotonous line, as seen from Jerusalem, but collected into masses of different heights, broken by deep and narrow gorges, above one of which Kerak was to be seen, the houses and battlements coming out most plainly in the glowing sunset. It is seldom that the atmosphere in summer is clear enough to allow of a view such as we saw that afternoon. We had to hurry on to get to our camp before dark; the road down is very bad, but not dangerous; it took us an hour to descend the fourteen hundred feet, and then we found ourselves on the little sloping spur, from the top of which 'Ain Jidy gushes, falling down by cascades into the sea some five hundred feet lower. We had felt the heat increasing gradually as we descended; and when we reached the 'Ain our thermometer (after sunset) stood at 95°

Fahr., and we were still a good height above the sea (500ft.), the hot air from its shores coming up constantly in most disagreeable and stifling puffs.

We found our guards bathing in the 'Ain; but we bundled them out and turned in ourselves, and had a most delightful bath, though the thermometer in the water stood at 81°.

We slept very little that night owing to the heat and noise. We had a guard of sixty men; we had only paid the sheikh for thirty, but we did not feel very comfortable in the country of the Jellahîn, and each man had his double. All night long, camel loads of salt (from Usdum) were winding up the narrow staircase above us, and our guards kept up an incessant noise, talking to the camel-drivers, with whom they conversed at a distance of several hundred yards. It is astonishing to what a distance the Arabs manage to pitch their voices when they wish it.

In the morning (Sunday) we were awoke by the first rays of the sun shining on our tent and raising the temperature to over 100°; we had to turn out quickly, swallow a hasty breakfast, and start off for shade, in the Wady Sudeir, in search of the grotto described in Tristram's "Land of Israel."

It was out of the frying-pan into the fire; for the spur on which we were encamped lies between Wadies Areyeh and Sudeir, and thus catches any stray puffs of fresh air that may happen to be straggling about; but Wady Sudeir is a regular sun-trap—a cleft with hills 200ft. in height at the mouth, and increasing towards the upper end. We soon became quite exhausted, struggling amid the tall bamboos; and we presented a ludicrous spectacle crouching down under the pieces of rock which gave a few inches of shade. Eventually somebody found an overhanging rock near the bed of the torrent, with bamboos making a lattice-work in front, and we here collected our forces, the Bedouins wanting to share the shade with us. It was a charming little retreat, only so very hot. When we had recovered, the church service was read, and somebody producing an "Ancient and Modern," we were enabled to sing a few hymns, the sound being mellowed by the rushing noise of the torrent hard by. An appropriate sermon on the Dead Sea fruit closed our proceedings. We dared not, however, leave our retreat until late in the afternoon, when we followed up the torrent, coming upon some beautiful cascades, one of them twenty feet high. After a little slippery climbing we arrived at the grotto of which Mr. Tristram speaks so enthusiastically. It is certainly a most beautiful spot (see photograph No. 282), but I fancy more water was flowing from it when we were there, as we were unable to get very near it without getting wet through; the sun was now low, and we clambered back to our tents.

The next day was employed photographing; it was very trying work; but Corporal Phillips took some capital negatives—two of the grotto and hill above, one looking up the hill, one of an acacia and of the apple of Sodom. The heat was extreme, and after sunset the thermometer stood at 110° on the shore of the Dead Sea.

9th July, 1867. After taking some angles with the theodolite, we left 'Ain Jidy at 6.40 a.m. for Sebbeh. At 8.50 a.m. we arrived at two fresh-

water springs near the seashore; here we filled our skins and jars, as we were told we should find no more drinkable water until we arrived at Wady Um Baghek, on the other side of Sebbeh.

The old fortress soon loomed in view, and we began to look out for shade among the curious flat-topped hillocks through which we were moving. We could find nothing aproaching to shelter until we had passed to the south-east of the foot of Sebbeh, where we found one solitary rock standing over the bed of a dried-up water channel; at the foot of this was a narrow strip hidden from the sun, and here we were able to breathe freely. We arrived at 11 a.m.; waiting for our mules to come up, we commenced our lunch, and had just drunk some wine when we found that the remainder of our water had been drunk up by the Bedouin. We sent a mounted man back to get some more, but it seemed long enough before it came.

Our guides were very much exhausted, and our sheikh said he could not go any farther; we wished to go on to Wady Um Mogkik for the night, as there is plenty of water there; but he declined to go so far, as he had only contracted to go to Sebbeh; however, we put it to him that if he did not acquiesce to our plan, we should hold him to his contract to the letter, and make him take us up to the very top of the fortress, baggage and all. At this he gave in, quietly remarking that the English always had their own way; but we found afterwards that he intended to have his way, for after we had sent a written message to the baggage party ordering them on to Wady Um Mogkik, he sent an express messenger to say we had changed our minds and wished to camp at the northern foot of Sebbeh. For this little piece of treachery we were, at the close of the day, very thankful.

We now made arrangements for photographing, and left Corporal Phillips down at the bottom while we ascended; we started at 2.20 p.m. —Dr. B., myself, three Bedouin, and a little flask of water. Our men had never been up before, and as we were on the wrong side we felt doubtful whether we should double the southern side of the fortress and so get into the regular path, or should go towards the north. Circumstances guided us: we found that full on the eastern side we had less difficulty, and we thought to creep round at a higher level; when, however, we were about half way up we saw right above us a sort of broken path, and we were so knocked up that the danger of the short cut appeared as nothing to the long pull round. We commenced scrambling up by a path more dangerous than difficult, for the natural lay of the rocks is such that they crop out perpendicular to the steep side of the hill, and thus each stone you scramble up is overhanging and ready to topple over and crush you, should your weight be sufficient to overbalance it. One of the Bedouin suddenly disappeared over a rock; suspecting him, I caught him before he had quite finished the flask of water with which he had been entrusted. On getting close to the top we were nearly stumped: before us were two upright pieces of wall, of about fifteen feet each in height, without any apparent path; we found some toe-holes in these, and climbed up. A false step here would have been destruction:

we arrived at the top at 5.20 p.m. and gave three cheers, re-echoed from below: we found we had landed full on the middle of the eastern side of the flat surface of the fortress.

Whether the path we went up by or came down by is the "Serpent" spoken of by Josephus appears to be a question which cannot be solved by reference to Whiston's translation; but it seems probable that it should refer to the more difficult path to the east, by which we ascended.

Josephus, B. J. vii. 8, § 3. "Now of the ways that lead to it (Masada), one is from the Lake Asphaltitis, towards the sun rising, and another on the west, where the ascent is easier; the one of these ways is called the *Serpent*, as resembling that animal in its narrowness, and its perpetual windings . . . . and he that would walk along it must first go on one leg and then on the other; there is also nothing but destruction, in case your foot slip; for on each side there is a vastly deep chasm, &c."

Dr. Lynch's party, in 1848, went up by the western path, and conjectured it was the "Serpent," from its windings; M. de Saulcy, in 1850, also went up by the western path, and calls it the "Serpent;" but the latter, in taking Dr. Lynch's party to task on the subject, falls into an error in saying that besides the road he took "there is no other approach from the Dead Sea to Masada" (see note to page 228, English translation of De Saulcy's journey in 1854).

Mr. Tristram, in 1864, in "The Land of Israel," page 306, considers the "Serpent" to be the eastern part, and says: "The traces of this we could easily make out at intervals, but the pathway itself is completely broken away; and it is probable that, for many ages, no unwinged creature has ever reached the fort from the east."

Whether the "Serpent" is proved to be the eastern or western path is a matter of little moment, as they both wind considerably; but it is of some importance that we should have found the eastern path, and have come up by it, and have so far helped in a small way to verify the description of the Jewish historian.

As it would have been impossible for the photographic apparatus to be brought up by the eastern path, we shouted out for the party below to come round, and then we began to examine the ruins.

These are well described by Lynch, De Saulcy, and Tristram, and we were not long enough there to do more than make a short examination; but quite long enough to find that the place has not been half looked over, and that a stay of two or three days in the winter time on the top of this rock will be necessary before it can be properly examined and described.

We found a large tank 91ft. long, 27ft. wide, and 60ft. high, with a flight of steps leading down to it: on the plaster was written, "Cistern visited by William Tipping and Rev. Samuel A'Court, 14th March, 1842."

Some of the walls of the buildings are most curiously pigeon-holed. Photograph No. 288 shows one of these walls. We attempted to go down to the round tower at the northern end, but I doubted the ability of the Bedouin

to let me down 60ft. in safety. They might not have intended any harm, but their practical jokes are rather rough, and a playful little slip of the rope of four or five feet or so at the bottom might have sent me flying down the cliff. They never appear to calculate the results of what they do. Irby and Mangles describe a joke played on one of them by a Bedouin on the east of the Jordan: a scorpion was put up the sleeve of one of their coats.

After some delay, Corporal Phillips appeared with his implements; he was looking rather the worse for the journey, having tried a short cut across the chasm, and got a roll down the hill of some 20ft. It was so near sunset that the view of the Lisan and the opposite hills would not develop, but some of the views of the walls, &c., were successful. A view was taken on either side of the pointed archway, on which are the mystic signs ♀ and △. I have seen ♀ on the flanks of the Jellahîn camels, and believe it to be a Bedouin mark for the district or tribe. In Spain there are marks peculiar to districts and families, and the horses are all branded with them, just as we mark our sheep; and the camels here appear also to be branded according to their tribes or owners. To show how easily the marks can be made on the pointed archway at Masada, I may mention that just before photographing, I found that another astronomical sign had been added: the artist, rather horrified to find that his handiwork was so soon to be put on record, hastily rubbed it out.

Our views were not completed by sunset, and as Corporal Phillips had got so knocked about coming up, he elected to stop at the top all night in preference to going down and up again in the morning. We promised to send him up some dinner, and started off by the western path. We had not gone down far before darkness came on, and we soon found ourselves in difficulties. Our guides hardly knew the way, and as we could not see before us, we expected each step to find ourselves treading the air, being somewhat impressed with the account Josephus gives of the chasms on either side of the road. Thankful we were when we met some men who had been sent up to find us with a light, but it was not pleasant to see that we had had some narrow shaves in the darkness. We were now very glad that our sheikh had placed the camp close to the foot of the fortress.

With regard to the height of Sebbeh above the Dead Sea, with two aneroids taken independently I made it fifteen hundred feet. Mr. Tristram makes it seven hundred feet higher. This discrepancy is very great; but though I don't think there was any error in my observations, I cannot vouch for their accuracy, as the extreme heat made it impossible to observe with great care. We sent some dinner up to Corporal Phillips, and some of the water we had left from the morning, which was very nasty. The men, however, did not carry the water up. There is a nice little fountain near the top of Sebbeh, on the western side of the hills, which they knew of, and of which they told us nothing until next morning, after we had suffered several hours' thirst, and had had to drink stinking water. Next morning we awoke, dull and unrefreshed. As we looked out on the early dawn, a quivering mist hung over every rock; a

heavy silence filled the air, and made us feel the utter desolation of the place; funny jagged flat tops of marly rocks jutted out in all directions, looking like castles slumbering under the enchanter's wand; not a sound from bird or beast could be heard.

The moment the sun rose all was changed: his rays lighted up and brought back life to the barren rocks, and we were in the world again.

Sending up Corporal Phillips his breakfast, we left him a horse and mule, and hurried on with the rest, for, poor beasts, they had had nothing nearly twenty-four hours, and were regularly parched up. Part of our way we noticed driftwood in a line thirty feet above the then level of the sea. Our road then lay through the water, as the rocky shore was too steep, and it was pitiful to see the animals sniffing up the salt, bitter brine. At 11.45 A.M. we arrived at Wady Um Moghik, and found a beautiful stream of water in a deep gorge, where we could hide away from the sun. We sat down to lunch, but were very anxious for our mules: they took so long to get along, and came straggling in, each looking more done up than his predecessor. Only one could not get up to the stream, and to it water was taken, and it revived.

After we had lunched we attacked our sheikh on the subject of paying a visit to Jebel Usdum. He refused decidedly, but to our surprise offered to go on and encamp for the night at Wady Zuweireh. This just suited us, and we said no more about it until we were ready to start. It appears that the sheikh was afraid to be caught in such a trap as Wady Um Baghik, and preferred to camp in Wady Zuweireh, because it was on the road to Hebron, and gave him some chance of beating a retreat if attacked.

When we were ready, we said we had made up our minds to go to Jebel Usdum, but that they need not come unless they wished, and we started. There was soon an uproar among them; one asked another how he could go back to face his family and say he had left the Franks to their fate, and started off after us; soon others came tailing in, and in a couple of hours we had a troop of some five-and-twenty volunteers at our heels.

It was rather pleasant to see that the Ta'âmireh had some code of gallantry left among them, for they have fallen very low of late years. It is very difficult for Franks to understand their ideas on etiquette. Sheikh Goblan told me that it was no disgrace for him to run away in battle, because he carried no ostrich feather on his spear. Like the pirate's flag, the ostrich feather is a sign of victory or death, and so the Bedouin who does not carry it can run away or fight it out, as he pleases.

As we passed the Wady Zuweireh mouth we noticed quite a change in our volunteers. They had before been slow to come on; but now they were regularly in for the game, they became cheerful and bright, delighted to have a chance of bearding the Jellahîn in their country. We passed on by the curious hill of salt, and examined "Lots Wife," a very large pillar of salt, something like a figure out of a Noah's Ark. At the eastern end we came on the mouth of a large cavern in the hill, through which a stream appears to flow in winter time; inside, the temperature felt quite cold after the heat outside, though it was hotter in there than the aver-

age temperature at Jerusalem in July. We now found it time to turn back, and immediately our men relaxed their strict silence, as if all danger was passed, and fired a *feu de joie*, shouting and jeering at their absent enemies. Had they known that a large party of Jellahîn were watching them from over the mountain sides they would not have been so confident, as at one time they had not a shot ready among them. It appears that Mr. Peter Bergheim was just returning from Petra (where he had been successfully photographing) and, suspecting that we were with the Ta'âmireh, succeeded in restraining his party from coming to close quarters with us.

The rock of Jebel Usdum is partially formed of enormous masses of salt, presenting a series of pinnacles and sharp angles formed by the sun and moisture in winter. On our road we met with most beautiful specimens of salt crystals, like icicles, only pointing towards the sky: we collected some of these, but they melted away at Jerusalem. As we were moving campwards, and were talking of "Lot's Wife," the attention of all three was suddenly attracted. We saw before us among the pinnacles of salt, a gigantic "Lot," with a daughter on each arm, hurrying off in a south-westerly direction, their bodies bent forward as though they were in great haste, and their flowing garments trailing behind. We did not get to our camp until some two hours after sunset.

Next morning we started for Hebron over a long and uninteresting road; the men did not know the country, and appeared ill at ease. One of the muleteers had a violent attack of fever and could hardly stick on his donkey. We had been a day longer than was expected, and the mules had had no corn that morning.

Soon four horsemen appeared over the brow of a hill and then retired. Our Bedouin became alarmed, got the baggage together in a clump, and consulted what they should do. The scouts said there was a strong party of Bedouins dodging us to our left. Our men now began to get excited, pulled off their tarbushes and abbas and flung them to the muleteers, and looked very wild, nearly naked, with the long tufts from their heads floating in the air. One man would strike his breast and say, "Who says I'm afraid?" and then another would take it up. Eventually a great black negro nearly caused a fight among ourselves, as one of his comrades said he looked afraid, and the rest took sides. For several miles we went on parallel to the line of Arabs on our left, but gradually we lost sight of them. They appear to have been the party of Jellahîn bound for Hebron, but not wishing to come in contact with us.

Towards evening we came to a well. There was only one bucket for drawing water, and a regular struggle took place. We had to fight our way among the savages before we could get to drink. It was now a question of what we should do, whether to stay by the water without food or push on to Hebron without water. We chose the latter, and succeeded in getting to Kurmel, a short distance south of Hebron, by ten o'clock. Here we were lucky enough to find some straw lying about, and our mules had a feed on it. Next morning we rode in to Jerusalem.

C. W.

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*a*Rev. Dr. E. Walker	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. Gedge	1	1	0
*a*J. Walker, Esq. (for five years)	1	0	0
*a*Miss Nevins	0	10	6
*a*Miss Commeline	0	5	0
St. Augustine's Encampment, per Rev. C. Mostyn	1	1	0
Miss L. Helps, per Rev. T. Emmens	0	10	0
A. Z., per G. Grove, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*John Middleton, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. F. Fenn	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. A. Southwood	1	1	0
*a*Dr. Rumsay	0	10	0
*a*Dr. Thorpe	5	0	0
Mrs. Thorp	5	0	0
*a*Baron de Ferrieres	1	0	0
*a*Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.	1	0	0
*a*Clarence Dobell, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Lander	0	10	0
*a*G. Harvey, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*General Polwhele	0	10	0
*a*Rev. T. H. Cardew	1	0	0
A. Yeames, Esq.	2	0	0
Miss Yeames	0	10	0
*a*Rev. H. G. Hopkins	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Edward Potter	1	1	0
*a*A. Gardner, Esq.	1	1	0
Already acknowledged in No. III.—			
*a*Dr. Wilson	1	1	0
*a*H. Middleton, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Humphrey, Esq. (per)	1	16	6
A Lady	2	0	0
DEVONPORT.			
Hon. Secs.—Rev. H. Everett and J. Venning, Esq.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Oct. 25, and Subscriptions	11	15	0

	£	s.	d.
DORCHESTER.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Dec. 3	6	12	4
DURHAM.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. Dodd.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. J. W. Bardsley, Nov. 26	10	0	0
DORKING.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Oct. 25—			
Collection at doors	5	19	1
Sale of Publications	0	11	0
Donations and Subscriptions—			
W. J. Evelyn, Esq.	2	0	0
G. Cubitt, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Capt. Lang, R.N.	0	10	0
D. Matheson, Esq.	1	1	0
John Hart, Esq.	0	10	0
EASTBOURNE.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. B. Whelpton.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 9—			
Collection at doors	8	6	0
ESHER.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Dec. 17—			
Collection at doors	7	10	0
Sale of Publications	0	8	6
Subscription—			
*a*Miss Moore	1	0	0
FAVERSHAM.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Oct. 18—			
Collection at doors	5	9	0
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*Miss Rigden	1	1	0
*a*C. Smith, Esq.	0	10	6
FARNHAM.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. E. Utterton.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. Henry Geary, Oct. 28—			
Collection at doors	6	14	4½
Sale of Publications	0	3	0
Donations—			
H. Olivier, Esq.	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
FOLKESTONE.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. W. Watson.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 27—			
Collection at doors	4	17	0
Donations—			
Rev. C. J. Taylor	0	10	0
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 8—			
Collection at doors	4	17	2
Sale of Publications	0	4	4
Sale of Photographs	0	1	6
Subscriptions—			
*a*Mrs. Robertson	0	3	0
*a*Mr. J. Clark	0	5	0
*a*Mrs. J. Clark	0	2	6
GUILDFORD.			
Hon. Sec.—Col. Thurburn.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Oct. 29—			
Collection at doors	5	2	0½
Sale of Publications	0	1	0
Subscriptions—			
*a*R. Taunton, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*A. Day, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Col. Thurburn	0	10	0
HERTFORD.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. T. Lingley.			
W. D. Pritchett, Esq., for 1869—1870 (10s. 6d. *a*)	1	1	0
HAVANT.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Dec. 9—			
Collection at doors	4	0	9
Subscriptions—			
*a*Rev. J. Barton	0	10	0
*a*Mrs. Mountain	0	10	0
JEDBURGH.			
Hon. Sec.—G. Fyfe, Esq.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. J. King, Nov. 9—			
Collection at doors	6	4	6
Donations and Subscriptions	0	7	6
KETTERING.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Jackson.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. J. King, Nov. 25—			
Collection at doors	6	2	1

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions—			
*a*Rev. H. Lindsay	1	1	0
*a*Rev. H. Stobard	1	1	0

LEEDS.

Hon. Sec.—Ed. Atkinson, Esq.

Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 23—			
Collection at doors	3	4	3½
Sale of Publications	0	6	3
Subscriptions—			
*a*J. B. Belborough, Esq.		10	6
*a*Miss S. Holdsworth		1	0

LIVERPOOL.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. C. D. Ginsburg.

Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 21—			
Collection at doors	6	6	1
Sale of Photographs	0	4	6
Sale of Publications	0	8	1
Proceeds of Lecture at Everton, Liverpool, by Rev. G. St. Clair, Oct. 27—			
Collection at doors	6	15	9
Sale of Photographs	1	0	0
Sale of Publications	0	3	0
Subscription—			
*a*Rev. F. H. Robarts	0	10	0
Proceeds of Lecture at Crescent Chapel, Liverpool, by Rev. G. St. Clair, Oct. 28—			
Collection at doors	4	0	0
Sale of Photographs	0	1	6
Sale of Publications	0	4	0
Subscriptions—			
*a*J. H. Simpson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Alfred Hardwick, Esq.	1	1	0
Proceeds of Lecture at Fairfield, near Liverpool, by Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 3—			
Collection at doors	5	6	11
Sale of Photographs	0	6	0
Subscriptions—			
*a*E. Habershaw, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*R. G. Allan, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Graham	1	1	0
*a*R. Crooks, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Williams	1	1	0
*a*Messrs. Philip, Son, and Nephew	1	1	0
*a*J. Reid, Esq.	1	1	0
Proceeds of Lecture at Myrtle Street Chapel, Liverpool, by Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 5—			
Collection at doors	2	16	7
Sale of Publications	0	3	1
Subscriptions—			
*a*W. S. Caine, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Bagshaw, Esq.	1	1	0
Proceeds of Lecture at Great George Street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 24—			
Collection at doors	5	9	0
Sale of Publications	0	4	8
Subscription—			
W. Crossfield, Esq.	1	1	0
Per Mrs. Marquis—			
Mrs. Allan	1	0	0
Mrs. Balfour	1	0	0
Mrs. Marquis	0	15	0
"A Friend"	0	10	0
Do.	0	10	0
Mrs. McEwen	0	10	0
Mrs. Macandrews	0	5	0
Mrs. Wallace Evans	0	5	0
Mrs. Graham	0	5	0
Mrs. J. Marquis	0	5	0
Mrs. R. Marquis	0	5	0
Mrs. H. Marquis	0	5	0
Mrs. Pattinson	0	2	6
"M.A."	0	2	6

LEWES.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. R. Straffen.

Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Dec. 10—			
Collection at doors	6	6	8½
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*Rev. T. W. Wear	1	1	0
*a*Rev. F. Duke	0	10	0
J. Hodgkin	1	0	0

MANCHESTER.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. Crane.

Per Proceeds of Lecture at Cheetham, Manchester, by Rev. J. W. Bardsley, Nov. 22	5	0	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture at Rochdale, near Manchester, by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 28—			
Collection at doors	9	9	8½
Sale of Photographs	0	17	6
Sale of Publications	0	7	3
Subscriptions and Donations—			
*a*J. Petrie, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*O. Ormerod, Esq.	1	1	0
G. T. Kemp, Esq.	5	0	0
H. Kelsall, Esq.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 22—			
Collection at doors	3	0	0
Sale of Photographs	1	8	6
Sale of Publications	7	5	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture at Cheetham Hill, Manchester, by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 22—			
Collection at doors	3	10	6
Sale of Photographs	0	10	6
Sale of Publications	0	3	10
Per Proceeds of Lecture at Oxford Road Union Chapel, Manchester, by Rev. G St. Clair, Nov. 3—			
Collection at doors	7	2	11
Sale of Photographs	0	1	6
Sale of Publications	0	8	10
Subscriptions—			
J. Robertson, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Consterdine, Esq.	1	1	0
Mansfield.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. J. King, Oct. 29—			
Collection at doors	15	8	9
Donations and Subscriptions...	3	3	0
*a*Rev. A. W. Worthington	0	10	6
Margate.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. G. Collis.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 16—			
Collection at doors	2	2	8
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*F. W. Hitchen Kempe, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. F. Hunter, Esq.	0	10	6
— Town, Esq.	1	1	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 6—			
Collection at doors	2	0	1
Sale of Photographs	0	12	0
Sale of Publications	0	2	8
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*Rev. Gerrard Lewis	1	1	0
*a*Colonel Morrison, R.E.	1	1	0
*a*Mr. G. Adams	0	10	0
Mr. Littlejohn	0	8	6
Maidstone.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Oct. 11—			
Collection at doors	7	5	1
Subscriptions—			
*a*Rev. T. W. Carr	1	1	0
*a*T. Grant, Esq.	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair—			
Collection at doors	3	18	2½
Sale of Photographs	0	2	9
Sale of Publications	0	1	6
Northampton.			
Collection at a Lecture	2	15	7
Sir H. Dryden	1	11	6
*a*Rev. Sydney Gedge	0	5	0
*a*F. Scriven, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Mr. Williams, jun.	2	2	0
*a*T. Osborn, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*E. F. Law, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*J. B. Norman, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*J. Thompson, Esq.	0	10	0
Nottingham.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. F. Morse.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 9—			
Collection at doors	6	10	3¼
Sale of Publications	0	9	1
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
*a*Captain F. B. Baker	1	1	0
W. McCraith, Esq.	1	0	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 15—			
Collection at doors	6	6	11
Sale of Publications	0	3	10
Subscription—			
*a*R. Walters, Esq.	2	0	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 16—			
Collection at doors	4	8	5½
Sale of Publications	0	7	7
Subscription—			
*a*Rev. T. Harwood Tattison	0	10	6
Oxford.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Nov. 3—			
Collection at doors	5	18	4
Sale of Photographs	0	10	6
Sale of Publications	0	3	8
Olney and Newport Pagnell.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture at Olney by Rev. J. King, Nov. 30—			
Collection at doors	2	0	9
Admission	1	19	3

	£	s.	d.
Donations and Subscriptions...	2	0	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture at Newport Pagnell, by Rev. J. King, Nov. 29—			
Collection at doors	3	10	0
Subscription..	1	0	0

PORTSMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. N. R. Devereux.

Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Dec. 8—			
Collection at doors	4	14	5½
Sale of Publications	0	5	0
Donations and Subscriptions—			
J. Griffin, Esq.....	1	1	0
*a*Rev. J. S. Blake.....	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Brownrigg	1	1	0
*a*Rev. N. R. Devereux.....	1	1	0

RYDE.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. Le Mesurier.

Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Dec. 7—			
Collection at doors	7	17	2
Sale of Publications.....	0	15	0
Donation—			
Rev. W. Pound	2	0	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 14—			
Collection at doors	3	4	4½
Sale of Photographs	0	4	6
Sale of Publications	0	6	8
Subscriptions—			
*a*Miss Griffith.....	0	10	0
*a*Miss Bovill	1	1	0
H. Pawle, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*Lady Harriet Fowler	1	1	0

REIGATE AND RED HILL.

Hon. Sec.—W. Wilson Saunders, Esq.

Per Proceeds of Lecture at Reigate by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 15—			
Admission at doors	3	15	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture at Red Hill by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 17—			
Collection at doors.....	4	6	4
W. Wilson Saunders, Esq.....	5	5	0
Rev. Cecil Wynter	2	2	0
W. S. Brown, Esq.....	21	0	0

RAMSGATE.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. Wilson.

Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 2—			
Collection at doors.....	9	17	8½
Sale of Publications	0	11	0
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 7—			
Collection at doors	3	12	9½
Sale of Photographs	1	1	0
Sale of Publications	0	3	10
Subscription—			
Mrs. Stewart	2	2	0

RICHMOND.

Collection at Lecture by Rev. G. Williams..	8	12	4
Ditto at Naval College, Isleworth, per Mrs. Clifton, by Rev. G. Williams	1	15	9
Mrs. C. Ward.....	1	1	0
The Earl of Onslow.....	10	0	0
W. J. Maxwell, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. H. W. Hales	2	2	0
*a*J. C. Sharpe, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. F. N. Oxenham.....	2	0	0
Mrs. Forbes	1	0	0
Mrs. Cook.....	1	0	0
Dowager Lady Harberton	0	10	0
*a*W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.....	1	1	0
*a*W. S. Graham, Esq.	1	0	0
R. Alexander Smith, Esq.....	1	1	0
H. G. Ashurst, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Housman.....	0	10	0
Miss Wade	0	10	0
T. V. Stock, Esq.	0	10	6
Miss Cox	0	10	0
F. Chapman, Esq.	1	1	0
Douglas Dent, Esq.....	1	0	0
Rev. C. T. Procter	1	0	0
A. Walton, Esq.....	0	10	0
*a*Rev. W. Hiley	1	1	0
*a*C. A. Govett, Esq.....	1	1	0
Miss Corbet.....	0	10	0
H. Causton, Esq....	1	0	0
*a*J. H. Gosling, Esq.	0	10	0

ST. GERMANS.

Hon. Sec.—R. Kerswill, Esq.

Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. T. H. Scrivener, Oct. 8—			
Admission and Collection at doors	5	2	5

	£	s.	d.
STREATHAM.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. Raven.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 30—			
Collection at doors	6	12	3
Sale of Publications	1	7	6
Subscriptions and Donations—			
James McGrowther, Esq.	3	3	0
*a*Mrs. Hyatt	1	1	0
*a*Thomas Southey, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss R. Russell	1	1	0
SHERBORNE.			
Hon. Sec.—T. Farmer, Esq.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener	4	19	4
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. Weston Elwes.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, Sept. 1—			
Collection at doors	4	8	7
Sale of Photographs	0	7	6
Sale of Publications	0	6	7
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*Miss Anderson	1	1	0
Rev. J. Radford Thompson	0	5	0
TIVERTON.			
Hon Sec.—Major Stehelin.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener	6	9	0
VENTNOR.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. A. L. B. Peile.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Dec. 6—			
Collection at doors	3	19	9½
Sale of Publications	1	2	0
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*Col. Hennell	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Huish	1	0	0
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.			
Hon. Sees.—Capt. T. Townsend, R.E., and J. Tetley, Esq.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Oct. 22—			
Collection at doors	4	12	6
Sale of Photographs	0	1	6
WELLS.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. G. Fagan.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Nov. 1—			
Collection at doors	6	6	9
Donations and Subscriptions	0	10	0
WIMBLEDON.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. T. Whitehead.			
Per Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Nov. 24—			
Collection at doors	8	6	4

LIST OF MEETINGS AND LECTURES

Delivered for the Fund from September 22nd to Christmas, 1869.

MEETINGS.

Worcester, November 2. { Rev. F. W. Holland. / Rev. F. H. Scrivener.

Newark, November 8. Chairman: The Right Hon. the Speaker. The Meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl Manvers, Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie, E. Hodgkinson, Esq., M.P., Captain Wilson, R.E., and George Grove, Esq., *Hon. Sec.* to the Fund.

Cheltenham, November 16. Chairman: The Earl Ducie. The Meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Walker, Captain Wilson, R.E., Rev. F. W. Holland, and George Grove, Esq.

Bradford, November 30. Chairman: Rev. Canon Burfield. Speakers: Rev. J. Waring Bardsley; W. Morrison, Esq., M.P.

Greenwich, December 17. Chairman: Rev. Dr. Miller. Speaker: W. Morrison, Esq., M.P.

Reading, December 20. Chairman: J. Wallis, Esq., M.P. The Meeting was addressed by W. Morrison, Esq., M.P., Rev. T. Armstrong, and the Mayor of Reading.

LECTURES.

*** In this list the gross receipts only are given, except in a few cases, where expenses were first deducted.

			£	s.	d.
By the Rev. G. Williams—					
Richmond			8	7	10
Isleworth			1	15	9
Kingston			2	17	9
By the Rev. F. H. Scrivener—					
September 24.	Callington		7	0	0
October 8.	St. Germans		10	2	5
,, 22.	Weston-super-Mare		4	14	0
,, 25.	Devonport		11	15	0
November 1.	Wells		6	16	9
,, 2.	Worcester				
,, 3.	Gloucester				
,, 4.	Malvern		4	0	0
,, 5.	Hereford		6	3	0
December 1.	Sherborne				
,, 2.	Tiverton		6	9	0
,, 3.	Dorchester		6	12	4
By the Rev. J. Waring Bardsley—					
October 11.	Southport		3	6	8
,, 20.	Everton		2	2	2
November 22.	Cheetham, Manchester		5	0	0
,, 26.	Durham		10	0	0
,, 29.	Burnley				
,, 30.	Bradford		2	14	0
December 16.	Halifax				
,, 17.	Sowerby				

			£	s.	d.
By the Rev. Henry Geary—					
October	11.	Maidstone	9	7	1
,,	18.	Faversham	7	0	6
,,	25.	Dorking	20	11	1
,,	26.	Farncombe	4	2	0½
,,	28.	Farnham	7	7	4½
,,	29.	Guildford	6	13	0½
November	1.	Ashford	6	2	9
,,	2.	Ramsgate	10	8	8
,,	8.	St. Leonard's	20	10	3
,,	8.	Hastings	6	5	1
,,	9.	Eastbourne	8	6	0
,,	10.	Brighton	28	3	2
,,	15.	Reigate	11	2	3
,,	16.	Margate	4	15	2
,,	17.	Redhill	4	6	4
,,	18.	Herne Bay	8	15	0
,,	22.	Camberwell, St. Matthew's Schroolroom	7	0	2½
,,	24.	Wimbledon	8	6	4
November	27.	Folkestone	5	7	0
,,	30.	Streatham	11	2	9
December	1.	Uppingham School	18	7	6
,,	2.	Cambridge	5	13	0½
,,	3.	Godstone	5	13	4½
,,	6.	Ventnor	7	2	9½
,,	7.	Ryde	10	12	2
,,	8.	Portsmouth	8	2	5½
,,	9.	Havant	5	0	9
,,	10.	Lewes	8	17	8½
,,	13.	St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park	3	16	4½
,,	14.	St. James's, Clapham Park Road	12	7	5
,,	17.	Esher	8	18	6
By the Rev. James King—					
October	12.	West Hackney...	1	0	9
,,	13.	Stoke Newington	1	11	1
,,	15.	West London College	3	4	9
,,	18.	Gainsborough	5	4	0
,,	19.	Boston	5	0	6
,,	20.	Spalding	12	10	0½
,,	22.	Chesterfield	4	8	3
,,	23.	Matlock...	5	11	3
,,	25.	Bromsgrove	7	16	0
,,	26.	Wednesbury	4	10	4½
,,	27.	Shrewsbury	4	19	8
,,	29.	Mansfield	18	11	9
November	9.	Jedburgh	6	12	0
,,	25.	Kettering	8	4	1
,,	29.	Newport Pagnell	4	10	0
,,	30.	Olney	6	0	0
December	9.	Leighton Buzzard	3	15	6
By the Rev. G. St. Clair—					
September	21.	Liverpool	6	18	8
,,	22.	Manchester	4	14	1
,,	27.	Warrington	5	15	6
,,	28.	Rochdale	18	16	5½
,,	29.	Manchester	4	4	10
,,	30.	Huddersfield	5	1	4
October	1.	Bowden...	3	7	7
,,	4.	Wigan	3	3	11

By the Rev. G. St. Clair (*continued*)—			£	s.	d.
October	7.	Nelson	2	19	4
,,	8.	Bradford	3	10	9
,,	12.	Birmingham	5	4	9
,,	13.	Leicester	8	10	3
,,	14.	Leek	5	9	4½
,,	18.	Sheffield	1	12	0
,,	20.	Stoke-on-Trent	2	14	11
,,	21.	Crewe	1	9	3
,,	22.	Erdington, Birmingham	1	14	2
,,	26.	Bury	24	1	11½
,,	27.	Everton...	8	14	9
,,	28.	Crescent Chapel, Liverpool	6	7	6
,,	29.	Birkenhead	7	1	0
,,	30.	Birkenhead (School Address)...	1	12	7½
November	2.	Fairfield, Liverpool	13	0	3
,,	3.	Manchester	8	14	3
,,	4.	Southport	12	5	0½
,,	5.	Liverpool	5	1	8
,,	9.	Nottingham	10	1	4¼
,,	10.	York	3	8	4
,,	11.	Bradford	9	6	9
,,	12.	North Shields	3	8	10
,,	15.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	8	10	9
,,	16.	Newcastle	5	6	6½
,,	17.	Sunderland	12	19	1½
,,	18.	South Shields	2	6	6½
,,	19.	Hexham	4	10	7
,,	22.	Headingley	8	4	2
,,	23.	Leeds	4	2	0½
,,	24.	Liverpool	6	14	8
,,	25.	Walsall	8	16	0
,,	29.	Wallingford	5	17	4
,,	30.	Oxford	6	12	6
December	7.	Buxton...	4	19	4½
,,	8.	Coventry	8	2	10
,,	9.	Derby	3	17	2
,,	14.	Pershore	1	17	2½
,, ,,	16. 19.	Cardiff...	18	13	9

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. Report of Preliminary Meeting, 1865.
2. Captain Wilson's Expedition, 1866.
3. Meeting at Cambridge, 1867.
4. Annual Meeting, with Lieut. Warren's Report. 1868.
5. Statement of Progress, January 1st, 1869.
6. Lieut. Warren's Letters and Reports, with lithographed plans.

7. Lieut. Warren's Notes on the Valley of the Jordan and Excavations at Ain es Sultan (Jericho).
8. Dean Stanley's Sermon on the Exploration of Palestine. Price 6d.
9. Quarterly Statement. No. I. April 1st, 1869.
   Contents: Statement by Committee.—Narrative of the Proceedings of the Fund.—"Rob Roy" on the Works.—Lieut. Warren on the Temple of Herod.—Lieut. Warren's Letters (XXXIV. to XXXV.), with two illustrations, &c., &c., &c.
10. Quarterly Statement. No. II. June 24th, 1869.
    Contents: Statement by Committee—Mr. Deutsch on the Letters at the S.E. Angle of the Haram at Jerusalem. — Captain Wilson on the Synagogues of Galilee, with an illustration.—Mr. Rogers's Excavation of Tell Salahiyeh. — Mr. Eldridge's Meteorological Observations on Mount Lebanon.—Mr. Simpson on Robinson's Arch.—The last Report of the Executive Committee.—Lieutenant Warren's Letters, with an illustration.—List of Subscriptions, &c.
11. Quarterly Statement. No. III. September 30th, 1869.
    Contents: Statement—Rock-cut Tombs of Palestine, by Captain Wilson—Rev. Dr. Zeller on Kefr Kenna—Tables of Latitude and Longitude—Comparative Holiness of Mounts Zion and Moriah—Notes: Gold in Palestine; A Singular Custom—Report of Annual Meeting—Meteorological Observations. By James Glaisher, F.R.S.—Lieutenant Warren's Letters continued, No. XLIII. to XLV.
12. Quarterly Statement. No. IV. January 1st, 1870.
    Contents: Statement of Progress—The Ceremony of the Dosch at Baalbec, by Mr. Morrison—The Site of Ai, by Captain Wilson—Results of Meteorological Observations taken at Beyrout, Syria, by James Glaisher, F.R.S.—The Desert of Tih—Notes on a Visit to Saida, &c., July, 1869, by Captain Warren—The Coleoptera of Palestine, by Mr. Crotch—Remarks on a Visit to 'Ain Jidy and the Southern Shores of the Dead Sea in Midsummer, 1867, by Captain Warren.

Nos. 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12 may be had by all subscribers. 9, 10, and 11 are sold at 1s. each to non-subscribers, and 6d. each to subscribers, after the first copy.

A complete set of the lithographs, now 40 in number, may be had by forwarding stamps at the rate of 2d. for each lithograph required.

LECTURES.

THE following gentlemen are authorised to give Lectures on behalf of the Fund:—

Rev. F. K. Scrivener, St. Gerran's Rectory, Grampound, Cornwall.
Rev. J. W. Bardsley, Bootle, Liverpool.
Rev. Henry Geary, Herne Bay.
Rev. James King, St. George's, Hanover Square.
Rev. G. St. Clair, Banbury.
Rev. Daniel Kerr, Dunse, N.B.
Edward Allen, Esq., Alnwick.

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

THE contents of the present number of this Quarterly do not call for any detailed preliminary observations. Their importance will be readily perceived. The work of the shafts will be found in the Letters of Captain Warren. They have yielded results of great interest. It will be remarked that the date of the Report is the 22nd of December. No account has been received since that time, Captain Warren's time having been chiefly occupied with the completion of the other papers here printed. We must therefore wait till the next quarter for the excavation work of this. It was stated in the introductory paper to *Quarterly Statement* No. IV. that a woodcut of the Haram, with the shafts noted, and a paper on the results, was proposed to be presented to subscribers this quarter. It is, however, found desirable to postpone this for the present, because Captain Warren is himself expected to be in England this summer, and under his superintendence the plan could be made with a far greater degree of exactness.

The principal work described in Letter XLVI. is that at the north-east angle. From it Captain Warren deduces certain inferences of some interest. The city wall, to north of St. Stephen's Gate, has but a few feet of rubbish, which seems to show that there has been but little destruction of old walls. Further, it rests upon 10ft. of concrete, and there is no appearance of an older wall. Perhaps, then, St. Stephen's Gate may not stand upon the site of the old wall. And of what period are the stones, now hidden by plaster and concrete, of the northern end of Birket Israil?

The Great Rock-cut Aqueduct in the Valley of Kedron, near the "Well of Joab," an account of which is given in p. 140 has, as we learn from a brief note in a more recent letter from Captain Warren,

been found to come to an end. This splendid piece of engineering stops unfinished and suddenly, and the problem of the design of it has not yet, apparently, been solved by Captain Warren.

It will be remarked that the so-called "Gennath Gate" has been found to rest, not on the rock, but in "made earth mixed with pottery, similar to that found at the lowest point at the south-east angle of the Haram Area."

The letters on the "Moabite Stone" give its history, so far as is at present known. The two accounts furnished by Captain Warren, dated respectively January 21st and March 11th, are given with the correspondence on the subject that has already appeared in the *Times*. It is to be hoped that information will very shortly be received which will enable a correct translation to be made. Photographs of Captain Warren's two full-sized tracings will be taken immediately, and issued to subscribers at the lowest possible cost.

It was thought highly desirable that so complete and detailed an account of the temples of Cœle-Syria, as that published in this number, should not appear without one or two illustrations, taken from the extremely careful tracings (fifteen in number) sent home by Captain Warren. These tracings are to be seen at the Society's office. Accordingly, two have been selected, by the advice of Mr. Fergusson, for illustration, and have been presented to subscribers. The temples themselves are of the late Roman period.

The paper of Dr. Sandreczki, whom the Committee has had to thank for an extremely careful and useful list of Arabic names, which it is hoped to publish shortly, will be read with great interest, as an attempt to solve a question which has met with various answers.

The first two letters received from Mr. Palmer are now published. They leave him, with his companion Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, on the edge of the Desert of the Tih. Up to the date of his second letter, he had been occupied in completing the Geographical Survey of the Peninsula, and has sent home a map of the very small piece of country left incomplete by the Ordnance Survey.

The short Arabic Glossary is published at the instance of several subscribers. It is extracted from the "Handbook to Syria and Palestine," by kind permission of Mr. Murray.

As a great many requests have been made to have copies of the

marks and characters found at the north-east and south-east angles of the Haram Area, it has been thought desirable to have them photographed. This is now done, and subscribers can have copies of the four photographs of these interesting letters at the same price as the other photographs in the Society's series.

Reports will be found of upwards of eighty Lectures delivered for the Fund in the last three months. Through the agency of these, the work of the Fund is made known, and friends are especially invited to join in promoting these meetings.

Attention is invited to the Treasurer's statement appended to the balance-sheet of the year 1869 (see page 261). It will be found that there are two main streams of expenditure—the larger on the exploration itself, the smaller, on the subscribers who support the exploration. And while the Committee recognise the duty of making known to their subscribers the results of their work, they hope that subscribers themselves will aid them by disseminating copies of their publications, and by advocating their claims to support.

THE MOABITE STONE.

CAPTAIN WARREN'S FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE INSCRIPTION FROM MOAB.

January 21, 1870.

In the summer of 1868 a gentleman, riding past Diban, saw a stone with characters on it, and his observations appear to have excited the curiosity of the natives, as about six weeks after a man from Kerak came to tell me of a black stone with writing on it, and wanted me to go over and see it. On making inquiries, I heard that others were moving in the matter, and I did nothing whatever for twelve months, when the whole story became current in Jerusalem, and M. Ganneau and I were told the story by a third party, and we were both astonished to hear that an attempt had been made to get the stone before a squeeze had been taken. I heard nothing more of the matter until my return from the Lebanon in November, when an "Adwan" met me on my way from Jaffa, who said he had come to welcome me back. But thinking he had not come across the Jordan merely for that purpose, I went on in front with him, and, after several preliminaries, he told me that there had been an inscribed stone across the Jordan, which the natives had broken sooner than let some Franks take it, and that the French Consul had tried to get a squeeze of it, and had failed. On seeing that there really was a chance of the inscription getting lost to the world, I gave the man squeeze paper to apply to the broken portions of the stone, or to the whole, if by any chance it still remained intact.

He appeared in a few days with a squeeze of a Nabatean inscription, which at first he said was from Diban; but when he found that would

not do, he said that the stone was broken, so he had done what he could, and had brought this from Um er Russas. I sent him away. In the meantime I saw M. Ganneau, who told me that he had been more fortunate than I supposed, and actually had got a squeeze of the whole stone, but a very imperfect one.

About a week ago my Bedouin came up again with squeezes of broken portions of the stone, so that there can be no doubt that it really is broken. I wrote the same day to M. Ganneau, and offered him the use of them to assist him in his work, as I considered the squeezes excellent. He said he had also got duplicates of these squeezes the same day; but as they were not each perfect in all their parts, he took copies of mine, and offered to give me a translation of my squeezes and a memorandum of the sense of the whole, so that there might be a simultaneous publication of the matter in the papers of Paris and London.

The Bedouin tells me that the Modir of Salt, acting under the instructions of the Governor of Nablus, had put pressure upon the people with regard to this stone, and had so exasperated them, that sooner than give it up they had put a fire under it and thrown cold water on it, and so broken it, and had then distributed the bits among the different families, to place in the granaries and act as blessings upon the corn, for they say that without the stone (or its equivalent in hard cash) a blight will fall upon their crops.

Letter I.

MR. GROVE'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Captain Warren, R.E., the active and able agent of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Jerusalem, has made a discovery* which promises to be of great importance, and of which I hasten to communicate the main particulars, reserving a more detailed description for a future letter.

A few months ago Captain Warren heard of a stone covered with writing, which was said to be existing at Dhibân, the ancient Dibon, on the east side of the Dead Sea, in the heart of the old country of Moab. The stone was then whole, but on finding that the Franks were inquiring for it the Arabs broke it up into several fragments, which they hid in the granaries of the neighbouring villages. By the tact and perseverance of Captain Warren and M. Ganneau, of the French consulate, the whole of these pieces appear to have been recovered. Captain Warren is in possession of two of them; others, as I understand, are in M. Ganneau's hands. The larger of the two, 22in. by 14in., belongs to the centre of the lower part of the stone, and the smaller, 12in. by 9in., to the right hand top corner. The stone itself appears from Captain Warren's sketch to be 3ft. 5in. high, by 1ft. 9in. wide. Its sides taper very slightly from the bottom upwards, and the top is rounded to nearly a semicircle. The writing runs across the stone in straight lines about 1¼in. apart. At present we have only full-sized tracings of our two pieces, but the others have been sent to Paris, and copies and "squeezes" are on their way to us. Meanwhile not a moment has been lost in sending the tracings to

* See Mr. Grove's second Letter, p. 179.

Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum, the eminent Semitic scholar, to whom the Palestine Fund has been more than once deeply indebted, and I subjoin a letter from him about them.

I conclude with two remarks :—1. If the stone be a Moabite record it is the first fragment of the literature of that people that has yet been encountered ; for though chapters xxii., xxiii., and xxiv. of the Book of Numbers, and verses 5 to 8 of the 6th chapter of Micah, are probably from Moabite sources, we have no means of knowing how far they have suffered in adapting them to the Hebrew records. The indications of Isaiah xv. and xvi. imply that the nation of Moab was more civilised and important than we are apt to suppose, and the general interest attaching to the discovery of such a portion of its literature is therefore naturally great. But (2) if the "Mesha" whose name appears in the first line is the hero of the tragical story of 2 Kings iii., then we have indeed a discovery which may well make us stand breathless till the whole document has been deciphered. To find a passage of Moabite chronicle so parallel in date to a portion of the Bible, is an event of no mean importance ; and it should stimulate us to further researches in the same direction.

I may add that Captain Warren's labours in Jerusalem are not abated, and that they have lately yielded remarkable results, which I hope shortly to send you.

The Fund has recently sent out Mr. E. H. Palmer—whose competence in vernacular Arabic was fully proved in the late Ordnance Survey of Sinai—and Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake to that vast tract of desert which lies between Sinai and the Holy Land, with the view to discover whether traces can be found of the wanderings of the children of Israel. These gentlemen are carrying on their mission with great vigour and apparent accuracy, and I hope on a future occasion to lay some of their discoveries before your readers. At present they would require maps for their elucidation.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE GROVE, Hon. Sec. Palestine Fund.

Office of the Fund, 9, Pall Mall East, Feb. 8.

"My dear Grove,—I hasten, in reply to your message, to transmit to you the following preliminary notes for the information of your Committee.

"The Moabite inscription, of parts of which you have forwarded me tracings, is of very great importance indeed. Being at present in possession of about a third of the whole only—this third being copy of squeezes taken from two mutilated fragments of the upper and lower portions of the monument in question—I refrain from dwelling on its apparent general purport. The 26 lines before me (eight and 18 respectively), averaging from seven to 24 letters to a line, are incomplete in every single instance. A few exceptions apart, both the beginning and the end are wanting. About another third of the letters thus extant are marked by the hand of the copyist, Captain Warren, as doubtful.

Finally, certain gaps, several inches wide, occur at times in the very midst of these mutilated characters. And yet, even in this piteous state, the document reveals things of the utmost moment. Leaving what conjectures I have formed till such time when a sight of the (promised) fuller text shall confirm them or cause me to reject them, I shall content myself with a few items, which are absolutely incontestable even now.

"The document starts with the words 'I, Mesha, son of Ch . . .' Whether this be the Mesha who, driven at bay by the three allied armies of Judah, Israel, and Edom, sacrificed his son to save his country, or not, I cannot yet determine; but there is no special reason against the assumption. A king of Mesha's prowess might have spoken of his doings as proudly as is done on this monument. And, what is of much greater weight, the character of the writing, which, in default of a better word, we must still call 'Phœnician,' looks even older than that of many of the Assyrian (Mesopotamian) bilingual cylinders in the British Museum, the date of which is, at the very least, as old as the ninth century B.C., the time of this Biblical Mesha. It is, indeed, the palæographical part of the document which at present seems paramount. Apart from the very primitive character of the whole alphabet as it here occurs, there is one letter (the Kaph) which, to my knowledge, is found on no other Semitic remnant in this peculiar 'Moabite' shape. Next to this point ranks always for the present the geographical importance of this record. There start up with absolute clearness such names as Beth-Bamoth, Beth-Baal-Meon, Horonaim, Dibon, well-known Biblical cities, either situate in Moab ('the names whereof were changed by the Israelites,' whence their variations), or temporarily held by Moab. These places, among others, King Mesha on this stele boasts of having 'built.' Indeed, the words 'I built' occur so frequently that they form welcome landmarks to the decipherer. Besides these places which occur in the Bible, I find 'Karkha,' which I venture to identify with Kerek, the later name of the whole country, also the name of a hamlet still in existence. But apart from this, mention is also made repeatedly of 'Israel,' the rival, often hostile power, and 'Chemosh,' the national God of Moab.

"Let this suffice now. The historical as well as the linguistic purport of this find are both so startlingly obvious that nothing need be added at present. I would only beg to urge on your Committee the expediency of leaving no means untried to get possession of as much of this unique Moabite relic as may survive.

"E. Deutsch."

Letter II.

MR. DEUTSCH'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Notwithstanding very numerous inquiries, I have refrained till now from addressing you further on the subject of the Moabite stone. Since my first letter of the 8th instant appeared in the *Times*, no further original materials had come to hand either from Jerusalem or Paris.

I had received, through the kindness of Count de Vogüé, the publi-

cation containing M. Ganneau's restored text; but while nothing could have been more gratifying than the speed with which this document had been prepared and given to the world, I deeply regretted not to be able to avail myself of it as fully as I would fain have wished.

This restoration, which still only represented mutilated fragments of the original text, had been made up from three or four different sources. The first being certain torn rags (*lambeaux fripés et chifonnés*) of a rubbing taken of the whole stone *in situ*. The characters of this rubbing had, according to M. Ganneau, only left "imperceptible traces." The second element of the restoration were those portions of the broken stone of which Captain Warren had obtained the rubbings independently. On a minutely accurate tracing from these my own first account was based. Thirdly, there had been used for this "restoration" certain small chips of the stone itself; and, fourthly, a copy, "made by an Arab, but indecipherable in itself," of a certain number of lines.

Being in possession of one of these different elements only, viz., the tracing of the two large pieces—indeed, the most important of all—I could not but accord my fullest admiration to the great ingenuity brought to bear upon that restoration. If, in spite of it, I hesitated with my own reading and rendering, such hesitation was due to several causes.

In a monument of this kind all and everything depends upon almost microscopic accuracy. Indeed, the minutest fraction of a stroke, a dot, the bend of however insignificant an appendage to a character, is sometimes of the most vital moment; altering the letter, the word, the structure, the whole sense and purport. Many and many a time has a doubtful sign to be turned to light and shade, and to be subjected to magnifying processes before the decipherer can satisfy himself as to its real original shape. The text in question, however, so far from being an almost photographic *fac-simile*, was avowedly but a lithographed reduction to the third of the size of those characters which M. Ganneau had sent to Paris as his own readings. Neither was there time left to Count de Vogüé for indicating in this lithograph the different materials from which it was made up, save with regard to the two larger fragments. There was no mark as to where the chips came in, where the "rags" were used, or where the "copy of the indecipherable letters" was made to fill up a gap. There, further, was no indication as to whether certain empty spaces belonged to the original stone or were *lacunæ* of destruction.

The editor further spoke of "all the words being divided by points, and the text itself into verses by vertical strokes." Could this *dictum* have been taken literally, such divisions would, indeed, have afforded an invaluable guidance, even in the midst of this destruction. But, although dots and strokes occurred up and down the text, they were absent at times where there was a distinct break, while they were forthcoming at other times, not only in the midst of words, but of letters—in Captain Warren's copy. Also did this text exhibit on closer inspection (owing, no doubt, to the hurry of the preparation) certain little discrepancies with the editor's own Hebrew transcript, from which

he made the translation. Thus line 14 commences in the text with a clear and distinct M where the transcript exhibits Sh: which reading is followed by the translation. The difference thus produced is rather remarkable. With the *m* the word would mean "the next day"; with the *sh* it is rendered "*de la jeunesse (aurore)*." In line 11, the *alef*—which alone would have made the word in question into the imperfect, "*et je tuais*" of the translation—is wanting in the text, but found in the transcript. In line 19 an imperfect *H* is emendated into a *G*, whereby the passage in question becomes, as translated, "*Chamos le* (?) *chassa*." On the other hand, there were patent several vital discrepancies between M. Ganneau's and Captain Warren's copy of the same pieces—not merely where Captain Warren had marked letters as doubtful, but where he had given them as unimpeachable. Thus the word *Jehovah* was not forthcoming in Captain Warren's copy, while it was clear in the other. Again, where M. Ganneau had "*C'est moi qui ai offert l'holocauste*," I should have read by Captain Warren's copy, "and I dug cisterns." If M. Ganneau had "*Fasse chaque homme un puits dans sa maison*," Mr. Warren traced a distinct additional letter before the supposed word *man*, which made that meaning and structure nugatory.

Yet while such items made it imperative upon me to wait for further information, I could not but differ on some points with the translation even as made from this lithograph. In line 4 I would have rendered "all mine enemies," instead of "*tous les deux*"; for "*la dominion*" I would have substituted the well-known place *Nebo;* and whether or not Karkah was the present Kerek, it seemed to me unquestionably to be the name of a place, and neither "esplanade" nor "*plate-forme*," &c. But such matters were, as I said, not to be pursued on a doubtful basis. Hence my silence.

This morning, however, two letters have come to hand, both of considerable importance—the one from Jerusalem, the other from Paris. The first is from Captain Warren, enclosing a new and full-sized tracing of the larger of the two fragments brought to him since by his Bedouin, which throws a great deal of new light upon the reading, exhibiting some entirely new characters in some places, supplementing others which were doubtful, and correcting many groups of previously different appearance. Though even now I have to confess my inability to give a very lucid translation of either the whole or a considerable part of the monument, certain things have become much clearer to me than they were before. Among other things I have found the *Diblataïm*, which I had not in my first copy. The second letter is from Count de Vogüé, in reply to my inquiry as to the originals of M. Ganneau's text. He informs me that he has not yet received the "paper squeezes" of the whole monument from that gentleman. "The only thing," he says, "he sent me with his memoir is a tracing made from the squeezes." M. de Vogüé fully agrees with me as to the inadvisability of working upon "this incomplete text"; and, what is of still greater moment, he further tells me that since publishing the pamphlet he has received from M. Ganneau a letter, "with emendations and new readings, which

exhibit the first part of the inscription in an *entirely new light.*" A few days hence he hopes to be in possession of all the materials, and he most kindly promises to place photographs of them at my disposal, without delay.

It will be well, therefore, if both the learned and the public at large hold their hand for a brief space yet. At this moment there is but one thing certain—that, whether we ever recover the whole of the stone, the fate of which is still uncertain, or must remain satisfied with but half-intelligible fragments, the gain to Palæography and Semitic science is already enormous. It is unquestionably—whatever the precise date of this King Mesha—the very oldest Semitic lapidary record of importance as yet discovered. And, apart from certain geographical and other data given in it which are already incontestable, it illustrates to a hitherto undreamt-of degree the history of our own writing—I mean that which we all use at this hour. Nearly the whole of the Greek alphabet is found here, not merely *similar* to the "Phœnician" shape, but as identical with it as can well be. Not merely such letters as the Δ, P, M, N, Σ, E, O, Q (Kappa), &c., but even the M—one of the letters supposed to have been added during the Trojan War by Palamedes (*Pliny*, vii. 56; *Plut. Qudest. Symp.* ix. 3), because not extant in the original "Cadmean" alphabet—is of constant occurrence here (as *Samech*). Further will the knotty Digamma question receive a new contribution by the shape of the *vau* in this monument, which is distinctly the Greek Y—another letter of supposed recent origin. Of the new form of the *kaph*, identical with the Greek K, I have already spoken in my first letter. And another thing will become clear—viz., that the more primitive the characters, the simpler they become; not, as often supposed, the more complicated, as more in accordance with some pictorial prototype. Yet on these and a number of other strikingly interesting points suggested by this precious relic I will not here enlarge.

One remark more; the letter *Teth*, identical, down to the latest Phœnician stage, with the Greek θ, does, curiously enough, not occur in the whole text of either copy.

I hope shortly to be able to report further progress.

Feb. 28. E. DEUTSCH.

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*Letter III.**

M. GANNEAU'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES."

MONSIEUR,—Je viens de lire dans un numero *du Times* du 10 Février, qui m' arrive aujourd'hui seulement à Jérusalem, les deux lettres de MM. Grove et Deutsch relatives à la découverte de la stèle Moabite du roi Mesa. Comme mon nom figure incidemment dans la relation de cette découverte, je vous serais obligé de vouloir bien insérer le quelques détails rectificatifs suivants.

Il y a fort longtemps que j'avais connaissance de ce précieux monu-

* This appeared in the *Times* of March 22nd.

ment, comme en fait foi une lettre datée du 20 Octobre, 1869, et adressée par moi à la *Revue de l'Instruction Publique* (17 Février, 1870). Dès le mois de Novembre je possédais un estampage complet, mais, malheureusement, en fort mauvais état, de la pierre intacte. Plus tard, lorsqu'elle fut mise en pièces, j'obtins, en même temps que mon honorable ami le Capitaine Warren, des estampages des même deux grands fragments que ceux dont il a été envoyé copie à M. Grove. A l'aide de mon premier estampage total, qui est aujourd'hui l'unique représentation de l'ensemble du monument, et des estampages partiels qui m'avaient également été apportés, j'avais pu, dès le 18 Janvier, reconstituer la majeure partie du texte entier, et en fixer le sens général. J'envoyai aussitôt à Paris une note destinée à me faire prendre date et à m'assurer la prioité de la découverte et de l'interprétation. Vous trouverez ci-joint la teneur de cette note, insérée le 5 Février au *Journal Officiel*, et reproduite le 6 par le *Journal des Débats*. Je vous serais obligé d'en mettre le contenu sous les yeux de vos lecteurs. Le 22 Janvier je fis parvenir à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, par le bienveillant intermédiaire du Comte de Vogüé, une première communication, comprenant: (1) le monument restitué en entier, sauf quelques lacunes minimes; (2) une transcription générale en caractères Hébreux carrés; (3) un essai de traduction; (4) un commencement de commentaire détaillé, où les principales questions de chronologie et d'identifications historiques étaient étudiées; (5) une relation de la découverte. Je remis, le même jour, à mon honorable ami le Capitaine Warren une petite dissertation, extraite de mon mémoire, et dans laquelle je donnais l'explication due deux fragments dont il possédait, comme moi, un estampage, avec transcription, traduction, et discussion historique.

Cette note fut transmise par le Capitaine Warren à M. Grove, avec la copie des deux morceaux. Aussi n'est-ce pas sans un certain étonnement que je retrouve dans la lettre de M. Deutsch du 10 Février, écrite à la demande de M. Grove, des conclusions tout-à-fait semblables aux miennes sur l'interprétation de ce monument, sans qu'il soit fait mention de mon travail, qui cependant devait être en les mains de M. Grove.

Je désirerais vivement que les faits fussent rétablis dans leur exactitude; je ne doute pas un seul instant de la loyauté de deux honorables gentlemen, et je suis persuadé qu'il me suffira de leur signaler cette regrettable omission pour qu'elle soit aussitôt réparée. Je puis, d'ailleurs, invoquer le témoignage du Capitaine Warren, la publication de ma note au *Journal Officiel* cinq jours avant la lettre de M. Deutsch, et enfin le témoignage de M. Grove lui-même, qui doit avoir encore entre les mains ma petite dissertation, jointe à la copie des fragments, et peut la faire imprimer, pour lever toute difficulté. Ce serait le meilleur moyen de résoudre cette question délicate.

Je saisis cette occasion pour faire connaitre au monde savant que cet inestimable monument, qu'on pouvait croire un moment perdu pour la science, lui appartiendra désormais presqu' en entier. Je possède, en effet, en dehors de l'estampage général mentionné plus haut (pris

sur la stèle intacte), et de quelques morceaux plus ou moins importants, le fragment même de basalte qui contient le nom du roi Mesa, et environ huit lignes d'écriture ; c'est le morceau capital, et comme la clef de tout le monument. Quant à l'autre grand fragment, il est plus que probable qu' au moment où cette lettre paraîtra il m'aura déjà été livré par les Bédouins de qui je l'ai acquis.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

CHARLES CLERMONT-GANNEAU, Drogman-Chancelier intérimaire du Consulat de France en Palestine.

Jérusalem, 2 *Mars*, 1870.

" Un monument archéologique d'une importance capitale vient d'être découvert par M. Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, drogman-chancelier intérimaire du consulat de France à Jérusalem. C'est une grand stèle de basalte trouvée à l'est de la mer Morte, sur le territoire des anciens Moabites.

" Sur cette stèle est gravée une inscription de plus de trente lignes, en caractères Phéniciens, débutant par ces mots :—' Moi, Mesa, fils de Chamos.' Or, Mesa est un roi de Moab, mentionné dans la Bible, et contemporain du prophète Elisée, de Josaphat, roi de Juda, d'Achab, d'Ochozias, et de Joram, rois d'Isaraël. Les troisiéme et quatriéme chapitres du livre II. des *Rois* neus donnent le récit détaillé de la campagne entreprise, de concert par Joram et Josaphat, contre Mesa, roi de Moab. La stèle Moabite raconte également la lutte de Mesa contre le roi d'Israël, et énumère les villes construites et les temples élevés par Mesa, et consacrés par lui au dieu national des Moabites, à Chamos.

" L'âge de ce monument est déterminé matériellement par le synchronisme qu'il offre avec l'histoire Juive ; il remonte à neuf siècles avant l'ère Chrétienne, et est postérieur d'environ une centaine d'années au règne de Salomon. Il est antérieur de près de deux siècles au célèbre sarcophage d'Echmonnazar, roi de Sidon.

" Les caractères Phéniciens avec lesquels est écrite l'inscription présentent un aspect archaïque qu'on ne retrouve au même degré dans aucun des monumens Phéniciens connus jusqu'ici. L'inscription se déchiffre cependant avec une certitude pour ainsi dire absolue, parce que tous les mots sont séparés par des points, et toutes les phrases divisées par des barres verticales. La langue est, sauf quelques légères différences orthographiques, de l'Hébreu pur, et l'on croirait, en lisant ce texte, lire une page de la Bible ; la coupe par versets et le parallélisme des expressions complètent l'illusion. Les Moabites appartenaient d'ailleurs, comme on le sait, à la même race que les Hébreux.

" Ce texte précieux, qui permet de contrôler, par un document contemporain des événemens, la valeur des récits historiques de la Bible, et qui apportera à l'ethnographie, à la mythologie, à la géographie, à la linguistique, et à la paléographie les plus riches contributions, vient d'être

envoyé à l'Académie des Inscriptions par M. Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, avec une dissertation qui sera immédiatement publiée."

Letter IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

March 23rd.

Sir,—As soon as my letter in the *Times* of the 3rd inst. reaches M. Ganneau it will reassure him on two points—1, that through the kind offices of M. de Vogüé he has secured that *priorité de l'interprétation* which he appears to have so much at heart; 2, that so far from my having at any time arrived at *conclusions tout à fait semblables sur l'interprétation de ce monument*, I have as distinctly as possible protested against the very possibility of *conclusions* in the present state of the text—save inasmuch as, to my very great regret, I was compelled, from reasons very explicitly stated in that letter, to reject the bulk of M. Ganneau's *restoration*, transcript, interpretation, and all.

I might well leave the matter here, merely referring to my previous letters. But as I am desirous that not the slightest shadow should rest upon a discovery of this kind, I may briefly state the nature of the document handed over by M. Ganneau to Captain Warren for transmission to England, in exchange for the avowedly better tracings which the latter had obtained and placed at his disposal. It was not a tracing of his own *estampage de la pierre intact*, but contained, in the first place, that "dissertation," of which he darkly hints that I have made secret use. He therefore wishes to see it printed in your columns. His desire has long been anticipated. The fact is that it appeared in your columns before my own first letter. For it consists simply of that rather startling paragraph which had made the round of the foreign and English press even before Captain Warren's tracings had reached England. It was first given to the world, according to M. Ganneau's own showing, in the *Journal Officiel* of February 5th. The only thing suppressed in that paragraph was the account of that strange "restoration" on which I have since dwelt at some length.

Also have I dwelt on its *pour ainsi dire absolue* certainty of M. Ganneau's deciphering, on its *l'on croirait en lisant ce texte lire une page de la Bible*, the "*illusion*" being *complétée par la coupe par versets et le parallelisme des expressions;* and, finally, on its confident statement that "all the words were divided by points, and all the phrases by vertical strokes"—to all of which assertions Captain Warren's tracings gave the most distinct denial. So far from reading out of them, or into them, "a page of the Bible," I was fain to confess in both my letters that, important as the stone seemed to me, I could only be perfectly sure as yet of certain geographical names (one not hitherto known, the same which M. Ganneau rendered *esplanade*, or *plate-forme*) and of certain special items of palæographical import with reference to Assyrian and "Mesopotamian" relics in the British Museum.

I did not even perceive that Mesha's father was Chemosh, as it appeared from that "dissertation." All I could see clearly in my copy

was a Ch——; nay, I even refrained from, for the present, conclusively identifying this Mesha with the only Biblical Mesha known, though I saw no very special reasons against it. As for finding in my copy anything like the "3rd and 4th Chapters of Kings," I might as well have found in it an account of the battle of Waterloo.

M. Ganneau's document in question further contained a so-called translation "*des mots*," strictly limited to those which he read out of Captain Warren's fragments.

As the whole translation by M. Ganneau of his full text has likewise appeared in your columns (of the 22nd of February), his wish has thus far also been anticipated. My second letter has likewise dealt with this interpretation.

If common courtesy prevented me from publicly giving any opinion on the like labours, while they only existed in a fragmentary and MS. state, I have, since Count de Vogüé made them public property by his pamphlet, spoken with no uncertain sound. But even then I would fain have been silent had it not been out of regard for the learned world, whose time I did not wish to be wasted any longer on what I knew to be, and what the editor, Count de Vogüé himself, has since called an unsound basis.

I regret to add that I still look in vain for the photographs of M. Ganneau's various materials, the originals of which do not yet seem to have reached Europe.

E. DEUTSCH.

Letter V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As M. Clermont-Ganneau has expressed his astonishment at my having passed over the "little dissertation" which he says was sent me by Captain Warren, I beg leave to say (though I should otherwise have remained silent) that I have never seen that document, and know nothing whatever of its existence, though I infer from Mr. Deutsch's letter in your columns that he has had it. As, however, my object was to discover for myself, through the medium of Mr. Deutsch, what the tracings sent home by Captain Warren really meant, I should not have advised the use of M. Ganneau's "interpretation," or "dissertation," even had I possessed it, and Mr. Deutsch's letter makes it pretty plain that he acted on the same independent plan.

I was certainly wrong in my letter of the 8th of February, in speaking of Captain Warren as the discoverer of the stone. It appears that the real discoverer was Mr. Klein, of the Prussian Community in Jerusalem, who first saw it many months ago. No doubt, therefore, my word "discovery" was wrong; but, seeing that Captain Warren had managed to procure good working impressions of two portions of the stone, amounting to about half the entire surface, while no one else had any but very bad ones—virtually illegible—I think the word, though inaccurate, was hardly too strong to designate his important part in the transaction.

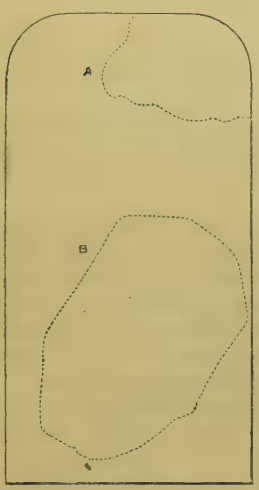
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE GROVE,

Sydenham, March 23rd. Hon. Sec. Palestine Fund.

CAPTAIN WARREN'S FULLER ACCOUNT OF THE MOABITE STONE, RECEIVED MARCH 28, 1870.

11th March, 1870.



Rough diagram of the Stone, showing the two large fragments referred to in the letters. Reduced from Captain Warren's sketch.

The inscribed stone at Dhibân appears to have been first seen in the summer of 1868 by the Rev. F. Klein, of the Church Missionary Society, when on a journey from es-Salt to Kerak, over a country that has been visited this century but twice or thrice by Europeans.

A few weeks after Mr. Klein's visit, a man from Kerak came to tell me about a black stone covered with writing on the east side of the Dead Sea, and on making inquiries I learnt that Mr. Klein's party had drawn attention to it, and that the Prussian Consul was moving in the matter to get possession of it.

I did not feel at liberty to concern myself in the matter until the spring of 1869, when the Rev. Dr. Barclay related the circumstances of the case to M. Ganneau and myself, and we both expressed our surprise to hear that no squeeze or copy of the stone had been taken.

I wrote home and mentioned the circumstance to the secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and also to a member of the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee at the British Museum, but by next mail I wrote to say that I heard that the Prussian Consul had obtained a firman for the stone, and that information on the subject must be obtained at Berlin before I could take any action in the matter.

In the meantime I had called on Mr. Klein, in company with Dr. Barclay, to ask about the stone, but could hear nothing more than I already knew, except that measures were still being taken to secure the stone.

I left Jerusalem in July, 1869, for the Lebanon, and did not return until November; on the road half-way up from Jaffa, an Adwân came to meet me, and after a good deal of talk told me that the stone at Dhibân was broken, and as a proof produced a piece of it, with letters on (squeeze forwarded 22nd December, 1869),* which he gave to me.

I saw him next day, and he told me that the French Consul (meaning M. Clermont-Ganneau) had sent down to get a squeeze but had failed, and that there had been a fight over it; he also said that the Governor of Nablûs, through the Modîr of es-Salt, had put pressure upon the Bedouins to obtain the stone, and that they, sooner than give it up, had put fire

* This letter must have miscarried, unless the date is in error for 22nd January, 1870, the date of the first letter forwarding a tracing which was received at the office.

under it and thrown water on it, and had so broken it up, but that there were still some pieces left.

On seeing that there really was a chance of the stone being lost to the world, I gave the man squeeze-paper and sent him off at once.

In a few days he appeared with a squeeze of a Nabatean inscription from Umm ar-Russas (copy sent home), which at first he said was from the Dhibân stone. I sent him down again after the real stone, and in the meantime M. Ganneau came, and told me that he had not quite failed in getting a squeeze of the whole stone, but that it was a most imperfect one, and in fragments. He afterwards showed it me, and I showed him and M. de Vogüé (who was then in Jerusalem) the broken piece in my possession, which was then the only piece which had been brought up.

On the 15th January (about) my Bedouin returned with two excellent squeezes of the two large fragments of the broken stone, and also with some small pieces, twelve in number, with a letter or two on each. I wrote and offered to M. Ganneau the use of my squeezes, in order to make his own imperfect squeeze of service. He came and took copies of them, and very kindly offered to give me a translation of them. This translation I forwarded home on 22nd January, with copies of the squeezes.

By a curious coincidence, M. Ganneau's Bedouin brought up squeezes of the two fragments the same morning as mine did ; but in each squeeze parts were more or less perfect than in the other. His squeezes appeared to be taken with my squeeze-paper.

I now sent my Bedouin down again, to get the smaller fragment of the stone, understanding that M. Ganneau was more interested in the larger one. However, my Bedouin says they bid against each other for the smaller stone, and as the other had taken down money with him to get the stone, he acquired it. My Bedouin came to say that if I gave him a higher sum he could get the stone still ; but I informed M. Ganneau of this, to put him on his guard, and sent my man after the larger fragment.

My Bedouin at this time brought me a very excellent squeeze of the larger fragment, which I showed to M. Ganneau, and sent a copy home 4th Feb., 1870.

As I had received no instructions from home about this stone here, I did not risk any money in sending it down, but offered a fixed sum if the stone should be delivered to me. Goblan has sent up to say that he is waiting till M. Ganneau's Bedouin has had his try at getting the larger fragment, and then if he fails he will step in and get the stone for me.

I may mention that on getting the first squeeze of the stone I called on the present Prussian consul and mentioned the circumstance to him, and also wrote to inform the late Prussian consul, who was interested in the matter, and is now at Berlin.

I have been particular in mentioning these points, because, from a letter which appeared in the *Times*, 10th February, it might appear that I had interfered in the matter while the Prussians were engaged in it, and I wish it to be clearly understood that I in no way meddled in the matter until I heard the stone was broken, and there was a chance of its being lost to the world.

Whether the stone got to Berlin, London, or Paris appeared to me to be a small matter compared with the rescuing of the inscription from oblivion, and it seemed to me essential that only one party should move in the matter at a time; when I came back from the Lebanon and heard that the Prussians and French had both failed, I thought it my time to move, and was unaware that M. Ganneau was still moving in the matter, until I had already sent down twice and got up a squeeze.

I consider that our success in getting up the squeezes and part of the stone without hindrance from each other is due to the *entente cordial* which existed between us; for if any jealousy had existed we might neither of us have done anything, and the inscription would have still been lost to the world; and I now with pleasure record my acknowledgment of M. Ganneau's honourable and upright conduct in this delicate matter so far as I have been concerned in it.

Extract from the "Times," Feb. 22, 1870, on the Count de Vogüé's Pamphlet.

The inscription is published by M. de Vogüé in the original Phœnician and in the Hebrew character, the language being so closely related to the Hebrew as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. M. de Vogüé is enthusiastic at the discovery, and thus writes on the subject:—"I venture to say that there does not exist in the domain of Hebrew antiquities a document which can be compared with it. It is the only authentic and original Biblical monument which has been found up to the present time. Indeed, according to M. Ganneau, the King Mesha is no other than the King of Moab whose bloody wars the Bible recounts, and who was contemporary with the Kings of Israel, Ahab, Ahaziah, and Jehoram. I entirely share that opinion; I even think that with the aid of the Biblical documents one may determine the year in which our inscription was made."

M. de Vogüé then refers to 2 Kings, chapters i. and iii.; to 2 Chronicles, chapter xx.; and to Josephus (*Ant. Jud.* ix., 2 and 3). He gives a sketch of the events, and adds:—"The only period of this tragic history in which the successful campaign mentioned on the pillar of Dibon can be placed appears to me to be that of the first revolt of Mesha. . . . Victorious at Yahatz and at Dibon, he erected the pillar as a monument of his victory; then, emboldened by success, he undertook against the King of Judah the campaign which was to have so gloomy an end."

"If my conjectures," he adds, "are well founded, the pillar was engraved in the second year of the reign of Ahaziah, King of Israel—that is, following the chronology generally adopted, the year 896 before the Christian era."

We subjoin the translation as given by M. de Vogüé:—

TRADUCTION.

1. Moi, je suis Mesa, fils de Chamos [nadab] ? roi.....
2. ..... || Mon père régnait sur Moab.....et moi j'ai.....
3. régné après mon père || Et j'ai construit ce *haut lieu* (sanctuaire), avec sa plate-forme (?), pour Chamos.....
4. (Je m'apelle) *Mesa*, parce qu'il (Chamos) m'a sauvé de tous les.....a tous les deux (?).....
5. .....du roi d'Israel.....et il opprima Moab.....Chamos s'irrita.....
6. ..... || Et il le changea.....j'opprimerai (j'ai opprimé ?) Moab. || Dans mes jours j'ai (*ou :* il a ?) dit.....
7. et je le vis, lui et sa maison (son temple ?). || Et Israël fut dispersé, dispersé pour toujours, et Omri s'empara de.....
8. Medeba (?) et y demeura.....il construisit quarante.....
9. où Chamos est (dominant) dans mes jours (aujourd'hui) || Et je construisis Baal-Meon et j'y sacrifiai || Et je construisis.....]
10. Qiriathaïm || Et.....envahit la terre.....anciennement ; et se construisit
11. le roi d'Israël la (*ville de*)..... || Et je combattis à Qir (*ou :* je fis le siége) je le pris || Et je tuai tous les.....

12. .....(*sacrifice ?*) pour Chamos et pour Moab || .....
13. .....devant la face de Chamos, ä Qerioth, || Et j'y fis prisonniers les hommes (vieux ?) et les.....
14. de la jeunesse (aurore) || Et Chamos me dit : Va ! prends la domination sur Israël. ||
15. J'allai de nuit, et je combattis avec lui depuis le.....de l'aube, jusqu'à midi || et je....
16. .....tout entier.....
17. .....qui est pour Astar Chamos.....
18. .....Jahveh (Jehovah ?).....devant la face de Chamos || Et le roi d'Israël [vint à]
19. Yahas, et y demeura (jusqu'à ?) mon combat avec lui || Et Chamos le chassa de.....
20. Je pris de Moab deux cents hommes en tout || Et je les fit monter (les comptai) à Yahas, et je.....
21. .....sur Dibon || . C'est moi qui ai construit l'esplanade (?), les murs de Yearim (?) et les murs de.....
22. .....Et c'est moi qui ai construit ses portes, et c'est moi qui ai construit sa forteresse || Et c'est
23. moi qui ai construit Bet-Moloch || Et c'est moi qui ai fait les deux.....
24. .....Qir || Et il n'y avait pas de puits dans l'intérieur de Qir, sur son esplanade. Et je dis à tout le peuple : Fasse
25. chaque homme un puits dans sa maison || C'est moi qui ai offert l'holocauste, sur l'esplanade (?) dans.....
26. .....Israël. || C'est moi qui ai construit Aroër (?), et c'est moi qui ai fait la route de l'Arnon.
27. C'est moi qui ai construit Bet-Bamoth, qui était détruite (?) || C'est moi qui ai construit Bosor, qui.....
28. .....Dibon, des chefs militaires, pour que tout Dibon fût soumis || Et moi j'ai.....
29. .....avec les villes que j'ai ajoutées à la terre || Et c'est moi qui ai construit.....
30. .....Bet-Diblathaim || Et Bet Baal-Meon, et j'ai érigé là le.....
31. .....la terre || Et Horonaïm, où résida.....
32. .....Chamos me dit : Combats à Horonaïm || Et je.....
33. .....Chamos.....sur.....
34. .....

THE TEMPLES OF CŒLE-SYRIA.

BY CAPTAIN WARREN, R.E.

Cœle-Syria, consisting of the fruitful Bukâ'a, closed in by the water-producing hills of the Lebanons, has from remote ages flourished and abounded in cities.

The rich plain, in peaceful times, would support an immense population, which, in time of war, has only to retire to the mountain fastnesses to be secure against attack, and where the soil is sufficiently productive to support it; it is, however, apparent that the country owes its chief wealth to the fertile plain below, which in the season is one unbroken expanse of corn as far as the eye can reach.

In early times, there can be little doubt that the summits of the hills were the more important places of worship, and temples may have been erected on them; but the temples, the remains of which now exist, appear to have been essentially temples of the plain. It is true, Saint Jerome tells us that in his time there was a remarkable temple on the summit of Mount Hermon, in which the heathen from the region of Panias and Lebanon met for worship. But it does not follow from this that they were the same people who worshipped in the temples down below. Probably at that time, as now, there were several religious sects in the country; some, perhaps, following the old sun worship, others the worship of the celestial gods, others that of heroes, and, probably, many adopting a mixture of all.

We have now in the country several distinct sects of Christians, two distinct sects of Moslems, and also two sects of which very little is known;

of one of these latter, Benjamin of Tudela (A.D. 1165) speaks ("Early Travels in Palestine," p. 51), and it does not appear impossible that this sect should have been descendants of the original inhabitants, who may have preferred the secret worship introduced (?) by the emissary of the mad khâlif, Hâkim (A.D. 1120), to the open religion of their Moslem rulers.

That the older forms of sun-worship existed side by side with the not less idolatrous worship that sprung from it there can be no doubt. Even as late as the time of the prophet Ezekiel we have a record of it, Ezekiel viii. 16—". . . . and, behold, at the door of the temple of the Lord, between the porch and the altar, were about five and twenty men, with their backs towards the temple of the Lord, and their faces toward the east; and they worshipped the sun toward the east." So that Hermon and other peaks of the Lebanons may, until very late times, have been places of worship; but the very text just quoted goes against the existing temples about Hermon having been used for the earlier form of sun-worship, for many of them are so placed that the sun cannot be seen until an hour or two after it has risen, and there does not seem any necessity in this form of worship for there to have been a temple at all, though the sun-worshippers in Egypt appear to have used them. See bas relief at Tell al Amarna (Fergusson's "Architecture," p. 122). Dr. Potter (vol i., p. 219) says that the Persians had no temples, even in ages when temples were common in all other countries, and that they sacrificed *upon some high place*.

It has been surmised by Dr. Robinson and several writers that the temples about Hermon were turned towards it as to a kibleh, so that the worshippers might face it when they prayed. The directions of these temples have now been taken, and also the angle from them towards Hermon, and it is found that they all have their *entrances*, more or less, towards the *east*, and in no case does the entrance, or any side of the building, face direct upon the summit of Hermon.

And there appears to be no reason, at first sight, for supposing that the directions of these temples are governed by any rules but those applicable to the late temples of Baalbec, Jerash, Palmyra, and the Hauran.

The question of the orientation of heathen temples is one of very great interest. I have not had access to any works specially treating on the subject, and therefore submit the following remarks with great diffidence, under the impression that the problem may have already been worked out. The silence, or reticence, however, of the books I have consulted, is so very striking that I make it a reason for bringing forward ideas on the subject.

The Egyptian temples of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties (attributed to the time of the Exodus) are said (Fergusson's "History of Architecture," p. 103) to face in all directions.

There would, probably, have been then, as now, few existing remains of the works of the sun-worshippers in the country.

The Israelites would then have had no especial kibleh arising from their contact with the Egyptians, beyond, perhaps, the double sentiment with regard to the East, viz., an inclination towards it as the point from whence God's presence should come, and a repulsion from it as the kibleh to which the sun-worshippers turned.

On the arrival of the wanderers under Mount Sinai, divine revelation planned out the tabernacle, not only with regard to its proportions and furniture, but also as to its position. It was to lie east and west, the entrance towards the east. The reason for this "orientation" is not given any more than it is given for the particular services that were to be performed, but reason there must have been. Josephus ("Ant." iii. 6, 3) quietly tells, "As to the tabernacle . . . . , with its front to the east, that, when the sun arose, it might send its first rays upon it." This reason, however, he rather spoils in "Ant." iii. 8, 5, when he says —"The sky was clear, but there was a mist over the tabernacle only, encompassing it, but not with such a very deep and thick cloud as is seen in the winter season, nor yet in so thin a one as men might be able to discern anything through it." In the sacred narrative we read (Exod. xl. 34)—"Then a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle . . . . For the cloud of the Lord was upon the tabernacle by day, and fire was on it by night." This would appear to be sufficient to prove that the tabernacle had not its entrance to the east merely in order to receive the sun's rays, for it seems probable that the sun's beams only played upon the exterior of the cloud, and would never have shone on the tabernacle itself. Nor, when we consider the matter, does it seem probable that the reason given by Josephus would have been held good by the Israelites at the time of the first erection of the tabernacle; for they can hardly have given any special consideration to the sun when such extraordinary manifestations had been going on on Sinai; when they saw that the face of Moses shone with the reflection of the "glory of the Lord," that a miraculous cloud descended upon the tent, and that "fire came out from before the Lord, and consumed upon the altar the burnt offering . . . ."

Far more reasonable is the idea of some of the Jews of the present day, who say that the entrance of the tabernacle was towards the east, in order that the priest might watch for the first dawn of day in offering up the morning sacrifice. This reason would hardly, however, have held good if the tabernacle had been first placed on the west side of Mount Sinai, as then the first dawn would not have been visible towards the east. It hardly appears as if the sun would have anything to do with the position of the tabernacle, considering that the sun in one way or another was a great object of idolatry among the surrounding people.

In the construction of the Temple of Solomon we have again no reason given for the placing of the entrance to the east; but in the book of the prophet Ezekiel, xliii. 2, we have "And, behold, the glory

of the God of Israel came from the way of the east;" and, again, we have Matt. xxiv. 27, "For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even to the west; so shall all the coming of the Son of man be." Now this may perhaps explain it all.

The ancients may have originally turned towards the east to worship the "glory of the Lord," and have gradually learnt to look upon the sun as a symbol of that glory.

In the erection of the tabernacle the pure worship of God was restored to the general community; but the old kibleh of the east would not do, because it had already become the means of a gross idolatry, so the tabernacle was built to contain the glory of the Lord, its entrance facing the east, from whence the glory came; and thus the Israelites were brought to face in an opposite direction to the sun-worshippers, while at the same time they actually did face towards the same glory to which they had turned in the east previous to the setting up of the tabernacle.

Now, although the "glory of the Lord" filled the tabernacle, and after it the house of the Lord in the first Temple, and though the Lord dwelt there (Exod. xxix. 45; 1 Kings viii. 12), yet it appears that the Israelites did not pray to the Lord in the house, but turned towards the house and prayed to him in heaven. See Deut. xxvi. 15, where Moses tells the people to pray, "Look down from thy holy habitation, from heaven, and bless thy people Israel."

See, again, also how Solomon prays at the dedication of the temple, immediately after the glory of the Lord had filled the house, 1 Kings viii. 12. Then spake Solomon, The Lord said that he would dwell in the thick darkness. 13. I have surely built thee an house to dwell in, a settled place for thee to abide in for ever. 22. And Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord in the presence of all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands toward heaven. 23. And he said . . . . 27. But will God, indeed, dwell on the earth? Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded? 30. And hearken then to the supplication of thy servant, and of thy servant Israel, when they shall pray toward this place; and hear thou in heaven thy dwelling place: and when thou hearest forgive.

Dr. Potter, in his "Greek Antiquities," vol. i., p. 284, shows us that a precisely similar custom obtained among the heathen long after the statues of the gods had ceased to be regarded as mere symbols of the deities above and below. "We do all lift up our hands to heaven when we pray, saith Aristotle," and again in Horace.

"Cœlo supinas si tuleris manus."

Again, Burckhardt ("Travels in Arabia," vol. i., p. 175) tells us that at the hill Szafa, "with his face turned towards the mosque (the kaaba), which is hidden from view by intervening houses, the pilgrim *raises his hands towards heaven*, addresses a short prayer to the Deity," &c.; he

then goes on to inform us (page 177) that the hill Szafa, prior to Mahomet's time, was esteemed by the old Arabians a holy place, containing the image of the god Motam.

We find also the heathen of the ages after King Solomon with many other customs in their services similar to those of the Jews; and from the existing remains of their temples in Syria, Greece, Italy, and Sicily we find that they had for the most part also the entrances of their temples to the east, so that they must have worshipped towards the *west* also as did the Jews.

Now the ancient historians, and the commentators on them, on the contrary, agree in saying that the entrances of the ancient heathen were to the west, and that they worshipped towards the *east*.

Dr. Potter tells us "it was ancient custom among the heathens, to worship with their faces towards the east. This is affirmed by Clemens of Alexandria, and Hyginus, the freedman of Augustus Cæsar, to have been the most ancient situation of temples, and that the placing the front of temples towards the east was only a device of later ages."

Vitruvius (B.C. 25) also says that the entrance of temples should be towards the west, though in his time many temples must have already been built turned towards the east.

Dr. Potter again tells us "the Greek scholiast upon Pindar (B.C. 25) tells us, they were wont to turn their faces towards the east when they prayed to the gods, and to the west when to the heroes or demigods. Others say (Cœlius Rhod. lib. xii. cap. 2) they always kept their faces towards the sun."

Dr. Mosheim also, in his ecclesiastical history, says (vol. i., p. 57), "Before the coming of Christ all the eastern nations performed divine worship with their faces turned to that part of the heavens where the sun displays his rising beams. This custom was founded upon a general opinion, that God, whose essence they looked upon to be light, and whom they considered to be circumscribed within certain limits, dwelt in that part of the firmament from whence he sends forth the sun."

There is then either a conflict between the testimony given by the historians and by the existing remains of temples, or else we must suppose that at a certain time the ancient custom of having the entrances of temples turned to the west was changed to having them towards the east.

Now, of the more important temples that are known to have existed in Europe, the earliest date assigned to any of them does not appear to be more than B.C. 600; and of these, two at least of the oldest, the Parthenon and that of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, are said (Stewart's "Antiquities of Athens," pp. 52 and 107) to have had their principal entrances to the west. In Syria (where the temples, as they exist at present, do not appear to be earlier than B.C. 100, and to range up to A.D. 300), the entrances, as far as I know, are in all cases to the east.

It would, then, appear that we have no cases of any temples with

their entrances to the east earlier than B.C. 600—that is, about four hundred years after the construction of Solomon's temple, and eight (?) hundred after the setting up of the tabernacle.

In other words, it would appear that at the setting up of the tabernacle the Israelites had commenced to turn when worshipping in a direction contrary to that of the sun-worshippers, and continued so; and that the heathen at least eight (?) hundred years afterwards, or not earlier than the destruction of Solomon's temple, changed their custom also, and turned as did the Jews.

Now, finding that the positions of the temples in Cœle-Syria are similar to that of the temple of Jerusalem, we turn to the remains of the Jewish synagogues in Galilee, and find that their entrances, with one exception (see paper of Captain Wilson, R.N., No. II. *Quarterly Statement*), face the south. This is more particularly interesting because the architecture of these synagogues seems to have grown out of that of the temples immediately to their north, about Hermon.

At first sight, it appears as if it would be natural to suppose that the chancel of synagogues should be towards Jerusalem, and the doors on the opposite side; so that the people should not turn their backs on their kibleh when entering. But there is another way of looking at the matter, viz., by continuing the principle on which the temple was built to the synagogues also: the temple with its door fronting the east, from which the glory of the Lord proceeded; the synagogues with their doors fronting towards the temple, in which the glory of the Lord resided or used to reside. There also may be another reason for the entrances being towards Jerusalem, namely, in order that there should be as little obstruction as possible between the worshippers and their kibleh. Thus we find Daniel (Dan. vi. 10) prayed, "his windows being open in his chamber towards Jerusalem;" and we find the same idea running through the eastern mind in a legend given, I think, in Burton's "Travels in Arabia," where Mahomet, either at Kuba or at the Kibleytein, being uncertain of the true direction of Mecca, suddenly saw his holy city, though so many miles off, and in spite of the many obstacles otherwise intercepting his view.

I understand from Mr. Church that near Beersheba there are the remains of a synagogue similar to those in Galilee. If it were found that this also has its door facing Jerusalem, it would cast more certainty about the matter; for at present all the known remains of synagogues are due north of Jerusalem.

In examining the authorities with regard to the direction in which the synagogues should face we find very conflicting evidence.

Vitringa and Buetorf make Jerusalem the kibleh, so that worshippers when they entered and when they prayed looked towards it. Clemens of Alexandria makes the east the kibleh; and Dr. Lightfoot, quoting from the Talmud, tells us that the chancel, corresponding to the holy of holies, was towards the west, the people facing that way. Probably Clemens of Alexandria only referred to European and African

synagogues, and thus so far agrees with Vitringa and Buetorf; but we have still left two systems, the one in which the chancel is towards Jerusalem, and the other in which the chancel is to the west; and to complicate the matter still further, we have the *existing remains* of synagogues with their entrances towards Jerusalem, and therefore apparently their chancels away from it. The Jews in Jerusalem state that at the present day they face towards Jerusalem when they pray, wherever they may be. Some Moorish Jews also told Dr. Chaplin, that during certain prayers they faced both north and south also; but they were not quite clear in what they said.

To return to the temples of Cœle-Syria. That these temples should not be immediately in the plain there is good reason.

In the first place, we find generally around them the remains of cities or villages, which implies that the temples were built for the worship of their occupants, and the towns again are placed a little off the plain, on the spurs of the hills—near the plain, so that the husbandmen should not be far from the scene of their daily labour; in the hills, so that they might easily defend themselves from the attack of an enemy. The plain itself also is in a great measure unfit for the erection of permanent cities, as it is for the most part a swamp during the rains. The name *Haush* (herd-fold) so often used as a prefix to the names of the small towns at present in the plain, of itself points to the temporary nature of these places; for example, Haush Hâla, Haush el Ghanîn, Haush tel Sefeih.

On looking at the map it will be seen that the large towns of the present day are all just out of the plain, under the hills. Baalbec, Zahleh, Kubb Elyas, Rasheiya, Hasbeiya, and Jub Jenîn.

Now with regard to a prevalent idea that the existing remains of temples cling more particularly around Mount Hermon. It is only necessary to look at the enclosed trace, on which all the known sites are marked, to see that Hermon is not the site of a great preponderance of temples; and when we hear what Gibbon has to say on the matter, it does not appear singular that the village temples around Mount Hermon should still exist, while all but the very large ones in other parts of the plain have disappeared.

Gibbon, p. 465:—"In Syria (about A.D. 381) the divine and excellent Marcellus . . . . resolved to level with the ground the stately temples within the diocese of Apamea . . . . and he successively attacked the villages and country temples of the diocese. . . . . A small number of temples was protected by the fears, the venality, the taste or the prudence of the civil and ecclesiastical governors."

I do not know how far the diocese of Apamea extended, probably not so far south as Baalbec; but supposing that these Christians were able without difficulty to destroy the minor temples of the plain, they could certainly have been brought to a standstill at the gorge east of Jubb Jenin, where the plain to north-west of Hermon is connected with the great Bukâ'a. Thus we may account for the small village temples of Hermon

still existing; but it is also to be observed that there is another destroyer of temples who has been slowly working for centuries—the builder.

In the great plain it would have been easy enough to have carried off the cut stone of smaller temples to the new sites of churches and mosques; about Hermon the rugged nature of the country would prevent the stone being worth its carriage. We have thus, apparently, good reason for believing that the villages and towns about the plain had their small temples, as are found about Hermon, but that they have either been destroyed or devoted to other purposes.

Two temples only of those visited (besides Baalbec) bore decided marks of having been used as Christian churches, those of Rukleh and Burkush.

On the whole, then (apart from the architectural indications), there does not appear to be sufficient reason for supposing that these temples, remains of which now exist, had to do with the old worship of the country, but rather that they belonged to the towns and villages, and had to do with the worship of statues of the gods. They appear to have been placed in the most conspicuous parts of the towns, and probably varied in size and magnificence, according to the number and wealth of the population.

The inscriptions on these temples are mostly Greek. Copies, where possible, were taken, but generally only a few letters in each line were visible.

When we examine the architecture we find no trace of Assyrian or Egyptian ornamentation; the temples are very like Roman of a late date, but some of the littles ones about Hermon may be earlier.

At the temple at Damascus there are Egyptian mouldings on the capitals of the pilasters; at Rukleh there is a dark-coloured stone, with what appears to be an Assyrian eagle. With these exceptions (and also of Baalbec), the work appears to be of the time of the Seleucedæ and the Romans.

We are told by Dr. Mosheim that the heathen worship continued in Syria as late as A.D. 420, when the inhabitants summoned Simeon Stylite to help them from the ravages of wild beasts, and he counselled them to give up their idolatry; and Theodosius the younger made a law about the same time enjoining the destruction of all heathen temples in default of their being turned into Christian churches.

We have, then, nearly five hundred years under the Romans, in which these temples may have been built.

There is one peculiarity about some of these temples which appears to distinguish them from those of Europe. They are mounted on stylobates, and have no steps or staircase up to the entrance, and the only method of entering is by a small door opening from the side of the stylobate into the vaults underneath, and thence by some means into the temple itself; from this it would appear either that only the priests went into the temple, or else that there was some temporary wooden staircase up into the stylobate.

The small temples about Hermon appear to be somewhat of more ancient date than those in the Bukâ'a; they are of the Ionic order, and are *in antis*; they in some cases differ from the pure Grecian style in having similar designs on the square capitals of the *antæ* to what there are on those of the columns. The friezes also bulge in all; there are no dentals on the cornice nor ornaments on the frieze; the *antæ* diminish in width from bottom to top.

A description will now be given in detail of these temples, and afterwards an account of the tour in the mountains.

THELTHATHA (ALSO CALLED NEBY SUFA).

References.—"Robinson's Later Researches," p. 426; "Land of Israel," p. 601; "Murray's Handbook," p. 537. There is also an excellent lithograph of the temple from one of Van de Velde's sketches

A small village lying on the east side of the range separating the Hâsbâny from the Litâny. A few feet above the village is the site of the temple, whence can be seen a great portion of the Hermon range.

The temple lies east and west, the entrance towards the east; the side bears due east (90°) by the compass, and a bearing to summit of Hermon gives 136°. Height above mean sea level, 3,780ft.

The temple is *in antis*, and measures (see Plate) in length 72ft. 7in., and in breadth 35ft. 1in., including the projections of the antæ. Height from cornice to platform of stylobate 34ft. 4·75in. The pronaos is 14ft. 4in. by 30ft., the cella is about 48ft. by 23ft. 9in., but the transverse wall between the pronaos and cella cannot readily be distinguished on its inner side. The cella is raised at its western end six feet above the floor of the temple. This raised portion extends from western wall towards the east for about nineteen feet, and below it are chambers.

These chambers may have been used as store-rooms; they are furnished with niches, and one of them also appears to have acted as a passage to allow the priests to enter the temple secretly (*vide* "Bel and the Dragon"). For this purpose there is a door on the south side of the temple in the stylobate at 7ft. 7in. from the western end: this opens through a wall 3ft. 9in. thick, into a chamber 22ft. 7in. long and 9ft. wide. At the end of this chamber to the north is a staircase (now walled up) leading to the raised platform above: the side wall of the temple to east is then increased by three feet to allow of the stairs. The side walls of the temple in other places are in thickness 5ft. 7in.

In the centre of the west wall of this chamber is a window, formed like a loop-hole, 10in. wide outside and 2ft. 3in. within. On either side of this window are two niches 1ft. 10in. wide, 2ft. 6in. high, and 1ft. 10in. deep. Opposite to them on the east side of the chamber are two similar niches, and between them and opposite to the window is an opening in the wall, leading into a chamber 8ft. 10in. by 5ft. 1in. From this on either side to north and south are other two chambers, 6ft. 2in. by 5ft. 6in.; in these latter are other niches. These small chambers

TEMPLE OF THELTHATHA (ثلثاثة) CALLED ALSO NEBY SŪFA. SCALE 1/300

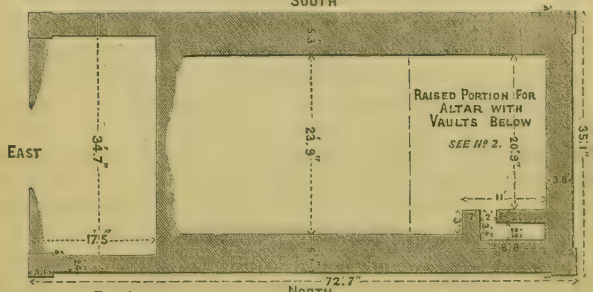


FIG. 1. PLAN.

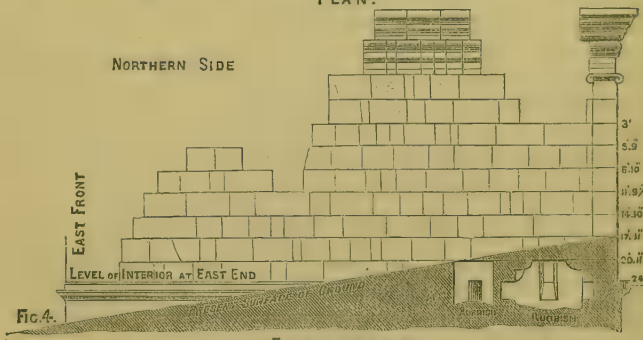
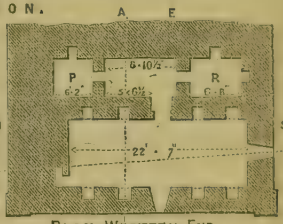
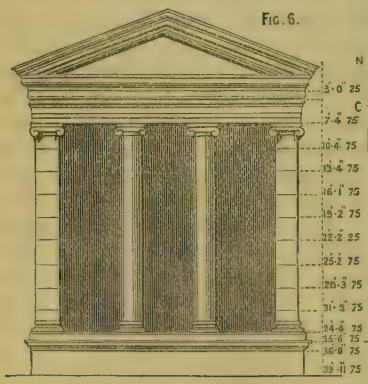


FIG. 4. ELEVATION.



PLAN WESTERN END. FIG. 2.

FIG. 6.



EAST FRONT 1/300

CORBELS IN VAULT.
SCALE 1/30

FIG. 5

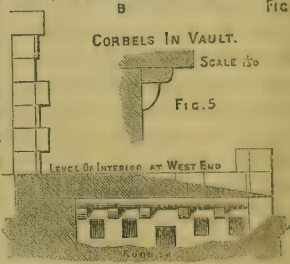


FIG. 3. ELEVATION.

(P. Q. R., Fig. 2) are covered over by great flat slabs. The silt or mud lies deep in these chambers, so that their height is uncertain; but it is probably not less than 7ft. In the first and larger chamber, where the width is 9ft., corbels are used for supporting the flat slabs for the roof. (Fig. 3, 4, and 5.) There is first a corbel 1ft. 9½in. high, and 1ft. 4½in. projecting out, and above it a smaller corbel 1ft. 2in. high, and projecting altogether 2ft. 2½in. from the side of the chamber, so that the space to be spanned by the slabs is only 4ft. 7in. wide. These slabs are probably not less than 9ft. long; they vary in width from 4ft. to 5ft., and are perhaps 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. in thickness. This description of these chambers is here given with some minuteness, because in most of the temples met with the arch is used instead of corbels and flat slabs.

The temple is of the Ionic order (see restoration, Fig. 5). The antæ are 3ft. 1in. square near base, and diminish to 2ft. 10in. near capital; they project at base 4in. beyond the pteromata; the bases are Attic; the capitals have two of their faces together uniform as in the Roman samples, there being volutes at three of the angles; but at the fourth angle the volute has been hollowed out, so as to form a sort of handle in appearance. There are nine courses between the entablature and stylobate, measuring exactly 27ft. in height, and the courses themselves are individually each about 3ft. in height. (Fig. 6.)

Robinson says there are thirteen courses of stone; perhaps he included the stylobate. I only found nine courses. The entablature is in height 7ft. 4·75in.; the architrave and frieze are in one piece, measuring 4ft. 4·5in.; of this the frieze measures 16·5in., and is cushioned. Nothing whatever could be found of "the figures of a ram's head and bull's head alternately" on the frieze described in "The Land of Israel," though nearly every stone lying near the temple was examined; but, on leaving, stones were seen lower down the hill, and perhaps they may have been on some of these. It does not, however, appear probable that the heads were on the frieze, more likely at intervals on the cornice; nothing, however, was seen of any heads on the cornice. The upper mouldings of the architrave are somewhat peculiar; the angle at the base of the pediment is about 21° 30′.

The temple stands on a stylobate which projects very slightly beyond the wall of the temple; to this there are two cornices, but no base visible. It is in height altogether 5ft. 6in., and appears to have run right round the building, so as to have admitted of no steps in front (see restoration, Fig 6), and as the height is too great to have allowed of the people stepping on to it, it does not appear probable that it was entered by the vulgar.

No capitals or bases of columns could be found. Several portions of the shafts were found lying about, which measured 2ft. 11in. in diameter.

There are no signs of any bevels (in the Jerusalem nomenclature) on the stones, but they are each well squared, and have a chamber one quarter of an inch round their edges. They are of the ordinary blue

limestone; this obtains by exposure a very blue colour, which gives to the country such a cold appearance.

Fig. 3. gives the north side of the temple as it stands at present. The joints of the stones are inserted correctly as far as fifty feet from the west end; beyond that they are sketched in roughly. On one stone the joint is at an angle, instead of being vertical; as this was found to be the case also about the same place on the north side of the temple at Ain Hersha, notice is here made of it.

The stones vary from 3ft. to 7ft. in length. No signs of any inscriptions were seen.

The temple has very little remaining *in situ* except on the northern side, and a good deal appears to have fallen in the last ten years. The men at the village said they had tumbled over a great portion lately. Only a few hours could be devoted to this ruin, time quite insufficient for measuring the details of the mouldings with extreme accuracy.

HIBBARIYEH.

References.—Burckhardt, p. 35; "Robinson's Later Researches," p. 417; "Land and the Book," p. 350; "Murray's Handbook," p. 427.

Burckhardt describes the ruin of a temple at Hereibe, which is evidently the same as is now called Hibbârîyeh.

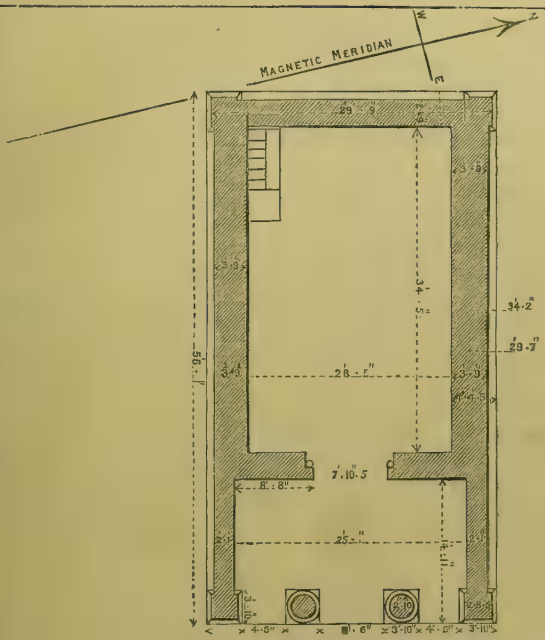
Hibbârîyeh is a village to S.E. of Hasbaiya by about one hour and twenty minutes' walk; it is on nearly the same level, viz., 2,270 feet above mean sea level.

Situated on a spur of a hill on the western side of the great Wady Shiba, the view to the west and south is exceedingly fine; but to the east Hermon cannot be seen.

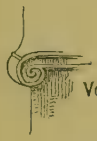
The temple lies to the west, and below the village, in a field; its entrance is towards the east, the magnetic bearing of the side being 101°; and, as the summit of Hermon bears considerably to the north of east, the line of the temple cannot be in the direction of the summit.

The temple is *in antis*, and measures (see plate) fifty-five feet in length and 29ft. 9in. in breadth, including the projections of the antæ: height from cornice to platform of stylobate, 26ft. 8in.

The pronaos is 11ft. by 25ft; the cella 34ft. 5in. by 21ft. 9in. The side walls of pronaos are 2ft. 1in. thick; of the cella, 3ft. 9in. thick; and the wall at west end, 2ft. 9in. thick. The east wall of the cella is 2ft. 10in. thick. The interior is very much filled up with the fallen stones, so that it cannot be seen whether the west end of the cella is raised above the rest. At the south-west corner of the cella is a little staircase leading up into the building through the western wall. The temple is of the Ionic order (see restoration in plate); the antæ are 2ft. 8½in. square at the base, but it was not observed whether they diminish towards the top in width. They project near base about four inches beyond the pteromata; the bases are Attic, except that the

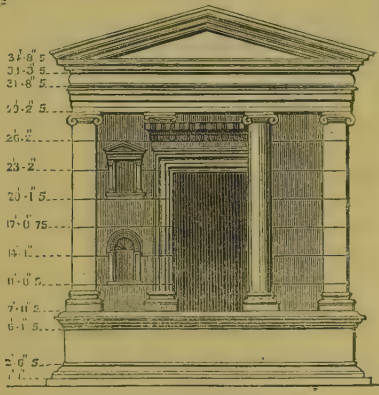


PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF HIBBARIYEH.
SCALE. 20 FEET TO ONE INCH. 1/240



VOLUTES ON ANTAE.

SKETCH OF SAMPLE OF BEVELLED STONES.



RESTORED ELEVATION OF THE EAST FRONT OF THE TEMPLE. 1/240

skotia is not hollowed out. The faces of the capitals on each side are uniform. The columns are 2ft. 10in. in diameter near base; the bases are Attic.]

There are seven courses between the entablature and stylobate, measuring in all 21ft. 3in.; each course is nearly three feet in height.

The entablature is 5ft. 6in. in height, exclusive of the cyma of the cornice, which has not been measured. The architrave is 2ft. 6in. high, and the frieze 1ft. 7in. They are in separate pieces. The frieze is cushioned, and bulges about 3·5in.

No heads were seen on the cornice. The courses are bevelled; there is first a chamber round the edges of the stone, angle 45°, then a sunken marginal draft of six inches, dressed with a chisel: the face of the stone projects two-tenths of an inch. There is no second chisel-cut draft round the face (as at Jerusalem), and it is roughly dressed with a point. The stones forming the antæ are not bevelled.

The entrance doorway into cella is 7ft. 10½in. wide. Within the jambs on either side are sockets cut in the pavement for the door hinges. There are mouldings round the jambs and lintel, and above is a cushioned frieze and very ornamental cornice. The lintel is in three pieces, forming a flat arch, of radius 5ft. 8in.; height of doorway in clear, 15ft. 2·5in.

Burckhardt says the doorway "has no decoration whatever."

On either side of the doorway are two niches, an upper and a lower.

The lower niche occupies the second and third courses from the pavement, is 23in. wide and 16in. deep, being on plan semi-elliptical. It has pilasters on either side, in proportion, to support an arch. The top of the niche inside is cut out in form of a shell.

The upper niche is 25in. wide, and is cut in square to a depth of 14·5in.; it is 3ft. 8·5in. high in the clear, and has a flat top: on either side are columns supporting a pediment, the entablature of which is similar to that of the temple itself, but the capitals of the columns are a kind of Corinthian. This niche occupies the 5in. and 6in. courses, and on the 4ft. course on the southern side of the doorway is a Greek inscription. The letters which remain are very sharply defined, but the greater portion is lost by the flaking away of the stone.

The temple stands on a stylobate, which projects very slightly beyond it; the width of one being 29ft. 9in., and of the other 30ft. 11in. It is eight feet high from top of cornice to bottom of base, and runs right round the building; so that there are no means of getting up to the entrance except by going into the stylobate at northern or western sides, where there are small entrances, one 4ft. 6in. wide and 5ft. high, the other only about two feet wide. These entrances probably lead into the "spacious vaults" described by Burckhardt, and thence up on to the platform of the temple at the *western* end of the cella; so that they were probably entrances for the priests.

Running round the inside of the building, pronaos, and cella, is an architrave on the same course and similar to that outside.

The doorway is the same width from top to bottom. The stone of the building is the ordinary blue limestone of the country. There are cut on the cornice stones places for seven joists, 1ft. 11in. in width and 14in. deep. The capitals of antæ could not be reached for measurement; the capitals of columns have disappeared.

AIHA.

Reference.—"Robinson's Later Researches," p. 431.

Aiha is a village thirty minutes from Rashaiya, on the road to Damascus; height about 3,750 feet above mean sea level.

The temple stands to the north of the village on the brow of the hill overlooking a small lake which dries up in summer-time. Nothing is now visible of the temple excepting the western end and part of the stylobate. The entrance apparently was towards the east. The bearing of the side of the temple is 78° 30′, while that of the summit of Hermon is 195°, and the summit of Jebel Sunnin 353°.

A portion of one of the antæ of porticum is *in situ;* its base is Attic, and stands on a socle 18in. high. The four courses above the stylobate measure 18in., 2ft. 3in., 2ft. 4in., and 2ft. 3in. The stylobate is 5ft. 8in. in height; it has a cornice and base similar to those of the Roman examples of the Corinthian order. The breadth of stylobate is 29ft. 4in. It projects 10·2in. beyond the antæ. So that the breadth of the temple, including the projection of the antæ, would have been 37ft. 8in.

Houses are built over the site of the temple, and in one place the stylobate can be traced for 47ft. 2in., where it is now used as a stable. An entrance through this leads into vaulted chambers full of grain, and here we were not allowed to remain for fear of setting the place on fire.

Lying about near the temple is what appears to be a Corinthian frieze.

There are also bits of architrave and other mouldings about Figs. 4, 5, and 6. A column lying near measures 3ft. 3in. in diameter.

A stone with a Greek inscription is built into the west wall. Stone, blue limestone.

DEIR EL ASHAYIR.

References.—"Robinson's Later Biblical Researches," p. 437; "Land and the Book," p. 350; "Murray's Guide," p. 433.

A village situate on the north of the Hermon range, on one of the roads leading past Rashaiya to Damascus. It is surrounded by low hills, and overlooks to the east a small plain, at the farther end of which is a sheet of water. The temple stands in a conspicuous part of the village; the prospect from it to east is very fine, though limited in

extent, and the situation is well adapted to the assemblage of large multitudes and the performance of religious ceremonies. The estimated height of temple above mean sea level is 4,050 feet.

The temple is of the Ionic order, its style probably *in antis*. The entrance faces nearly due east, the magnetic bearing of the side being 94°.

The length, including the projections of the antæ, is 88ft. 3in.; the breadth, 39ft. 8in.

It is divided into two parts—the pronaos, 11ft. 7in. by 32ft. 5in.; and the cella, 46ft. 8in. by 32ft. 5in. At the western end of the cella is a raised platform, 8ft. 3in. above the pavement of the temple. This platform is supported by vaults, to which there are three entrances from the cella. The platform is 22ft. 4in. by 32ft. 5in.

On the inside of the pteromata are pilasters, projecting 4·5in., and 3ft. 1in. wide; they are 5ft. 10in. apart. Their bases rest upon a cornice running round the cella, the top of it on a level with the floor line of the raised platform. Small Corinthian capitals were lying about the cella, and appear to have surmounted these pilasters. The bases of the pilasters are Attic. The antæ are 4ft. 3in. wide at bottom, and diminish up to 3ft. 10in. They measure in height about 38ft., including capital and base. There are in this thirteen courses, averaging each 3ft. in height. The entrance doorway runs up to the top of the seventh course, and is about 21ft. high in the clear, and 11ft. 10in. wide.

One of the antæ to S.E. still remains *in situ*, and part of the wall of the building all round; but every bit that has fallen has been carried away, except the capitals of the antæ, and no appearance of the entablature could be found anywhere about. The columns, also, and bases are gone; but it is likely that the temple was *in antis*, and not prostyle.

The temple is mounted on a very handsome stylobate, with cornice and base mouldings, somewhat different to the ordinary Roman type; and running round the cornice is a blocking 3ft. high, forming a parapet to the platform round the temple. This space is 9ft. wide at the sides and rear, and 21ft. in front. The stylobate is 11ft. high, and stands on a plinth 6ft. high at one point; but probably this latter may not run all round at this height. To south and east houses, but on to the stylobate, so as almost to conceal it. The total height of temple, from cornice to stylobate, was probably about 45ft. to 46ft.

This temple also has the peculiar character of having no steps up to its platform, the stylobate running all round without a break. The stylobate has, probably, vaults in it, and there appeared to be an entrance to them from the east; but admittance could not be obtained. This is, possibly, the village granary. The method of entering the temple for the priests is, too, apparent; but, as at Thelthatha and others, it is likely they went in through the stylobate. No appearance of mortar or cement could be seen. The stone is of the mountain limestone obtained hard by, and assumes by exposure an extremely blue appearance. The stones are not bevelled. No inscriptions were found

about the temple, but a few feet to front is a pedestal lying on the ground, on which is a Greek inscription. A squeeze was made of this.

RUKLEH.

References.—"Burckhardt," p. 49; "Robinson's Later Researches," p. 437; "Land and the Book," p. 350; "Murray's Guide," p. 432.

Rukleh lies a little out of the road from Katana to Rashaiya, about three hours from the latter; it is in a nook in the hills. Height, about 4,780 feet above mean sea level.

There are here the remains of two temples about 150 yards apart; the upper one to the S.W. is a shapeless mass of ruins; but there are Greek inscriptions lying about. The lower temple to N.E. is that which has been described by Burckhardt and others. This temple, which was once a very handsome structure, is now very difficult to examine, because it has had an apse stuck on to the eastern end; and the architrave of the original entablature appears to have been used to form door-jambs for the west end of the altered building.

The impression I have is, that it originally was a temple with entrance to east, and afterwards turned into a church with entrance to west. This is a very important point, as it is probable that the finding of this temple with entrance to west, while temples west of Hermon have their entrances to east, may have first given rise to the idea of Hermon being the Kibleh of these temples. It is to be observed that the other temples near Rukleh—viz., Deir el Ashayir and Aiha—have their entrances to east, as have all other temples I have seen in the country on both sides of Jordan.

The temple lies S.E. or N.W.; the bearing of the side being 127°, while that of Hermon is 231°, so that one side (that on which are the head and eagle) faces towards Hermon within a few degrees; but this is probably mere accident, as I think the head occupied the tympanum of the west pediment in the original building, and would thus have faced in another direction.

The temple as it now stands is from 56 to 59ft. broad, and measures 82ft. 10in. from west end up to where the apse commences; but there are traces of the wall having continued further east by 18ft.

Little more than one course of the wall still remains above ground, and it seems doubtful if any of it is *in situ*, except the portion of the antæ at N.W. angle.

The *face* is well described by Robinson, and he suggests it may have been that of Baal; however that may be, it is not likely that it was originally in its present position, just where the cornice of the stylobate would have been.

The eagle was not seen by Robinson; it is described by Burckhardt. The stone on which it is sculptured is now broken in two, and lies over

at an angle so as to be very difficult to find. To me it appears to be of a type essentially Assyrian, and is of a blackish stone (not basalt), quite different to those of the building, and has probably been brought from a distance. A squeeze of a portion of the bird has been taken.

The building has two rows of columns running up the interior; there are three in each row, and they are equidistant from each other, and form the outside of the side walls; they are 19ft. apart from centre to centre; the lower diameter is about 2ft. 8in.

The capitals are Ionic, and are ornamented below the volutes in a manner similar to those at Deir el Ashayir.

The apse measures 22ft. 5in. across inside; it is 13ft. 10in. deep, and is nearly semicircular on plan; the walls are 2ft. 5in. thick.

Two columns of larger diameter than those already referred to are cut in for the resting of part of the wall of the apse, and this proves the apse to be of later construction. The diameter of these two columns is 3ft. 2in.

On the southern side wall there appears to have been a small door. On the northern side wall *débris* has accumulated. Perhaps if an excavation was here made, the stylobate might be uncovered.

Three of the door jambs are probably formed from the original architrave of the entablature; it appears to have been the lintel of a doorway. Two pieces of stone stand up in an odd, isolated manner a few feet in front of the entrances. They appear to have been part of the entablature. The antæ appear to have been 3ft. 6in. wide at west end; bases, Attic.

A restoration could probably be made of the original temple, if some little time was spent in examining the fragments. Close to the eagle there is a Greek inscription, of which a squeeze has been taken.

BURKUSH.

Reference.—"Burckhardt," p. 50.

It lies a little to the south of the road leading from Rashaiya to Katana, about four hours from the former; height above mean sea-level, 5,200 feet. It is on the extreme verge of the Hermon range to east, and looks down upon the great plain a thousand feet below it.

Ruins abound in the neighbourhood, but the principal object is a rocky ridge running N.E. to S.W. for about 300 yards. On the summit a plateau has been levelled, and at the S.W. end the requisite height is obtained by great substructions of heavy masonry.

The buildings here appear to be of different epochs. At the N.E. end is a small Roman looking building, which has had an apse added to it; at the S.W. end is a huge pile, forming a platform 120ft. by 159ft. 6in., on which a Byzantine building has been erected. Between the two, for 175ft., the foundations of out-buildings cover the ground.

The great platform will first be described. It measures 159ft. 6in.

from N.W. to S.E., and 120ft. from N.E. to S.W. Towards the north the rock cropped up above the level of the platform has been cut down, and where it could be done, the piers of the superstructure have been cut out of it. To the south, the rock falls very rapidly, until, at the southern end, it requires 40ft. of wall to bring the platform up to the equired height.

The principal substructure is a long chamber, running the length of the building, and 19ft. 5in. wide; over this a series of arches have been thrown at intervals of 4ft. 1in., each arch being 2ft. 1in. across; and the platform of the temple has been formed by throwing flat slabs across from arch to arch. These arches appear to have been semicircular on the outer side, where a thrust would have been dangerous; but on the inner side they are segmental. The skewbacks, however, on the outer side are made for segmental arches, so that two lines for the intrados are shown on the section. The walls here are 5ft. 5in. thick; the courses are generally 3ft. 7in. to 5ft. 8in., as in the Haram Wall of Jerusalem. There are other chambers, which have regular barrel vaults over them, and other and smaller chambers have corbels, and are roofed with great flat slabs, as at Thelthatha. These chambers appear to have been used as store-rooms, and one of them is a bath-room.

The wall at southern end is 40ft. in height; there are twelve courses, including the blocking course; the cornice is the cyma-recta, common to the buildings about this part of the country. Houses are built on the N.E. side of the building, and the vaults are used by the villagers. A great number of the stones in the building have the mason's marks on them, Greek letters. See Note on the subject.

The platform appears to have been occupied at a late date by a Byzantine Basilica; a great number of capitals are lying about, and all differing in style and shape; some of them are fantastic in their appearance. There are two rows of piers still standing; these are 9ft. by 4ft., and have engaged columns at their ends. They run in the direction of the length of the building. The two rows are 35ft. 6in. apart, and the piers in each row are 36ft. 6in. from centre to centre. These piers stand 16ft. 9in. high, exclusive of the capitals; there are seven courses, about 2ft. 6in. each; the bases are Attic, the skotia being filled up. One capital appears to be similar to those at the Golden Gate, Jerusalem. Lying down outside the building is an exceedingly handsome Ionic capital, of a much earlier period; a sketch is given, but the abacus is not drawn in. I am under the impression that there was a building on the platform previous to the erection of the Basilica. This place must have been of considerable importance in early Christian times, for the erection of such a large Basilica, and it would be interesting to discover whether Eusebius does not mention a large town near here.

The building, 175ft. north of the great platform, has its entrance towards the Basilica; it is 64ft. 9in. by 35ft. 4in. It seems doubtful whether it was a temple;—perhaps a hall for some secular business. It has, however, apparently been used afterwards as a church, as the apse

end has evidently been put in at a later period. The side walls are 3ft. 10in., the front wall 4ft. 9in.; the rear wall is in confusion. There are eight courses remaining, measuring 25ft. in all, and varying from 2ft. 8in. to 5ft. 6in. The door is 9ft. 10in. high, and 6ft. 6in. wide; on either side is a column on a pedestal, supporting a pediment; the capitals appear to be Corinthian. This building has nothing in common with any of the temples found about the Lebanon. The magnetic bearing to Rukleh from here is 349°.

ZEKWEH.

Reference.—"Robinson's Later Researches," page 494.

This village lies on the western side of the Bukâ'a, just up in the hills, about 100ft. above the plain, and 2,250ft. above mean sea level. The temple occupies the centre of the village, and, though small, is conspicuous for miles round. It is about two miles south of Megdel Anjar.

The temple lies N.E. and S.W., the entrance to the north-east; the magnetic bearing of the side is 59° 30′; it is now used as a house, the flat roof of which prevents the interior being seen much below the capital from the outside; the roof is gone, of course, but the side walls are intact, and also the entablature and pediment of the western end.

The temple prostyle measures in length 39ft. 10in., in breadth 23ft. 6in.; height, from cornice to base of antæ at bottom, 21ft. 9in. The portico is 6ft. 6in. wide from end of antæ to centre of columns; the pronaos is 7ft. 4in. by 19ft. 5in.; the prolongations of the side walls are 2ft. thick.

The cella is 19ft. 4in. by 28ft. 5in., the side walls are 2ft. 1in. thick, the west wall 1ft. 7in., and the east wall of cella 2ft. 4in. It cannot be seen from outside whether the west end of the cella was raised or not above the floor of the temple.

The temple is of the Corinthian order, but the leaves on the capitals have not been carved, beyond showing their bare outline. The antæ are 2ft. 0·25in. square; they hardly project beyond the wall of the temple, except at the capitals; it is doubtful whether they do project at all. The bases were not observed; for capitals, see Fig. 3 in tracing. The columns (monoliths) are 13ft. in height; the capitals are similar to those of the antæ; diameter of columns just below the capitals, 1ft. 9·5in.; the two middle columns stand 8ft. 6in. apart from centre to centre.

The architrave resting on the capitals is the same inside and out, and has mouldings underneath. There are seven courses in building between the entablature and floor of temple, measuring together 16ft. 9in., and individually being each about 2ft. 6in. in height; on the side walls, on the capital course, at 3ft. 6in. from the capitals of the antæ at west end, are ornaments. The stones are all stretchers in the wall, except just at the ends, and measure from 8 to 10ft. in length:

they form the thickness of the wall; bevels are partially cut on some stones. The stones are cut from the ordinary blue limestone. The entrance doorway, if still existing, could not be seen.

The entablature is about 5ft. in height, but it is not certain whether there was not an error in the measurements of the cornice, so the figures are left out.

The architrave and frieze are in one piece: the former is very plain, the latter is pulvinated, and projects about 2in.

On the cornice on either side are three lions' heads: one of them is only 2ft. from the west end.

The rise of the cornice of the pediment is 17½in. in 3ft. 2½in.

Within, on the west wall, on the capital course is some sculpture.

KUSUR NEBA.

Reference.—"Van de Velde's Plan."

This village lies on the eastern side of the Bukâ'a, about five miles north of Tahleh. It is elevated about 500 feet above the plain, and is about 3,600 feet above mean sea-level. The temple is situated on the southern side of the village. Only the stylobate and three courses remain *in situ*. It is partially occupied as a habitation.

The temple lies east and west; the entrance to the east. The magnetic bearing of side is 81°, while the bearing to Baalbec is 69° 30′.

The temple prostyle measures in length 90ft. 4in., and in breadth 46ft. The portico is 12ft. 8in. wide, from end of temple to end of plinth of column. The side walls are 4ft. 5in. thick. There are no antæ at west end. Only three courses now remain; these measure upwards 3ft. 2in., 4ft. 5in., and 3ft. 2·5in. They show that the side walls were broken by seven pilasters, including the antæ to east, projecting 4·5in., each about 5ft. wide, and about 7ft. apart.

These courses do not lie flush one over the other, but recede and project again, as at Husn Niha.

The plinths of the columns measure 5ft. 11in. square. The columns, perhaps, measure 3ft. in diameter, and were 12ft. 2in. apart from centre to centre at each side, leaving an opening in front of entrance of 16ft. from centre to centre. The bases were Attic, and cornice Corinthian.

The stylobate is 9ft. 10in. in height. It has a base and cornice, very plainly worked.

NIHA.

Reference.—"Land and the Book," p. 61.

Situated in a glen on the west side of the Bukâ'a, about four miles north of Tahleh, it is about 250ft. above the plain, and 3,300ft. above mean sea level.

The temple lies to the west of the village; the entrance is to the east but the bearing of the side was not booked; probably it bore some

degrees to north of east. There are a good many ruins about, and the temple itself is nearly completely destroyed.

It was probably very similar to that of Husn Niha. Very few measurements could be taken, on account of the lateness of the day when it was visited.

The temple was probably prostyle. Length, 122ft.; breadth, 57ft.; pronaos, 27ft. 7in. by 45ft. 6in.; the projections of the lateral walls being 6ft. 2in. thick. The cella, 81ft. by 48ft. 4in.; the lateral walls being 4ft. 4in. thick; the west wall, 3ft. 6in., and the east wall of cella, 9ft. 6in.

It will be seen that the west wall is very thin; this, probably, on account of the west end of temple running into the side of the hill. The thickness of the transverse wall between cella and pronaos was probably required for the purpose of winding staircases in wall, as at Husn Niha.

On each side of the cella are six engaged columns, about 4ft. in diameter, and at the corners to east, and possibly also to west, are double engaged columns, as at Husn Niha. Some of the courses in the wall measure 3ft. 11in., 5ft. 8in., 3ft. 8in., and 4ft. 3in. in height. They form the thickness of the wall, and a few of them are bevelled. Some large bevelled stones are lying about; but it is difficult to say whether they formed part of the temple.

The architrave is the same as at Husn Niha; also the capitals, except that the carving has proceeded further.

The temple was built on a stylobate, and probably had steps up to it, as at Husn Niha. All this is a confused mass of ruins. Altogether this temple appears to have been of the same style and size as that of Husn Niha; but the workmanship is of far better quality, and everything substantial and solid.

The lintel of the doorway has a very handsome hypertherum, and the course, on which are the base mouldings of the engaged columns inside, has also a moulding running round the outside.

On the face of one of the stones is the bust of a woman in relief—full size, well carved.

Nakleh: a village on east side of Bukâ'a, about five miles north of Baalbec.

Only the stylobate and two courses remain at east end. Temple lay east and west—entrance to east; bearing of side of temple, 95°; breadth of stylobate, 69ft. 10in.; of temple, about 42ft.

Height of stylobate and plinth, 17ft. 7in.; courses of temple, 2ft. 11in. and 3ft. 7in.

HUSN NIHA.

References.—"Burckhardt," p. 29; "Land and the Book," p. 61.

This temple stands in a glen about three miles above the village of Niha. It lies east and west, the entrance to east. Magnetic bearing of side, 83° 30′; height above mean sea level, 4,200 feet.

Burckhardt says the temple faces to the west.

The temple is on plan prostyle, and measures in length 80ft. 7in., and in breadth 41ft., including the projections of the antæ. The height from top of cornice to top of platform of stylobate is about 37ft. 6in. The plinths of the columns are 5ft. 9in. square, and are separated from the antæ by 7ft. 2in. The pronaos is 12ft. 9in. by 38ft. 6in., the productions of the side walls being 3ft. 9in. The cella is 58ft. 10in. by 37ft. 3in.; the side walls are 4ft. 4in. thick, the west wall 4ft. 5in., and the east wall of cella 4ft. 7in. The west end of cella is raised up above the floor of temple. No chambers were found beneath the raised portion of the cella. On either side of the cella, inside, are four engaged columns 4ft. in diameter, and about 11ft. apart from centre to centre. At the angles are double engaged columns; these have something in common with those in the synagogues of Galilee. [See Capt. Wilson's paper in "Quarterly Statement," No. II.] These columns have Attic bases resting on a cornice, the top of which is 7ft. 7in. above the floor of the temple, and which runs round the wall of the cella. The capitals of these columns are Ionic.

The temple on outside is of the Corinthian order. The antæ to each present a very curious appearance, in consequence of the courses of the temple wall being let in and moulded. The course above the base course diminishes from 5ft. 5·5in. to 5ft. 1·5in.; the third course has mouldings on it, but is generally 5ft. 11in. thick; the fourth course is 5ft. 11in., and 5th course only 5ft. 1in.; 6th and 7th the same, but the 7th diminishes still to 4ft. 7in., and then comes the capital. This is of the ordinary Corinthian, but the carving of the acanthus leaves has never been continued beyond the bare outline. The antæ at the west end project 4·5in. beyond walls. The base shown on anta is that which runs round the side walls; it was not noticed whether it is also the same on the antæ.

Diameter of columns at base 4ft. 5in.; at the upper end about 4ft. The bases of columns were not seen. The capitals are similar in detail to those of the antæ.

Between the entablature and stylobate there are seven courses in the wall; they differ very much in height, from 3ft. to 6ft.; in all they measure 32ft. 6·75in. They are not bevelled. They do not form the thickness of the wall, but lie on edge, generally two of them, and are cramped together.

Thus stones 6ft. high are not more than 2ft. thick in many cases. The entrance doorway into cella is about 15ft. 6in. in height, and 14ft. wide. It has an architrave moulding round it, rather peculiar.

Within the thickness of wall on north side of doorway is a winding staircase, cut out, leading apparently to the roof.

At the west end of the cella is an upright projecting moulding; probably it has something to do with an image.

The architrave and frieze together, in one piece, measure 5ft. 1in. in height; the frieze is 2ft. high, and is pulvinated.

The cornice could not be measured with any accuracy; it is about 4ft. 4in. in height.

It has lions' heads on the cyma.

The temple stands on a great stylobate, with a very projecting cornice and base. On plan the outer edge of the cornice is shown; this projects about 2ft. 10in. beyond the antæ. The stylobate is 10ft. 8in. in height. It runs round three sides of the temple; but on the eastern side it is produced 28ft. beyond the portico, and runs 6ft. along east side from each angle; and the remainder of the space is occupied by a flight of steps, eight in number. These diminish in width from bottom to top: the bottom is level with the top of base mouldings of the stylobate, and the top with the floor of the temple.

The mouldings of the stylobate only continue for a few feet from east end; the remainder is quite plain, with a simple projecting cornice and base.

The stones of the building are of sandstone and limestone.

This temple is one of the largest next to Baalbec; but it appears to have been built with an eye to making as much show with as little expenditure as possible. The mouldings terminate wherever the eye is not likely to catch them; and the stones of the wall stand on their edges in a most dangerous fashion, the strength of the wall depending upon the strength and ingenuity of the cramps which join the slabs together.

KULAT ESH SHUKIF (BELFORT).

References. — "Robinson's Later Researches," p. 50; "Murray's Guide," p. 538.

This castle has been so well and fully described by Dr. Robinson, that there is no necessity to do more than add a few remarks. He quotes the length as being 800ft., and breadth nowhere more than 300ft., and it does not appear that he took any measurements himself. My measurements give the length of the building from north to south as less than 400ft., and from east to west 100ft., except at the northern end, where there is a projection to east of about 70ft. The courtyard to east of castle is about 50ft. wide, and the outhouses another 50; so that the width of the whole range does not appear to be anywhere more than 200ft. This does not include the batter of the walls, which slopes down perhaps at 60°. This would increase the width by 20ft. to 30ft. The castle lies nearly north and south, the outhouses being wholly to the east, and hanging over a steep descent, running sheer down to the Litâny, 1,500ft. below.

The ditch or moat cut out of the rock is about 70ft. wide to west, and 120 to south. It did not appear to me that this had ever been a wet ditch; but to the north of the castle is a large excavated quarry, which may have been used as a reservoir. In the counterscarp of the ditch are rock-cut cisterns, to which the people from the village below have recourse for their supply of water.

No signs whatever of any Phœnician remains could be found either about or in the walls of the castle. The earliest part of the building appears to be very late Roman or Saracenic; some of the doorways are very similar to those at Saida in the See Castle.

It was extremely difficult to take measurements for the plan of the building, on account of the batter of the wall at bottom, and its ruinous condition at top, which made it dangerous to keep near the edge; add to this, the day was stormy—the first sign of a break-up in the Lebanon summer had appeared, a strong wind was blowing, and the stones were slippery with rain. The plan made under the circumstances is only an imperfect sketch. Some of the sides were measured, others not, and a few of the measurements have got blurred out by the heavy rain that was falling.

The southern end of the castle was not so high by one storey as the remainder; here there were two semicircular towers butting on to the walls at the angles to S.E. and S.W.; diameter of each about 30ft. All the chambers in the castle are vaulted, and the roof flat; and from the lower roof, where are the circular towers into the upper storey of the castle, there is an entrance covered by an arch. This is in three rings: the outer one is nearly semicircular, and may be 11ft. 6in. span, but it is concealed by rubbish; the second ring is a slightly-pointed arch; the third ring is also a pointed arch: it is recessed in behind the other two, so that its face is 2ft. 10in. behind them, and in front of it is a space 12ft. wide, cut for a portcullis to drop behind the huge arch and in front of the small one. The portcullis was about 9ft. 9·5in. wide; the wall here is 4ft. 8in. thick. The stones of this arch are well cut, with bevels or drafts 2in. wide, and it has a handsome appearance.

The semicircular towers must have added very much to the beauty of the castle. They are built of stones 2ft. high, with faces rough picked, and smooth marginal drafts sunk 4in. to 5in., and 3in. to 4in. wide. The upper portions of these towers are perpendicular; but at a certain level, the same as on the main building, the walls begin to batter down at an angle of perhaps 60°. The stones in this are also carefully drafted, and at the top of the batter a handsome moulded string course runs round the towers. The western and northern portions of the castle are built of the same kind of bevelled stone; but to the east the wall has been renewed with a smaller squared stone of a later period.

It is difficult to see why this comparatively modern castle should have been described as being Phœnician.

At the N.W. angle is a Machicoulis window, which at first I supposed to be the latrine, but it appears likely to have been an entrance by which provisions could be drawn with safety. At Marsaba, at the present day, a window of this kind is in constant use, even while the main gateway is left open.

In the tracing is a gateway at the N.E. angle; it has, first, a lintel, and then a flat relieving arch. This latter is composed of three stones; but the bevel is cut in a curious fashion, so as to represent an arch of seven

stones. The drafts are sunk in an inch, and are 2in. to 4in wide. Above is a sunken place in the wall 3ft. high and 4ft. long, where a metal plate with an inscription has probably once been. Round this there is an ornament made by sunken discs 3in. in diameter, and the same distance apart.

On the top of the castle are built two chambers—that to the west measures 42ft. by 40ft. The doorway (Fig. 3) is 3ft. 10in. wide, and has a lintel, and over it a relieving arch of three stones; the stones have drafts of about 1·5in. wide, which are sunk 0·75in.; above is a rectangular space sunk into the wall, where a metal plate with inscription may have been.

The chamber to the east measures 38ft. 4in. from north to south, and 29ft. 10in. in breadth. It is a mediæval chapel, and has a handsome doorway. A plan is given of the mouldings of the arches, but below the imposts the stone had fallen away. On one of the stones, on the bed, a mason's mark was observed—a rude *tau* or cross. The walls of the chapel are 3ft. 10in. thick: the interior is divided laterally into two bays, covered by groined pointed arches. The voussoirs lie at an angle of $\frac{1}{4}$.

Note.—With reference to the plans of the temples, I must do the work and myself justice in stating that the details of mouldings cannot be considered as strictly accurate. The measurements were taken under an endless variety of adverse circumstances — sometimes lying on my stomach, head downwards and heels held, I booked my own measurements. In other cases the stones were half-buried in the ground, or hidden under other stones, so that the eye had to be depended on in getting a perpendicular line. Under the circumstances, I do not for a moment suppose the details to be accurate, though they are just as they measured; still they give a near idea of what these mouldings are. In those cases where there is an appearance of error the measurements are not shown on plan.

The want of a photographic apparatus has left much of the ornament unheeded.

'AIN HERSHAH.

References.—Robinson and Thompson both mention the existence of a temple here, but no description is given.

'Ain Hershah is a village situate on the west side of Mount Hermon, between Hasbaiya and Rashaiya, about two hours from the latter; elevation about 3,050 feet above the Mediterranean. The temple is about a mile further up the hill, at an elevation of 3,600 feet, at the top of a steep wady. What appears to be the summit of Hermon can just be seen from it. The entrance to the temple faces due east (90?), while the bearing to the summit of Hermon is 134°. The temple is very small, and is in very good preservation; the walls, however, are a good deal shaken, apparently by earthquakes. It is *in antis* of the Ionic

order; length 42ft. 4in., breadth 24ft. 1·5in., height from top of cornice to platform of temple, 19ft. 3·5in.; the pronaos is 8ft. 4in. by 19ft. 5in.; the cella, 26ft. 10in. by 17ft. 2·5in. The western portion of the cella is raised 3ft. 4in. above the floor of the temple for 9ft. 2in. On this stand four pedestals supporting engaged columns, two on the end wall and one on each side. The bases are Attic, the capitals Ionic; on the capitals rests an architrave, which only goes as far east as 9ft. 2in.; the cornice above it runs round the wall of the cella.

There are no vaults in this temple, the void spaces being covered over with slabs of stone, which have in most cases been broken through by the fall of the roof, and present to the eye a very confused appearance.

The temple rests on a stylobate, which is 8ft. high at the western end, but runs in to nothing at the eastern, on account of the rise of the rock to east. In the cella, two piers run down the length, to support the flagging for the pavement, which is 14in. thick. The entrance doorway is 10ft. 6in. high in the clear, and 6ft. 10·5in. wide at bottom, and 6ft. 6in. at top. It has mouldings around it, and is handsomely ornamented over the lintel. The diminution in opening from bottom to top I think to be accidentally caused by the shakings to which the building has been subjected; inside the door-jambs are sockets for the door-hinges, cut in the pavement, 4in. in diameter. The *antæ* measure 2ft. 6½in. by 1ft. 10½in. in front; in rear they are 2ft. 2·75in. by 1ft. 10·5in. The columns are 1ft. 10·5in. in diameter near base. It was not observed whether the *antæ* diminish from bottom to top.

On one side of the doorway is a niche. The capitals of the *antæ* have the flat faces of the volutes towards the east and west, and the curved sides to the north and south; in this they differ from Thelthatha, where the four faces of the capitals have a uniform appearance.

On the cornice on each side are three heads, a lion on each side and a tiger in the middle. On the west end, on the tympanum, is the bust of a woman in bas-relief; she has two small horns on her head, and her breasts are exposed, as in the figures of Venus at Cyprus. Below this, about the centre of the west-end wall, is a square of 6in. side, with a right-angled triangle on the upper side, apparently the model of a temple. There is a Greek inscription on the rocks hard by.

There are five courses between the entablature and pavement; they measure collectively 15ft. 0·75in. and each course is nearly 3ft. in height.

NOTE ON THE MOUNDS AT JERICHO.

Mr. Horatio Bland, writing to Dr. Chaplin from Delhi in January, 1869, gives an interesting account of the mounds that are to be found there. He says, "In driving out to Old Delhi, which adjoins the present city, my attention was attracted by some mounds of earth having exactly the same appearance as those at Jericho, and I asked what they

were; the answer was that they were the result of burning bricks in stacks, in this way—a stack of bricks was set up and burnt, and when the burning was completed the good bricks were taken away, and the bad ones and the rubbish were levelled down, and a fresh stack raised thereon and burnt, until at last, by a repetition of the operation, the present mounds of earth were raised. Sometimes the ancients built upon these mounds, so that ruins of buildings are found mixed up in them. Indeed, here there is a very handsome bungalow built on such a mound. . . . . I passed, a little way off the road, one of these mounds, and walked it over. It is of irregular shape, varying in height from nothing to seventy and eighty feet, and covering, perhaps, six acres of ground. In every respect it has the appearance of the Jericho mounds; may they not all have the same origin?

"In the account I gave of the results of our excavations in the Jericho mounds ("Notes on the Valley of the Jordan, and Excavations at Ain es Sultan," page 14), I said, 'The general impression given by the result of the excavations is, that these mounds are formed by the gradual crumbling away of great towers of *sun-burnt* brick.'

"If we had found the interior of the mounds at Jericho to be composed of fire-burnt bricks, I should feel no doubt about their being of the same origin as those at Delhi. But as they all appear to be sun-dried, and were quite soft and crumbling, I doubt if they ever had been put in a kiln; I must, however, observe, that some of the pottery found, and which I suppose had once been baked, crumbled into dust directly it was exposed to the air. The question of the origin of these mounds is one of very great interest; there are a great number of them in the Bukâ'a of Cœlo-Syria, as well as in the Jordan valley, and I also thought I could see some on the east of the Huleh. The fact that in the Jordan valley these mounds generally stand at the mouths of the great wadies, is rather in favour of their having been the sites of ancient guard-houses or watch-towers."

SUMMIT OF HERMON.

HERMON, a portion of the anti-Lebanon range, stretches from north-east to south-west for over thirty miles.

The culminating point is about equi-distant from either end, and is about nine thousand feet above mean sea-level of the Mediterranean. This height was obtained 14th September, 1869, with Aneroid, No. 1837 (Negretti and Zambra). This is also the height as estimated by Lynch and Russegger, but latterly ten thousand feet has been assumed as the real height.

At the top is a plateau, comparatively level; here are two small peaks lying north and south, and about four hundred yards from each other; situated to the west, and separated by a ravine, at a distance of six hundred yards, is a third peak; the tops of these three are in altitude

within a few feet of each other, and together they form the summit of Hermon.

The plateau at top is of an irregular shape, and measures about five hundred yards in diameter: at its north-eastern end the ridge-bone of Hermon fines down to a sharp ledge, on which you can sit and look north and south. This ridge gradually falls to the north-

east, until Hermon becomes lost in the minor hills of the anti-Lebanon. The western peak is separated from the plateau by a ravine about one hundred feet deep, with gently sloping sides; from this peak the ridge-bone runs away to south-west at an angle of 210 degs. with the magnetic meridian. It appears to fall for about a mile and a-half, and then to rise again in a second culminating point, and after that to spread out into spurs; this second point appears to be lower than what is generally known as the summit.

On the northern and western peaks no ruins could be found or any sign that they had been used as places of worship; but on the southern peak there is a hole scooped out of the apex, the foot is surrounded by an oval of hewn stones, and at its southern end is a Sacellum, or temple, nearly destroyed: the latter appears to be of more recent date than the stone oval, and the mouldings on its cornice appear to be Roman.

The oval is formed of well-dressed stones, from two to eight feet in length, two and a-half feet in breadth, and two feet thick; they are laid in a curved line on the uneven ground, their breadth being their height, and their ends touching each other. In some places it almost appears as though there had been two courses of these stones one on the other; many of them are still *in situ* while others are only just overturned; but in some place to the west the stones have been completely removed, and the position they occupied can only be ascertained by the cutting in the rock made to receive them.

These stones follow the inequalities of the ground; where it is shingle they are let in two or three inches; where it is rock there is just a level place cut down to receive them. In one place, where the rock forms a small natural scarp of four or five feet, the stones appear to have broken their continuity and to have been laid at different levels. On the south-eastern side the stones are lying about, but no trace could be found of the site they occupied. The oval appears to have been something of an ellipse, its longer axis from north-west to south-east being one hundred and thirty feet, its shorter axis being about one hundred feet: within, the peak rises for about eighteen feet, and at the apex is a hole cut out like a cauldron, nine feet in diameter and about six feet deep; at the bottom is shingle and rubbish, and the true bottom is probably deeper. The rock is cut and scarped in several places. To the south, and just outside the oval, is the ruin of a rectangular building, whose entrance was to east, the angle of the side is 72°; it is 36ft. 3in. long, and 33ft. 3in. broad; the shorter sides being to east and west. The rock is cut down to receive it; at the north-east angle the rock has been scarped down so as to leave a passage two feet wide between it and the building: at the north-west angle and west side the rock has been cut down to afford room for the building, and part of the lower portion of the wall appears to be cut out of the rock. On the south side the rock falls away from the building; the walls are about 2ft. 6in. thick. In some places two courses still remain, but at the north-east angle and in other parts the wall has quite disappeared. At the south-

east angle the foundations appear to be produced for two feet beyond the walls. On the accompanying tracing the joints of the stones are shown; they (the stones) are of no great size, generally from three to four feet long and extending through the wall. On some of the stones a faint marginal draft is seen, but most of the stones are simply well squared ashlar. The ruins of the temple, for the most part, lie down the hill to the south east; a diligent search was made among these for any signs of mouldings, &c., but nothing could be seen but a piece of cut stone with a circle engraved, and pieces of the cornice; of the cornice there are a great number of pieces, and as there does not appear to be any reason why so much of this should remain and yet other mouldings get lost, it seems reasonable to suppose that this was the only ornament, and that the building was simply a *Sacellum*, that is, a rectangular building without a roof.

It is possible that there may have been columns at the entrance, which, if thrown down with the other *débris*, would most certainly have rolled down the gulley below for at least 2,000 feet; but we could find no remains of columns either in the gulley or at the bottom of it. However, Dr. Porter (Murray's Handbook, page 430) mentions having seen a fragment of a column to north of ruins, and we found two columns at the entrance to a cavern to north-east, which may have belonged to the *Sacellum*. This cavern is hewn in the rock, and has its entrance to the east; it is irregular in shape, about thirty feet in diameter, and is about six to eight feet in height; at the south-west end there is a rock-cut column to support the roof; at the entrance are the frusta of two columns, about nineteen inches in diameter; a sloping ascent leads up to the surface; above is a level platform, sides thirty feet by twenty-six, south-western end cut out of the rock.

The stone composing the oval and the building are of the same limestone as the mountain itself.

To the north-west of the oval we found a stone 4ft. by 18in. by 12in. with a Greek inscription on the face very roughly cut; a squeeze was taken of this, and a *fac-simile* from it has been attempted; it is enclosed. This inscription does not appear to have been noticed by travellers before.

The top of the mountain, when the rock does not crop out, is covered with a small shingle, possibly caused by the disintegrating influence of the frequent frosts and thaws on the summit; on the western slopes the same shingle is found, lying at an angle of 25° to 30°, so that it is just possible for a man to walk straight up the last one thousand feet; on the eastern side the rock is harder, and the shingle is only found in the narrow gulleys; the slope is also very steep, 45° and more, so that the stones and shingle must be continually on the move.

In the winter time the snow appears to extend down the mountain side for about five thousand feet; it gradually melts away as the spring advances, until in September very little is left, and this only in the crevices where the sun is unable to penetrate. In November the snow begins to cover the mountain again.

It is to be observed that the southern peak, where is the stone oval, cannot be seen from any point below except to the east, and the summit generally cannot be seen from the villages at the base of the mountain. From many of the villages there is a culminating point seen, but it is the side of the mountain, and not the true summit.

To the south of the summit is a deep indentation in the mountain, forming a broad valley, perhaps four miles wide; here the waters of the Awaj rise and flow towards Damascus. The existing maps do not give a very correct idea of the features of the country here, or of the positions of the villages, but without a triangulation I doubt if any great improvement on them could be effected.

The village temples about Mount Hermon are, strictly speaking, the temples of Wady et Teim, as several of them, Thelthatha and others, cannot be said in any way to be on the sides of the mountain. It has been previously stated that the manner in which Wady et Teim is closed up by narrow gorges at either end may account for the existence of these temples, while others in the great plain have been destroyed.

The *Sacellum* on the summit has nothing in common in its construction with the temples on the west below, and it may have had to do with quite a different form of worship.

Hermon, no doubt, as being pre-eminent among the high places of Syria and Palestine, must have been the scene of the ancient worship: its stone oval may have been for the same purpose as that of the kaaba at Mecca.

Burckhardt (p. 172, vol. i.) tells us: "The devotee then begins the *towaf*, or walk round the kaaba, keeping that building on his left hand."

Page 173: "The *towaf* is a Mussulman ceremony, not exclusively practised in the temple at Mecca. In the summer of 1813 I was present at the annual festival of the patron saint at Kinne, in Upper Egypt, called Seid Abderrahmau et Keunawy. Each person, as he arrived, walked seven times round the small mosque which contains the tomb."

Page 177: "Prior to the age of Mahomet, when idolatry prevailed in Arabia, the kaaba was regarded as a sacred object, and visited with religious veneration by persons who performed the towaf nearly in the same manner as their descendants do at present."

It appears possible that Hermon may be one of the holy mountains spoken of in the Mohammedan mythology. Burckhardt tells us (vol. i. p. 297), with reference to Adam building the kaaba, that "he collected the stones for the building from the five holy mountains—Lebanon, Tor Syna (Mount Sinai), El Djondy, Hirra, or Djibel Nour, and Tor Zeyt." The sheikh of the Mosque at Jerusalem tells me that Tor Zeyt is the Mount of Olives, considered holy by them because Isa ascended from it; if this is the case, then this myth would be of later origin than the Christian era. Perhaps by Lebanon, Mount Hermon is intended, and the stone oval may have some connection with the towaf of the kaaba.

Of the five holy mountains, we have those on which the ark rested, the law was given, and from which Isa ascended: this disposed of three; the fourth, Hura, or Gibl Nour, at Mecca, the scene of some local tradition; and the fifth, Lebanon. How comes the latter to be classed among the five, unless it is on account of its connection with some pagan tradition?

The only temple which appears to have any connection with the summit of Hermon is one immediately below, at the bottom of a gulley; here there are the remains of enormous blocks of stone, and the building appears to have also been a sacellum; it is, I believe, at present quite unknown, and was, I understand, discovered by the Rev. — Wright a few months ago. I heard of it from the schoolmaster at Rashaiya. There were no springs to be seen near the summit of Hermon, but the muleteers said that about 2,000 feet down there is a spring of brackish water; at any rate, they took their animals somewhere to get water, and were only a short time absent from the summit.

OUR SUMMER IN THE LEBANON. 1869.

Having, through Dr. Brigstocke's assistance, made the necessary arrangements at Beyrout, I returned to Jerusalem to bring our party away.

Sergeant Birtles, who had already had two severe attacks of fever during the spring, was obliged to remain on with his family.

The other three non-commissioned officers were to follow us after three days, and separate at Jaffa. Corporal Ellis to return to England, invalided; the other two to come on to Beyrout.

We arrived at Beyrout on 30th July, and by next steamer, 2nd August, Corporal McKenzie arrived alone, for Corporal Cock, having had a relapse of fever the night before his intended departure, had been ordered to keep to his bed. We went up to 'Aital, where our house had been taken, on 2nd August. We arrived past 10 p.m. Our mules had only just arrived before us, and our party was tired and jaded. As we were groping about in the dark, a pleasant voice behind us asked if Lieutenant Warren was there. On my answering, the voice said that its owner had been waiting for us on one of the roads since dusk, and that all we had to do was to come over to his house, where beds and supper had been prepared for us. We found our good host to be Dr. Bliss, President of the American College.

This little episode is only a specimen of the hospitality towards strangers which we experienced from the kindly Frank community at Beyrout, and which caused us, after our three months' stay, to leave with lively regret.

I was now waiting anxiously for a telegram with regard to Corporal Cock, expecting to be summoned back to Jerusalem; but by the next

mail he appeared in person, looking very much shaken and quite unfit for work. By the end of the month he was pretty well again, and I made arrangements to go and examine the temples about Hermon. But in consequence of the state of the finances of the Palestine Exploration Fund, we were to cut down expenditure. For this purpose we took no cook or dragoman; but Corporal McKenzie catered for us, and Corporal Cock acted as cook and copied plans.

We left Aital 7th September, Corporal Cock with the baggage going round by the carriage-road to Kubb Elias, and thence across the plain to Rashaiya. I went straight across the hills by Muktarah, and had a letter of introduction from Mr. Eldridge to the chief there. Almost the last words I heard before leaving Aital was advice to look out for the lion. It referred to a story which had been current in the Lebanon for some weeks with regard to some wild beast which had carried away people from a village to east of Hermon. A gentleman of much experience in the country had investigated the matter, and learnt that on the Euphrates a canebrake had been fired by some Bedouin, and several lions had been dislodged, and had separated over the country; and one of these was supposed to have located itself near this village to east of Hermon, and was said to be carrying off the children. Of course, there were several versions of the story; but the general drift was to that effect.

We had engaged our horses to take us only to Rashaiya, where we were to stop and ride mules or donkeys, or walk, as might be most convenient, to the places of interest in the neighbourhood. A friend from England had recommended walking; but his experience had been gained in the country during the winter season. At Beyrout I was told that walking in the summer-time would be rank folly; and, though I have found that walking tours in the summer-time in the same latitude in Spain are quite practicable and pleasant, yet I incline to the same opinion as my Beyrout advisers, and think that Syria is not a good country for a summer walking tour, if one has been at all pulled down by the climate. The Lebanon, except in very elevated spots, cannot be called cool in summer; on the contrary, at the same elevation, the average temperature is, I think, greater than at Jerusalem. But its healthiness is so very much greater that many people seem to take it for granted that it is cooler. The heat of the sun is intense, and in walking a constant perspiration would result, which, being frequently checked by the wind when rounding the spurs of the hills, would be followed generally by fever.

We arrived after dark at Muktarah, and rode up to the residence of one of the chief Druse families of the country. My letter was addressed to the widowed lady who presides here during her son's minority, and it is needless to remark on the hospitality with which I was received. My chief difficulty was to explain that I could not stay there the twenty days which the politeness of the hostess fixed upon as the length of my visit, and it was with some trouble that I obtained permission to start next morning at sunrise.

From Muktarah (Sept. 8) we were to take a straight course to Rashaiya, over a road but little travelled. Our hostess insisted on sending a cavass to act as our guide; and without him for the first few miles we should have had great difficulty in finding our way. We did not leave till 6.45 a.m. We crossed (See Ritter, xvii. 94) the rushing stream which gives such green life to this little valley, and then began to ascend by a very steep and rugged path to Kureibeh, a village; this we reached at 7.45 a.m. The estimated height, 3,170ft. We were now among hills, bleak and desolate enough, and I congratulated myself on having sent the baggage round by an easier way, for the path was quite unfit for the mules. Our guide showed me a place where a mule, laden with tobacco, had rolled down about 200 feet, and had escaped unhurt. At 8.10 we got on top of the ridge, 3,780ft., and had to lead our horses down a very steep descent, for 300 feet, when we got into a wady, and then began to ascend again the mountain side, and at 8.40 a.m. reached Ain Yakûty. We continued up the side of the hill, and at 9.25 a.m. reached the ridge at 5,170ft., the highest point in this pass. From hence the view to east of the Bukââ and Antilebanon is magnificent. Hermon lay over against us, quite bare of snow, with the exception of two small specks. The mountain seemed to have only one culminating point, and its height was increased in appearance by two horizontal streaks of haze, which lay the one about 500 feet below the summit, the other about 200 feet below, and stretched for miles north and south. This was not a favourable sign for our getting a good view from Hermon; for, however clear it might be from summit in a horizontal direction, we should see nothing but dim outlines, when looking down at the country below, through those two layers of haze. Between us, and hiding the base of Hermon, lay the range of hills separating the Hasbâny from the Litâny; they stretch north as far as Jubb Jenîn, and to south become merged in the hills of Galilee. They reach in height to about 2,000 feet above the Litâny, and only 1,000 feet above the Wady-et-Teim, in the same latitude; that is to say, the bed of the Wady-et-Teim is in the same latitude, nearly 1,000 feet above that of the Litâny; and this while the latter is still in the plain, and before it has commenced to cut its way through the hills by Kulat-esh-Shukif. This is a satisfactory reason for the waters of the Bukââ flowing in this direction instead of into the Jordan. I shall have occasion to refer to this matter further on. Our guide told us that the path we had just followed was impassable in winter, and that then people from Muktarah went round by Jezîn. I may mention that in summer time, by the absence of snow, the Lebanon is greatly shorn of its glory, and that for views alone the spring is probably the best time; but for the examination of the country, no time can be better than September, when all vegetation is parched up, and when almost everywhere grapes are given even without asking for them. We now descended, again leading our horses, and arrived at Sughbîn at 10.35 a.m. Near this village there is a most delightful spring of the purest and most icy cold water. At 11 a.m. we had got down to the bridge over the Litâny, at a

height of 2,575ft. It has masonry piers, and sticks and mud are stretched across; it looks very insecure. Every here and there was a hole where a horse's foot had gone through. We now crossed a slight tract of dried-up meadow-land, the continuation of the Bukáâ, and began to ascend the chalky-looking hills to a village with a significant name—Baalul; arrived 11.50 a.m., and at noon got to the 'Ain, at 3,650ft. We could hear nothing of any ruins about. At 12.25 p.m., on ridge of hills at 4,450ft., and descended to Rafîd; here we arrived at 1.15 p.m., and remained till 2.20 p.m. We were now only a few feet above the plain of the Wady-et-Teim, which here is about 400 yards wide. We started, and at 2.45 p.m. were at what appeared to be the bed of the Wady, at 3,050ft.; got among broken ground, and leaving Dahar-el-Ahmar to our left, were at the foot of ascent to Rashaiya at 3.40 p.m., at 3,250ft. A few minutes brought us up to the pond at the village, at 3,750ft. I called at once on the Modîr, and presented my letter. He turned us over to the tender mercies of a Protestant schoolmaster, who turned out to be a very worthy gentleman, one of the few natives I have met with in the country who would give a straightforward answer, and tell honestly the price of provisions, hire of mules, &c. He first took us to the schoolroom, and produced coffee and pipes, and got ready a "spread" for us. While he was doing this, we went off with a guide he had recommended, named Abdullah, to search for rooms to hire for our fortnight stay. This man was of the same church, and accordingly took us only to little dingy houses, belonging to co-religionists; for they are mostly poor here. Seeing his game, I declined to go to any Protestant house, when he took us to the house of a Greek butcher, who had two large rooms and two small ones. I hired one of each for a fortnight, and returned to the school. Our food was now ready, served all in one dish, with bread to scoop it out. In the evening, several people came to see the lever, lifting-jacks, &c., which we had brought, and decided that one was a new kind of revolving gun, and eyed it with much suspicion.

Sept. 9. My servant had returned to Aital early in the morning, and we were thrown entirely on our own resources. Luckily, Corporal M'Kenzie had picked up a very fair amount of colloquial Arabic. Our guide, Abdullah, set out with us for Aiha, which we reached in thirty-five minutes. The temple is already described (page 197). It appears to have been built on the extreme northern end of the village, the old wall of which continues to the east some distance beyond the temple. Some tanks were spoken of as being old vaults; these would have been just in front of the eastern entrance. The people talked vaguely about there being large stones and ruins higher up in the village, but nothing of any consequence was seen. There is a good-sized pond, and on its bank a stone which may have been used for crushing olives. The view from Aiha to Kefr Kûk, over the lake, is very fine. One inscribed stone was found in west wall of temple; a squeeze was taken; the letters are Greek.

On Sept. 10 we passed by the same road, on our way to the celebrated temple of Rukleh. Leaving Rashaiya at 9 a.m., we passed Aiha, and

turned up a wady to north-east. In the road we met a small detachment of soldiers coming from Damascus, to relieve others at Rashaiya. They had stopped the night at Katana.

Our guide told us about a wild beast which had come to these parts and carried off children; evidently we had got into the neighbourhood of the lion; he said it had appeared at Burkush not far from Rukleh. At 10.45 a.m. top of Thogret, we descended a little, and turning off to the left among the rocks, passed two or three ruins of cut stone, and at noon arrived at Rukleh.

This village stands in a little plain embosomed in hill; masses of ruins lie about in all directions and mark the sites of large buildings; the two principal remains are those of temples. The first we reached is where the village now stands; the ruins are but a shapeless mass, and we wandered vainly about for some time looking for the great face (of Baal?); we found two Greek inscriptions on columns, of which squeezes were made. Eventually we became aware that the better-preserved temple (that described by Burckhardt and Robinson) was some few hundred yards to the north-east and at a little lower level. This is described at page 199. I am very doubtful whether any part of the wall except at the north-west angle is still *in situ*; it seems only to be built on the old foundations, and old materials are used in a very perplexing fashion. The face (described by Robinson) is most curious, and appears to be looking at you wheresoever you go; but it is not at all likely that it is in its original position. The upper part has been blown away with gunpowder, probably in opes of finding treasure inside. The face probably was placed in the pediment of the original temple at western end, in a similar manner to which the horned lady appears on the west end of temple at 'Ain Hershah.

Besides the three Greek inscriptions found at the temples, there is a fourth somewhat up the hill to the west, built into the wall of house; only a portion of this is now visible.

We remained here till 4 p.m., and on our way back met the soldiers relieved from Rashaiya. Several of them were looking very ill from fever, and hardly able to stagger along.

11th Sept. Left Rashaiya at 6.30 p.m., went south-west, and passing an 'Ain at 7.40, got into Wady-et-Teim; at 8.45 passed an artificial tell, called Tel Thatha, and 9.18 arrived at village of Thelthatha: a temple described page 191. Returned to Rashaiya in evening.

12th Sept. (Sunday). Examined the hills about Rashaiya.

On this side Hermon appears to tower, at its highest point, about 4,000 feet above the neighbouring and parallel hills; these latter are connected with the former by narrow spurs. On one of these Rashaiya is built, and from the eastern end of the town wadies run down towards Rukleh to the north, and to Beit Lahia to the south. The castle was said to have large ruins in it; but on examination, I could find only modern walls.

As there is no spring of water in the town, it may be questioned whether it is the ancient site of a city. The drinking water was brought

up every day on donkeys from an 'Ain to south-west, about an hour distant. Many of the houses are built of masonry; but the usual style is to build up square pillars of masonry for the angles, and fill in the wall of mud or tapia. This is made by beating and rolling hard a compound of mud and straw till it is two inches thick, and then cutting it into squares of two feet each, and drying them till they are like great bricks. They are then laid on edge between the masonry angles of the house, another course on edge is then laid on this, and so on until the required height is obtained; in most cases it is strengthened inside by transverse pieces on edge, and then a second wall of two inches. In the house I was in, the wall had on inside four upright bins for corn made out of the hollow spaces. They were about two feet square in the clear and six feet high, with a large hole at top to put in the corn, and a small hole at bottom for it to run out at when unplugged. The other portions of the hollow spaces were turned into shelves and cupboards. The whole arrangement would be capital were it not for the shelter it gives to bugs. In my room they attack me in hordes, and the mosquito net would only keep out the big ones.

A great proportion of the houses are built with two large square rooms side by side, and two small rooms attached to one of the long sides at each end; and the spaces between the small rooms covered over to act as a verandah, into which all the doors open. Here all the members of the butcher's family slept in the comparatively open air. It consisted of himself, wife, a mother and mother-in-law, some other old ladies, a lot of children, and a fat sheep. Two of the party had the fever every few hours, and there was seldom silence during the night for more than three hours, and even then there were frequent squabbles; either the sheep walked over the baby, or the little child with the fever was whipped for making a noise and groaning, or else the butcher was abusing his mother-in-law. We established a cordon in the verandah, past which they should not go; but in the night they generally managed to roll over to our share of the building and helped the other enemies in keeping us awake. The fat sheep was being got ready for a feast, then distant only three weeks. I don't know whether they are all fattened in the same manner, or whether this unfortunate animal had to make up for any lost time; but it seemed to be one old lady's sole duty to stuff it with vine leaves: there she was at it all day and even during part of the night. These leaves about the Lebanon are very much used for feeding the cattle. After the grapes are gathered, the women go into the vineyards and quickly strip the vines, running the hand along each branch. The later growth of the mulberry leaves is also used in the same manner, and it is a curious sight to see the shepherd, mounted up in a tree, throwing down leaves to his flock, who are gathered around with upturned faces. The fig leaves appear to be pulled off and allowed to dry on the ground, but whether they are used as winter fodder, or for bedding, I could not ascertain. The people are more fond of asking questions than answering them.

Our storeman from Jerusalem, who had also been suffering from fever, arrived on Saturday afternoon, just in time to act as interpreter at a visit the Modîr paid me on Saturday afternoon. The Modîr said that Hermon must be visited at once, or we should have a difficulty in getting up, as clouds were beginning to collect. I accordingly made arrangements to go up on Tuesday.

The difference of the atmosphere in the Bukáâ and on the western side the Lebanon is very striking. During the whole of our fortnight at Rashaiya we had dry cloudless days, with the wind in all quarters; but during several of these days we could see that on the Lebanon clouds had come up from the sea and had settled as far as the western height, but they went no farther; later on in the season when there had been heavy showers about Beyrout, the sky had still remained bright in the Antilebanon. This difference in climate is to me very perceptible; I always found the air in the Bukáâ so much more brisk and invigorating, except when the hot winds are blowing. One of the Druse sheihks gave me a piece of advice, the utility of which is, I believe, recognised by the natives. He said, "Don't go to sleep before midnight; if you do, you are sure to catch fever. You get heated and feverish in the daytime, you feed before you go to bed, you get restless in your sleep and throw off your clothes. By-and-by the warm wind ceases, and a cold, chilly breeze springs up, which finds you naked and in a perspiration. You wake up cold and shivering, and pull the clothes over you; but it is too late then, in the morning you have fever."

Monday, 13th September. Left Rashaiya at 6.45 a.m., at 7.50 passed through Beit Lahia, and arrived at Ain Hershah at 8.30, and at the temple 8.50. Described p. 208.

We were told to look out here, as there were amateur bandits about.

This temple is the most perfect of any that we have found about Hermon. No inscription was seen anywhere except some rude Greek letters cut on the face of a rock, which appear to be of a late period, and may have been cut by visitors after the temple had ceased to be used. To the east is a rift in the rocks, closed by a masonry wall, so as to form a small chamber; and there is also the remains of a building which appears to be recent and made up of old material. Below to west is a sarcophagus, with what appear to be sculptured figures tugging at a rope.

We left at 1.45, and returned to Rashaiya along the base of Mount Hermon. At 2.40 p.m. we came on a ruin called the ruin of the sun, and close to was "a hill of the sun." It appears to have been a temple, but nothing now remains but a portion of the S.W. angle. The direction of side is 89°. For moulding see Tracing VII. There are ruins about, but they appear to have belonged to a village. These are placed where two wadies, separating the parallel hills from Hermon, come together, and break out to the west. There was here also what I took to be a modern village, but found it to be a collection of goat pens. The guide said that during the winter the goats cannot be kept at Rashaiya,

on account of the cold; but are brought to this secluded spot, where the snow does not lie.

In making our preparations for going up Mount Hermon, the Modîr said we must have some soldiers if we wanted to go down the other side towards Kulat Jundal. I took one man, therefore, as I wished to go and see a ruin near Rîmeh, which the schoolmaster said Mr. Wright had lately discovered.

We started at 8.30 a.m. on 14th September, with as little baggage as we could manage with; but this required two mules. On our way up we learnt something more about the wild beast of Burkush. It was described as being a very large wolf, and that two charcoal-burners had met it on the mountains, and had thrown stones at it; but it had passed on.

Our road lay pretty level until we passed a pond, at 9.25, when we began to ascend a wide wady, covered with vineyards and orchards. At 10.20, at a height of 4,790ft., these terminated, and we went up the side of the hill by a very rocky path. At 12.10 p.m. we passed a cave, and at 1 p.m. arrived at summit. The last thousand feet was up a steep slope of shingle, with rocks cropping out here and there. There is here no regular path. It was somewhat chilly on top, and the day was hazy. The height of north peak, as obtained by aneroid barometer, was 8,700; but I have called it 9,000, as it is safer to stick to round numbers in a case where a very small error would make a great difference.

I could only distinguish a sheet of water to our south, and there was no sign of Damascus, which I was very anxious to see from here. It was poetically described to me by a gentleman at Beyrout as looking like a pearl set in emeralds. I had brought a theodolite up, but observing was hopeless; and, indeed, the nature of the ground is very much adverse to the taking of a round of angles.

We had hardly got up to the ruins on the south peak when there was a cry of "Dubbein" (bears), and on looking over the wall there were to be seen two large animals—looking in the distance like donkeys—quietly coming up the southern wady, browsing as they ascended. While we were trying to restrain some of the men, two of them, before we were aware of it, bolted off down the hill to the west, and were out of sight in a minute. They soon appeared on the same level as the bears, and coming down on them with the wind. When they had got to about two hundred yards one of the bears turned towards them, and stood bolt upright, with his fore-paws dangling down. They then both moved off slowly to the east. They were now only about three hundred yards from us. Then one of the men fired a shot, which of course only scared them, and they set off at a lumbering trot; the men commenced to run, too, and two more shots were fired. Then one of the bears turned round, and seemed inclined to face his assailants; but, on second thoughts, the idea of a wife and family appears to have crossed his mind, for he turned round and followed his companion. They then started off in a very clumsy gallop, and soon got among the rocks. At first there had been a

chance that they would have been turned up the hill to where we were; but they evidently preferred the rocks. Had we remained quiet at the top, we should probably have been able to get close to them. They appeared to be large animals, standing about seven feet high when on their hind legs, and about their necks was a quantity of tawny brown hair. The natives say that they do much damage in the gardens every year, and that several are killed annually.

We now set to work to examine the summit and take measurements. On walking from the north to south peak, we got somewhat out of the line, and stumbled across a stone with a Greek inscription, of which a copy has been sent; it does not appear to have been observed before by any traveller. We pitched our tents to the east of the southern peak, so as to be out of the wind. It was the first real night's rest since leaving Muktarah, and I slept well, being only awakened once or twice by a tugging at the tent ropes, which made me think the bears were trying to effect a lodgment; it proved to be only the wind.

We had our tent struck some hour before sunrise, and got things in order for a march. It felt bitterly cold, but the thermometer never fell below 36° Fahr., so that we were still some way above freezing; the keen wind, however, took more warmth out of one than a sharp frost would have done. I wanted to see if the sun's rays would light up Jebl Sunîn before Hermon; but there was too much haze, or the Antilebanon was in the way, for we could not be certain when Sunîn was lighted up. The sun's disc rose in a curious shape. It often appears elliptical; but I had never seen it angular before.

On the plain we now saw to east a number of seemingly artificial mounds, similar to those scattered about the Jordan plain and the Bukáâ.

Our water was obtained from snow, of which there were two or three patches on the east side, in crevices. On the north-west side there was still a mass about 400ft. below the summit, 300ft. long and 50ft. wide; this probably remained until covered up by fresh snow.

After examining the western peak, which proved to be about 100ft. lower than the other two, and on which we found nothing remarkable, we started at 8 a.m. Sending down our party by the usual path to Kulat Jundel, Corporal M'Kenzie and I took our course on foot down the steep narrow gulley, where the bears had disappeared, and down which any remains of the temple walls would have rolled. This gulley is steep; so much so that one could only go down very slowly, and angular stones rolled down readily. Our line lay generally over rough rocky steps; but here and there we came upon hanging beds of shingle, which moved off directly we got on to them, and made terrible work with our boots. It was sometimes uncertain whether these beds of shingle would not take us over small precipices; but by taking runs sideways along the gulley, we managed to clear them. We found no signs of any cut stone on our way; but towards the bottom there are stones which may once have belonged to the temple above, but are now much broken up. No signs

of any columns. It took us an hour to get to the bottom, and in that time we had descended 2,500ft. The gulley runs down in nearly a straight line all this distance. For the last few feet we had to get along very cautiously, for we had lost the soles to our boots, and now we anxiously awaited the arrival of our mules; for the idea of completing our journey barefoot was anything but pleasant. At the bottom of the gulley we had arrived on a small plateau, about 300 yards broad, sloping to south; and then, again, the gulley continued down towards the Awaj. In front of us was Arny, a pretty little village, on the southern bank of the Awaj, and lying in a branch wady, all green with willows and walnut-trees. There appears to be plenty of water there. On sending our mules round by the path, and taking a short cut down the gulley ourselves, I had calculated on cutting them off before they could get away from us; but we had been so long in getting down that I began to fear that they had passed the place where we were, and were waiting for us at a point to our east. It was not until we had been waiting nearly an hour and a-half (at 10.25 a.m.) that our party came up, and reported having come down a very bad road all the way. On making inquiries now of the guide for the ruin above Rîmeh, it turned out that he knew no more than I did about them. So we rode on till we met some shepherds, who declared there was no ruin anywhere about. These men were a bad-looking lot, and seemed to grudge us even a good word. At last they said that they had come from a distance, and knew nothing about the place. When we did see a man who knew the country, we found the ruins to be above Arny (on north bank), and far away from Rîmeh. We now went sliding down the hill, passing an 'Ain at 10.45 (5,850ft.), and arrived at the ruins at 11.45 a.m., at 5,560ft.

TEMPLES ABOVE ARNY.

The hill-side here lies nearly east and west, the slope being from north to south. The space for the temples is cut out of the rock, and the stone is used in the walls; it is a limestone conglomerate, and has only been rough-pricked on the face.

There are the remains of two temples—that to the west is a complete mass of ruins, and was not measured. A Greek inscription was found, in a border, on a stone at the western end; but only two or three letters could be made out. Beyond to the west is a narrow gulley, which appears to be a continuation of that which we descended from the summit of Hermon. Here is a rattling torrent rushing noisily past; it appears to come from about the level 6,000ft., where there seems to be a line of springs running down towards Arny, and helping to form the waters of the Awaj. The volume of water that is here allowed to run to waste is enormous; and, no doubt, this was once a well-populated and cultivated valley, while now it appears to be partially under the sway of the Bedouin. The temple to east lies east and west, the angle of the side being 76°; entrance is to east. The rock is scarped to a height of about

15ft. to 20ft., to obtain room for the building in the side of the hill. The length is 107ft. 6in., the breadth 41ft. The walls are 3ft. 6in. to 3ft. 10in. thick, and are 20ft. high to south; they have no batter, and are in ten courses, averaging from 1ft. 6in. to 2ft. 6in. in height each. The same courses do not, however, run right round, and in some places there are stones 3ft. 3in. to 3ft. 10in. in height. On top of the wall is a cornice; the moulding being a cyma between two fillets. Perhaps there was a blocking course above this, but no signs of it now.

The entrance is in the centre of east wall, 13ft. wide and 15ft. high; a lintel in one piece stretched across, but it is now broken. There are simple architrave mouldings round this doorway. There are three rows of columns running up the length of the building, at about 9ft. from centre to centre; and there appear to have been two more rows at east side of the building. It does not seem clear whether these columns were in the original building, or whether they are an addition at some later period. The position of the centre row running up the middle of the building, and so obscuring the view of the altar from the entrance, is quite unusual. These columns are of the Roman Doric, and are 10ft. or more in height. The bases are buried; lower diameter, 1ft. 11in.; the upper, 1ft. 8in. At the west end is a niche, for a statue, perhaps. This temple has nothing in common with any others seen in Cœle-Syria, except that on the summit of Hermon. The court to east is 128ft. long, and same width as temple. Apparently, it had a low parapet wall round it.

We left these ruins at 1.45 p.m., and, getting up into the path, passed Rîmeh to our right, down in the valley, and came to an 'Ain, at 3.30 p.m., 5,470ft. We now turned off along a wady to the left, and got down to Kulat Jundel at 4.15 p.m., at 4,890ft. The guide said we had passed two villages to our right, after Rîmeh—viz., Shirâha and Burbul. These are probably Ain esh-Shârah and Durbul, of Robinson's list.

On our way we met a countryman, of whom I asked some questions about ruins to south. He said there was only Nimrûd (described by De Saulcy). On asking who Nimrod was, he said he had been a great man who used to shoot up in the air with blood-tipped arrows, and when they came down again he would show the blood on the ends, and say that he had wounded the gods. This provoked the gods, and they sent a mosquito, which ate up his nose and got into his brain, and he died in great pain.

Part of this legend is very similar to that given to Layard, at Nineveh (page 25). It was odd in this country to hear a man talking about "the gods."

The castle of Jundel is a small ruin, about 25ft. by 30ft., standing on the northern side of a small wady, falling into the Awaj. It hangs on a rocky spur, facing south. Inside it measures 19ft. by 24ft., and at the west end is a fireplace cut in the rock, with several mouldings round it. The sketch of this has been mislaid. The lower portion of the wall is cut out of the rock. The roof appears to have been vaulted. As on the west side, there is a skew-back; the entrance was towards the east. On the

south side there is a little terrace cut in the rock, 11ft. wide, and from this the scarp goes down very abruptly to the wady, 100ft. below.

The walls are about 3ft. thick; some of the courses measure 3ft. and more in height. There is no sign of any bevels on the stones.

A moulded stone, apparently a cornice, was found close by.

We camped under a tree, near the village. The people came up, and were inclined to be communicative; but we got little information from them. The dust on the ground was very disagreeable, as we had brought no bedsteads. We experienced a difficulty here, which in a less degree is felt all over the Bukââ: we could not get change for the smallest piece of silver.

16th Sept. Started at 6.10 a.m., and very shortly got out of the wady into the great plain to east of Hermon. At 7.20 we passed an upright stone, which appears to have once acted as a boundary mark of some kind. We here passed some pits dug in the ground, and riveted round with masonry, with a little ditch outside. These the guide said were for the hunters to conceal themselves when out after wild boar. We passed somewhat similar constructions in some of the valleys, only without ditches, and these were said to be for concealment in shooting partridges; a decoy bird or two being used to bring them up to the proper spot where they were to be slaughtered.

At 7.50 we arrived just below Burkush, at level 4,050ft.; and 8.45 had arrived at this important ruin; height, 5,200ft.

We were now on the scene of the lion mystery, and on our way up had passed some caves in the rock side, where the sheep are gathered in winter, and in which he might very well be lying in wait. Before we arrived at the ruins of the temple (described page 200), we passed through a ruined village or town of cut stone, with some sarcophagi and slabs scattered about. On one I thought there was an inscription very much defaced; but had not time to come back and satisfy myself about it. We occupied ourselves for six hours in taking measurements of the ruins, and crawled into all the subterranean places that were left open. Some of them evidently are closed up, and are probably full of corn and tibbin.

We made indirect inquiries about the beast, and got very ready answers. Four children in all had been carried off, or had disappeared at intervals of about twenty days; one of them a girl of nearly marriage-able age; the others were children. Nobody had seen them taken off. All they knew was that they had disappeared. One woman said that two of the children belonged to her, and that it was nearly twenty days since the last had been taken, and that she was in a great fright for her others, and was too poor to follow the example of other people and leave the village. I heard afterwards that some soldiers had been sent down from Damascus to inquire into the matter, and had not discovered anything. I made several inquiries among the shepherds and fellahs, and they all concurred in saying that they had not lost any of their flock—neither sheep nor calves; but they all voluntarily gave information

about the loss of the children. The only conclusion I could come to, supposing the children really to have disappeared, was that they had been kidnapped by strolling gipsies, of whom there are great numbers. It is curious that at the same time at Jerusalem there were stories of children having disappeared from near Beitin. It was satisfactory to have traced up the story to its source; but I do not see there is any certainty of all the four children having been lost. Perhaps one was lost, tumbled into a cistern, or something of that sort.

We left Burkush at 2.40 p.m. At 2.50 passed the 'Ain to its west, and then made for Rukleh. Visited a rock-cut tomb here, and then passed on to Deir al Ashayir, where we arrived at 6.20 p.m. On our way out of Rukleh we passed a little ruin of a temple (?); and our guide said that south of the road to Rashaiya there are two ruins, one of a temple and another of a convent, but that very little was to be seen but broken stones.

17th Sept. After taking measurements of the temple, and a squeeze of an inscription on a stone to east, we left at 8.28 a.m. The people here were mostly ill of fever, and we could not get any guide, so we had to find our way as best we could to Keneisch. Just before leaving Deir el Ashayir, a man told us of a large cave, capable of holding 1,000 goats, in the side of the mountain. It was too late to visit it. We were also shown several ruins to west, but they were of no importance. We now turned down a wady to north; and, after several mistakes, we arrived at Keneisch, 11.35 a.m. Here are the ruins of very small temples, and the ruins of a considerable village. We left at 12.35, and arrived at Kefr Kûk at 1.30 p.m.

Here were a few stones scattered about, and an isolated column standing up in a pond; it appeared to be Doric. On coming over the dry bed of the lake, which had been ploughed up in the season, the people said that after the rains the water boils up from a hole in the centre, and rapidly fills the bed.

It is to be noticed that the people about Hermon and the Lebanon generally attribute the ruins about to the Franks; while in Palestine they seem to think that they were built by their ancestors. Thus, at Jericho, after uncovering the remains of a Christian chapel, I found the black Bedouin lifting up their hands and calling witness to what *their* forefathers had been able to accomplish. This appears to me to point to the northern people being the descendants of the old inhabitants who had seen the Greeks and Romans come and go; while the Bedouin and many of the Mahometan fellahîn are intruders from the east, and know nothing of the origin of the ruins. The fellahin of Palestine have often told me that they are not the descendants of the old inhabitants, and that they expect the Christian some day to come and turn them out again.

18th. Plan-drawing.

19th. Sunday, and getting ready for a start, our fortnight being up.

20th. We had some difficulty in getting away this morning; everybody wanted backshish. I found it necessary to send a message up to

the serai, and very soon six or seven cavasses came down to clear the way. We left at 8.40 a.m., and first went down to Akraba in Wady et Teim, where there is a small temple. We now went up by 'Ain Hershah, and past Ain 'Ata; and at 1.20 p.m. reached an 'Ain. At 1.55 we reached Kuloway. Here we were shown some pieces of stone which had formed part of a building; but it was not remarkable in any way. We heard, however, of some ruins above at Neby Shaib (?). We started at 2.15 p.m., and arrived at 3 p.m. Our guide was afraid to go up with us, so we took some boys from the village. This ruin is at a height of 3,350 feet, and appears to have been the site of a village. Above, somewhat, is a large oak tree, overshadowing a beautiful stone sarcophagus, 8ft. 7in. long and 3ft. 9in. broad on outside. The sculptured figures are very faint; but some attempt at a copy has been made, under the impression that the posture of the figures may have some mystic meaning. Besides those shown, there is a child lying on its left arm, left leg stretched out, right hanging over it, and right arm on right leg. We returned to Kuloway at 3.30 p.m., and got to Mimes at 4.20, and to bottom of wady at 4.40. Arrived at Hasbaiya at 5.30 p.m. Camp on plateau in wady to east. Height, 2,270 feet.

In the several villages there appear to prevail totally different customs. For example, at Rashaiya, like in many parts of Palestine, the women carry the water-bottles on their heads; while at 'Aital and Kuloway they carry them on the shoulder.

21st September, Tuesday, 8.55 a.m. Left on foot for Hibbariyeh. Arrived at 10.5, and left again 1.30 p.m. Temple described page 194. We here got into the midst of a Moslem funeral, and after it was finished we were troubled in our measurements by being surrounded by the rabble of the village. Our guide took us now over the hills to north to some wonderful sounding stone, where we arrived at 3.8. It proved to be only a loose piece of stone, which emitted a bell-like note when struck. At 3.45 we came to a stone which formed part of a rocky knoll, and which had partially been sawn away, apparently for an olive mill. After this we went up to the tombs of the Franks, which consist of a double sarcophagus cut out of the top of a flat piece of rock. 3.40. We now returned by 'Ain Runia. 4.30. To Hasbaiya; this excursion appeared to have exhausted the ruins in this part of the mountain.

I should have mentioned that at Neby Shaib there is a cave under the sarcophagus, in which a lamp was burning; and they said a sheikh had been lately buried there. We found also at Deir al Ashayir that a shiekh had been lately buried in the temple. And altogether more reverence seemed to be shown to these sites than one would expect from sincere Mahometans.

22nd September. We had made our preparations the night before; and, leaving our heavy things in charge of the schoolmaster of Hasbaiya, set out for Banias. Corporal Cock and the tents went by the lower road, while Corporal McKenzie and I went over the hills, so as to visit Bustra.

The muleteers we had got were a dreadful set of old men, who ap-

peared to think we were quite capable of murdering them and carrying off their mules. When we had selected the least old of the three to go with us over the hills, he begged and implored one of the others to go with him and protect him. We left at 8.10 a.m., and got to Hibbârîyeh at 9.40. Here our muleteer said he did not know the way, and we were obliged to get a Mahometan, a fine old fellow, to act as guide (the muleteers were Druses). At 10.45 we arrived at a plateau, being the top of a spur of the Lebanon. At 11.10 we passed a square tower, which appears to have once been a guard-house to command the road, called Melelîneh. Left at 11.20. Cut across to a ruin called K. Shâba, which was a mass of cut stones on an isolated knoll. Arrived at 11.52. Passed by an 'Ain at 12.55; and, after losing our way for some minutes, we came upon Bustra at 1.40 p.m. A ruin of a village, similar to a great many others about the mountain; but, as a ruin only, not worth seeing. Bottom of hill at 4.20, and Banias 4.50.

I tried to get a guide now for the Castle of Subeibeh; but the people seemed to be suspicious of us, as we were without dragoman or cook; and none would go with us.

We left at 5.50 a.m., and found our way up by ourselves, not meeting with a soul going up or coming down. I wished to see the bevelled stones on the castle, now that the green stuff about the base is all dried up.

I agree with Captain Wilson in thinking that the castle may not be "earlier than the eighth or ninth centuries, A.D." But at the S.W. angle I came across what appear to be the remains of an older structure, probably a temple. Some of the stones are very large, being 3ft. high and 6ft. long, while those of the castle generally average about 1ft. 9in. in height and 3ft. in length. Probably these stones would be covered by creepers, &c., in the spring.

Got down to Banias at 9 a.m.

At the south gate, on a column, saw mason's marks, a copy of which has been made.

I could hear of no more ruins about Hermon, and considered it would be losing time to continue any longer about.

On looking up the Bukáâ from Hermon and other heights, I nearly always noticed the villages to be placed in close proximity to out-cropping patches of a white, chalky formation. Whether water gushes out near these patches, or whether the vines grow better on them, I am not aware.

Being desirous of seeing the temple of Kades and the synagogues of Kefr Birim, we left Banias, after our return from Subeibeh, on 23rd September, at 9.50 a.m. Went by way of Hunîn, and on our way through the forest beyond, Corporal McKenzie was caught by a branch and thrown on his head on a rock and a good deal damaged. We arrived at Kades at 4.40 p.m. The temple here has little in common with those of Cœle-Syria. It is on a stylobate, which has base mouldings, but no cornice. The courses vary in height. The frieze appears to have been

pulvinated (?). The entrance is to the east. The keystone of the flat arch over the southern niche has shoulders on it, so as to prevent it slipping. This is a very general practice in existing Moslem work in the country; but it is the only instance in which I have noticed it to occur in Roman work. In a country subject to earthquakes, its value is obvious; and I had often wondered how the Moslems had obtained the idea. Had the same system been adopted at Baalbec, in the small temple, it appears likely that the great keystone over the entrance would still be in its place.

23rd. Sept. We rode to Kefr Berim. We left at 10.50 a.m. for Yarûn. Shortly before reaching it we passed a large sarcophagus, 8ft. 3in. by 4ft. 10in. and 4ft. 4in. high, and 2ft. 4in. by 6ft. inside; it had lately been blown out of its place by a fellâh. There were here the foundations of a temple 60ft. long and 30ft. broad, lying east and west; entrance apparently to east. Some of the capitals at Yarûn were very curious; in the pond close to the church is a slab of stone sculptured. Left at noon and arrived at Bint Jebsil at 1.10 p.m., and at Tibnîn at 3.40 p.m.

I had a sharp attack of hot fever during the day, which partially yielded to a lump of charcoal which I procured and swallowed at Yarun. I was unable to go up and see the castle at Tibnin, but was told that there were no traces of old masonry about it.

24th. Sept. Left 7.30 a.m., arrived at Rubrika at 9.45 a.m. This village appears to have possessed a Jewish synagogue; but it is fast being removed. Some columns still remain: they are monoliths, about 2ft. in diameter and 10ft. high; in one, the capital is curious, in one piece with the shaft (see sketch); on a curved stone there was a bas-relief of what appears to be a pot of manna. Outside the village is a stone with what appears to be a Syriac inscription. Left here at 10.5 a.m., made for Kulat ash Shukif, and had some difficulty in finding the bridge, as the country is here very wild. At noon arrived at an 'Ain in Wady, and at 1 p.m at the bridge, Kakayeh, over the Litâny, and at 3.35 p.m. we arrived at the ruins of Belfort (described p. 206).

Two of our muleteers now refused to go on with us, and as I did not wish to go back into Wady el Teim, I sent Corporal McKenzie with these men to Hasbaiya to get other animals and to bring on our stores; he was to meet us either at J. Burghus on Sunday night, or at Jubb Jenin on Monday night. After taking measurements in the castle on a rainy morning (27th Sept.), we started at 11 a.m. and got to the Jisr Kardeli at 1.15 p.m. and at Jisr Burghur at sunset; on our way we passed a Maronite village, where for the first time we were asked to pay for the grapes offered us, which were growing in the field.

Early in the morning of 28th Sept. our muleteer came running in to say that Corporal McKenzie had passed the village a few minutes before and gone over the bridge. I could hardly believe it, but passed an hour in vainly shouting after them, and as the road lay up a steep hill and every now and then in view, they ought to have heard and saw me if they had been there. We left at 8 a.m. and passed up along the east

bank of the Litâny; the positions of the towns about here appear to be incorrect in Van de Velde's map. As we passed along I began to look out the reason why the Litâny should have cut its way so deep into the hills here; and it appeared to me that there had here been a series of lakes into which the Bukáâ, then a swamp, had drained, and that the overflow from the lakes, in a greater volume than that of the river Litâny at present, had gradually cut its way back from the sea, and so opened a passage by which the waters of the lakes had escaped.

We went down to the natural bridge of el Kuweh and arrived at Jubb Jenin at 3 p.m.; hearing of no ruins on the road, except Kankaba, which was out of our way. We had now spent every farthing with us, and were obliged to get our muleteers to lend us some bread. Later in the evening Corporal McKenzie arrived with the baggage and fresh mules: he had had great difficulty at Hasbaiya in getting away. He had never been near J. Burghus, and the muleteer had invented the story about their having passed over the bridge. I sent off Corporal Cock early in the morning with the heavy things to Aital. On his way he was thrown from the back of his mule and suffered from the injuries he received for some days.

We started at 8 a.m. and arrived at Zekweh (described page 202) at 10.5 a.m., and at the temple of Mejdel Anjar at 12.15. As we went up the hill to it, it appeared to be quite a small ruined building, and it was only on standing close to it that I realised its noble proportions. It is the finest piece of masonry I have seen in the country: the courses are about 4ft. high each, and are beautifully bevelled.

The stylobate, as at Kades, has no cornice. There are bases of columns about, similar to those of the larger temple at Baalbec. The entrance faces north east; angle of side 28° 80′. We now passed on to Deir el Ghazel, where I heard there was another temple; but we only found part of an architrave. A schoolmaster there said the stones had lately been used for building purposes. At 5.15 p.m. we arrived at Haish al Ghanin, a little village of mud hovels, and our tents arrived some time after dark.

Wednesday, 29th Sept. A very cold morning. We were up at 4 a.m. and could get no milk or eggs as the villagers were still in bed; but we got a dish of wheat from a man who had been up all night boiling it in a great cauldron. We had now come to an end of our charcoal, and it took a long time to get water hot with the fire made from the cow dung we had collected in the field. Started at 6.30 a.m., passed through meadow-land intersected by narrow and deep dykes, with rotten banks. We then passed over an undulating tract until we passed Serin at 7.30, when the country again became a level plain. Took our line by the telegraph wires, and at 9.5 got our first view of Baalbec. At 10 a.m. we arrived at the ruined wely about two miles south-west of Baalbec. A plan of this was made, and also a restored elevation. The curve of the dome was obtained from some of the stones lying about; this wely is described by Burckhardt (p. 12). The mihrab is formed of a stone sarcophagus set upon end, and

is directed nearly to south. On the north side, on the architrave, is a Cufic inscription, of which I have seen no previous mention. The tomb is placed so that the face would be to south.

The stones are cramped together.

We left at 11.15 and arrived at Baalbec at noon.

My object in visiting Baalbec, was for the purpose of comparing the more ancient part of its walls with those of the Haram Area of Jerusalem.

Not having Wood and Dawkins's plates with me, I am not aware of the conclusion they came to with regard to the three-stone temple. And the restoration given by Robinson and by Murray (reduced from the restored plan of Wood and Dawkins) is of a time after the latest pagan additions; the older work being made to run into the later pagan in a manner very perplexing to those who have not seen the temple and have not Wood and Dawkins's plans. As the plan is on such a small scale, it would not perhaps be right to call it incorrect; but it certainly did not convey to my mind that the wall round the large temple is totally distinct and separated from the later work. I have, therefore, given a plan of this larger temple and restoration, of the plan and elevation of west end.

It appears to me that this temple stood alone, and I could see no indication of the court to the east having originally formed part of it. It measures 294ft. by 154ft. It stands east and west; the entrance to the east, and bearing of side about 79° 30′. It appears to have been hypœthral. The outer sides of the plinths of the columns are flush with the faces of the wall. The wall it stands on is about 46ft. 6in. in height. It has thirteen courses, each 3ft. 8in. to 3ft. 9in.; and in this respect they resemble those of the Haram Area at Jerusalem. The system of bevelling is also very similar to that at the Jews' Wailing Place; but, the stone at Baalbec being softer, the work has been done more quickly, and the chisel marks have a disagreeable appearance, radiating from several centres, as though the workman had stood at one point and rapidly struck off all the stone that lay within his reach. The system of laying the stones is, however, different to anything to be seen at Jerusalem. There is first a course of stretchers of about 18ft. in length; above is a course of headers about 3ft. each; then stretchers again, and so on alternately, giving a neat and uniform appearance to the whole structure. The wall can be seen for its entire height on the north side, and partially on the south side; but to the west it is covered up by later work. On the north wall, at east end, are several incised characters; some of them Arabic inscriptions, some Hebrew (?), and there is a Byzantine cross; and there are also characters which appear to be Phœnician, at least they are very similar to those on the Sea Castle at Saida. On the north side of the temple is a void space of 25ft. 3in., and then the wall of big stones. This wall is also to be seen on the west side, where its outside is nearly the same distance from the wall of the temple as on the north; and it appears probable that the great wall also continues round on the south side (see "Robinson," p. 512), and that the ditch to west and east has

nearly been filled up; but I do not think with Dr. Robinson that it was intended that the wall of the temple should in the original design have been covered up by filling in the ditch. My impression is that the ditch was to have been left open, and the great outer wall placed in front to protect the inner wall against the assault of the battering-ram, which would have very soon brought down the colonnade, could it have played freely against this wall of comparatively small bevelled stones. The covering wall consists of two courses of 4ft. 4in. and 4ft. 8in. in height, and then the great course of 13ft. to 14ft. in height, and above this, at the west end, the three stones of about 13ft. in height. It will be seen by the restored elevation that the size of the columns are out of all proportion to the heights of courses in the inner wall, so that without the outer wall it would lose its grandeur of appearance at a distance. I have to suggest that the bases of the columns and the shafts may belong to the original temple, and that the capitals and entablature may be of the time of the later addition, or may have been reworked at this time. A section through one of these bases is given (Fig. 7).

30th Sept. Left Baalbec at 7.15 a.m. Arrived at isloated column at 8.50, for elevation of the lower portion of this Corinthian column. Rode over to village of Mokhana 9.50, and got to Yunin at 10.45 a.m. Here we could hear of no ruins, though the foundations of one are spoken of in "Murray's Guide," page 541. We, however, saw something very like a ruined temple on top of a hill, and insisted on going up there, in spite of the assertions of the inhabitants that the nearest ruins were at Nakleh. On getting up to the top of a hill close by we found in front of us (11 a.m.) merely a ridge of rocks. We now took the road to Nakleh, and arrived there 11.45 a.m. It is situated in a gorge to south, about 200ft. above a stream, where are groves of mulberry and other trees. In the conglomerate rock of the hill-side are several grottoes. The temple is already described. Left 12.15 p.m., and arrived at Baalbec 1.20.

Left Baalbec at 4.15 p.m., and encamped the night at the little village of Talliyeh, where we arrived at 7 p.m.

On 1st October, left at 6 a.m. for Kusr Neba, where we arrived at 8.7. Description given already of temple. The people here were extremely hospitable, and brought us out fruit. They said that there were old quarries a little farther up the hill, and a large ornamented stone near. We now started, 8.50, for Husn Niha; but missed our road, and got up into a very hilly country. We separated to look for the road; but were misled by the country-folk, who also bothered us by answering our shouts. At 12.15 p.m., I had found my way to Husn Niha, and was joined soon after by Sergeant Birtles (who had arrived the day before at Baalbec). He had got into some awkward place in the hills with his horse, and they had rolled down a hill together. He was a great deal bruised. Husn Niha is already described. Left here at 2.10, passing Niha when a plan was made. Got into the plain at 3.34. Passed Zahleh. Near here I passed some acquaintances from Beyrout, who, seeing us

approaching without saddles or bridles, and mounted on mules, took us for muleteers sporting Frank hats, and were astonished to be greeted in English. Arrived at Stora at 5.40 p.m. Went up the carriage road, and arrived in camp at 7.30 p.m. Started at 2.50 a.m., and arrived at Aitah at 6.35 a.m. on morning of 2nd October.

TOUR TO AFKA.

Having examined most of the temples of Cœle Syria, I proposed going to Afka, and then by the Cedars to Demetris, and so to take in the few temples on the west side of Lebanon.

People were just now leaving the mountains for Beyrout, and all the best mules were engaged. We could get no arrangement made in the hills, and so sent down to Beyrout, where a man undertook to supply us with animals. It appeared afterwards that he had found the same difficulty about getting mules, and had put up with very bad ones.

On 8th October, the day fixed for our departure, it rained heavily at intervals all the morning, and, apparently, the summer had broken up; for there were dense clouds to be seen in all directions. We had no time to put off our journey, and started the mules at 2 p.m., following soon after.

This time we took a cook, Antone, who speaks a little English. Corporal Cock had not recovered his fall, and remained behind. Corporal McKenzie accompanied me. Before we reached the Beyrout river we had overtaken our baggage, one of the animals a weak horse, the other a lame mule, both going very slowly. We rode on to the Dog River, and waited there for the baggage, hoping to get to Ajettûn that night; but it was not to be our fate, and we encamped at the mouth of the river; for the baggage did not arrive till a long time after sunset. In the morning we tried to get other mules, but were unable, and started off to Antûra, the road being extremely steep. I considered it necessary to keep behind the mules all that day, as the muleteers appeared to be untrustworthy.

We went up along the northern bank of the Dog River and passed Deir Tanneis on our right. The name given to me was Tammeis, and I thought it might have to do with the Tammuz of the book of Ezekiel; but Robinson gives it Tanneis. It is, however, to be remarked that there is a Deir Tamis given in Van de Velde's map in the Bukáâ south of Kubb Elias. On coming over the Nahr es Salib, we saw a bright yellow stream running several hundred feet below us, so yellow that for a long time I thought it must be sand. On getting down we found it to be a foaming torrent which we crossed by a bridge. On returning this way two days after, we found no water in this ravine (the rain having stopped); but at the mouth of the Dog River, the sea presented a sheet of yellow; and it could readily be seen that if the ground about the Nahr Ibrahim (Adonis) is of a red sandstone, the sea at its mouth, after a heavy rain, might be of a ruddy hue and so give colour to the liquid; certainly the

imagination could scarcely be got to consider the yellow hue of the sea at the mouth of the Dog River like blood.

As we got passed Ajettûn, rain began to fall and continued all day; we got into Mezráât Kefr Debien at about sunset, and here encamped. Height 390 feet. Here I tasted the only flavoured grapes I have come across in the country: they had a distinct muscatel flavour, and were said to have come from the sandstone formation.

We passed a very disagreeable night. About 11 p.m. the wet side of my tent flopped down on me, and on getting up I found the muleteers were not to be seen, and we had to go out frequently into the rain and drive in the pegs of our respective tents, the ground being like a sop.

Sunday, 10th October. Heard that our muleteers had deserted us and were bargaining to take a load of salt down to Beyrout; we rushed after them and brought back the mules, leaving the muleteers to follow. We now left Antone to keep guard and bring the baggage to Fareiya, while we went round by Fukrah and the Natural Bridge. Left at 1 p.m. and arrived at Fukrah at 1.57 p.m.

FUKRAH.

References.—"Robinson's Later Researches," p. 613; "Murray's Guide," p. 555.

The ruins of Fukrah are peculiarly placed. We had been travelling over blocks of sandstone from Mezráa, when, in the distance, athwart a spur we were mounting, we saw a raised bristling back of blue limestone. On the upper part of this is a square tower, a mausoleum; lower down the hill to south the limestone is cut away and the temple is built of a yellowish-green-looking stone, which appears to be partly oolitic free-stone, partly a hard claystone, crystalline in parts, and here and there looking as if it had been submitted to a great heat. It is possible that the reason why this green stone was used in preference to the blue lime-stone, is because it is *found* in blocks on the surface of the ground, which require little cutting to bring them square. It is very odd to see the blue limestone cut away and the temple walls built green in its place; every here and there a blue stone appearing, isolated, in the wall; and in one place, in an engaged column, there is one blue stone and the rest are green. This temple is 55ft. 6in. wide on the outside and about double this in length, and it appears to have been hypœthral, as no signs of any entablature or pediment were found except in front, nor any columns inside. The entrance is to the east, the line of the side being 88°.

There are eight courses standing in the walls about 2ft. 2in. each in height; the walls are 3ft. 8in. thick, and have two stones in the thickness bonded together; the inside is quite plain. At the entrance are pedestals of columns; the dados have rough projecting faces and marginal drafts, the whole roughly cut; the capitals are Corinthian, and similar to those at Zekweh and Husn Niha.

Outside to the east there is a court with an entrance, and engaged columns on either side, some blue, others green, capitals Roman Doric, a cornice lying near, a simple cyma. The stones of the court inside have faint marginal drafts.

Part of an entablature lies in court, frieze and architrave in one; the former pulvinated, the latter similar to that at Zekweh and roughly cut. As plans of this temple will probably soon be published in M. Rénan's work on Phœnicia, I took very few measurements.

The mausoleum above is fully described by Robinson. The lower part is of blue stone, the upper part green; we found in the inner chamber that some work was going on; there was a shaft half-sunk, and a jumper and spoon, lying at the bottom, apparently had been left for the Sunday. Our guide said Adan Bey was doing the work and looking for treasures. Outside were some potsherds which had been brought up from the shaft.

It is possible that some country people may have wished to put a charge of powder inside and blow up the building, so as to get the building stone; or more likely, that some Frank archæologists may have been making researches there.

We left at 2.20 p.m. and arrived at Natural Bridge at 3.45 p.m. (4,990ft.), and got down to Fareiya by sunset: our mules had just arrived.

11th October. We were here 4,000ft. above the level of the sea, and as the weather had broken up the night was very cold. Luckily it was fine, so we got some sleep and woke on a morning almost frosty. Leaving Antone to get the baggage to Akoura how he could, we went by ourselves down the valley somewhat, in search of the road to Afka. Our Arabic for this part of the country was of very little use, for besides other difficulties they soften the K, and Akoura becomes A-oura, and Afka, Affa; but our mode of leaving out the K did not satisfy the people, and they showed us the way to Antura and any other place but what we wanted. I thought it better to trust to the map, incorrect as it is, and just before getting to Meruba, struck up a wady to north-west. We now got into a lovely country: rocks of bright red sandstone covered with fir-trees, rhododendrons in full bloom, and ferns. We were now at about 5,000ft. and found the vines growing vigorously. As we kept along, we saw a magnificent wady opening up before us, with great beetling cliffs all round it. We passed by a small village called Suwaiteh, and turning to our right found the village of Afka in front of us. We passed through a great many fields of young corn which had just come up. The fellahin here sow it some time before the rains come on: it then has time to become strong before it is covered up with the winter's snow, and preserved in that way till the spring. We arrived at Afka at 12.25 p.m. This remarkable place is described by Robinson (p. 607), and "Murray's Handbook," p. 555.

The limestone rocks here, of which a wonderful section is exposed, appear to lie in their original horizontal position. I crawled into the cavern above the fountain and could see nothing remarkable. The water,

as at Banias, at this time of year springs out of the ground at some distance below the cavern.

The ruined temple is a very shapeless mass; this is the only instance I have observed of mortar having been used. The courses vary very much in height: they average about 1ft. 6in. each.

On at least three stones in the wall facing the fountain, the letter Π is incised, about 2in. high. In this wall are the mouths of two aqueducts, which appear to flow during the rainy season; at least, the lower one does. I crawled up both: in the lower one the water appears to issue from a subterranean passage in the mountain side, which it was dangerous to enter. The upper one was too small for me to go up more than a few feet.

We left Afka about 3 p.m. and took our road over the bridge towards Akoura, as directed by an old woman. We were in a wady, and continued going up at north-east till 4.20, when we got into the commencement of a vast undulating plain at 5,610ft. After a short time the road, which was excellent, divided into two, and we took that to the right, and cantered on in hopes of seeking Akoura in front of us. Our way lay over lines of hillocks, with mounds across here and there damning them up, so that in spring they should be ponds. I could not find out whether these dams were artificial or not. We went on and soon found ourselves overlooking the great tract of the Bukáâ, with the sunset lighting it up gloriously. There was no time to admire the view, we were evidently on the wrong road, and cut across into that which had turned to the left; but after following this some distance we could find no tracks of anything recent on it, and so gave it up, and thought to get back to Afka. The sun had now set, but by the light of the moon we thought to pick our way. Soon, however, we found we were out of the old track, and in another ten minutes we awoke to the uncomfortable idea that we had lost our way, and had the chance of passing a night in an atmosphere which chilled one to the bone. We now took a line to west, in hopes of cutting into our old road, but only got more confused, and at last I settled to take our course by the stars and make it nearly west, hoping by this to get down at least a little lower and out of the wind, which was very cutting; but the curious thing was, we were always getting higher, and ever in front of us was a hill higher than that over we had just scrambled.

The highest point registered was 7,000 feet; but no doubt we were higher than this. So that we were wandering over a plain only 2,000 feet less in height than the summit of Hermon. What I feared for most was lest we should get among crags, when we would either have to leave our horses or retrace our steps. We had no overcoats with us, and had eaten nothing since morning except a little Arab bread at Afka. Still, we scrambled on, leading or driving our horses; and as we went the hills appeared to get higher and the wadies deeper, so that our way seemed interminable. Up some hills which were simply masses of rock we had to push the horses. At last we hit on a track, and, following it up joyfully, came upon an open space which smelt very strongly of goats.

Hurrying on to where the tents of the Bedouin ought to be, we found nothing but charred places, where their fires had been; they had gone away for the winter. It is amusing to think how our hopes dropped at each disappointment. First we thought to be in very late to a cold dinner. Then that we might get to some village, and get put up for the night. Then that we might strike a Bedouin encampment, and stay with them. And now even that hope was dashed, and all we looked forward to was getting down a little out of the wind. Straight on we went, and were nearly starved with cold. Eventually we came on a small track, and followed it up till it appeared to go down, gently, continuously. Until this time we had constantly been rising; so here was hope.

The moon now dropped out of sight, and we lighted our lantern, which by some lucky chance had got into the saddle-bag. Down the track we went, losing it constantly, and picking it up by means of the lantern. After getting on some distance, we heard the barking of dogs somewhere down below us in the distance, and afterwards saw the light of some village, which I supposed to be 'Almît. Soon we heard the brawling of a stream, and then came upon ploughed land. The cold now had become somewhat diminished. We made an abortive attempt to get to the light; but we came upon the edge of what appeared to be a yawning abyss, so we tried back on our track again.

Some water began to gush out from the rocks, and we slaked our thirst, for we had not met with water since Afka. Now we lost our path again, and found ourselves hanging over some awkward-looking places. After some time we came on a rivulet, the bank of which we followed until we passed a goat-pen without a door. Passing this, we found precipices all round, and our lantern had gone out. We went back towards the goat-pen, and could not find it; but, after some wandering, found we had gone up the banks of the wrong rivulet to look for it. We now got into the goat-pen, and gave the horses a roll; but cold, wet, and weary ourselves, we found no place for rest.

It was difficult to imagine where we had got to; and on hearing some footsteps approaching (at 4 a.m.) I stepped out to ask where we were. There were two men and some donkeys passing. I had hardly said "Good morning" to them, when they gave a shout and bolted, taking me, I suppose, for a gin. In another hour it was light enough to see our way, and we got our horses out and led them down the steep place that had puzzled us in the darkness. After about an hour's ride the country appeared to become familiar to us, and a few minutes after we stood in front of the temple of Fukrah. In some extraordinary manner, we had come back right behind Afka, and were now five or six hours to the south of it. But we had not come by the lower road, but behind the village to east, and close to the edge of the frightful precipices which tower round it. How we managed it I cannot tell. But it is quite apparent that if the line we had taken had been 10° more towards the west, we must have come right upon these places, and have come to grief. As

it was, I believe we had once or twice been close to the edge. We now pushed on to Mazraa-Kafr-Debien, and put up at a sort of general shop of a Maronite. We had had no food for eighteen hours; but this did not hurry the good man of the house, who kept us waiting an hour while he told our story to his friends. We now tried to get a message sent to Antone; but there is a deal of humbug about the best of these people, and our friend of the shop unkindly upset our arrangements just as the messenger was going off, and eventually the message, I believe, never got off at all. After another half-hour we started for Dog River, arrived there at 3 p.m., and got to Aital some time after dark, after a tramp of about thirty-six hours. Antone, not seeing anything of us at Afka, thought we must have gone on to the cedars, and followed us, as he thought. He did not get back till four days after us.

Antone gave a curious answer one morning when reproved for giving stale eggs, the ends of which were hollow. "The hens are very thirsty here; they don't get enough to drink, and so cannot fill their eggs."

It was extremely fortunate that while we were wandering above Afka the sky was clear. If it had been cloudy, we could not have walked in one direction, or have seen the dangerous places; and, as the country at this time of year is not inhabited for miles round, we were not likely to have met anybody to put us right.

It being considered desirable that I should pay the Governor-General, Reshid Pacha, a visit at Damascus, I went there from Beyrout, and was introduced to him by Mr. Wood, the Acting-Consul. He expressed great interest in our work, and said he would write to the new Pasha at Jerusalem on the subject. He also said he was anxious to get a copy of my reconnaissance of the country east of the Jordan, and offered to guarantee my safety there if I would extend the survey north and south, and would provide an escort at the Government expense.

He gave us authority to move the inscribed stone from the summit of Mount Hermon.

The S.W. angle of the Mosque at the outside struck me very much. (See photograph No. 13.) You have first a wall with pilasters at intervals (as at Hebron), the imposts having Egyptian mouldings. Above this, a course of stones and a Corinthian-looking cornice; and then a wall, apparently Roman, with masons' marks on the stones. The wall with the pilasters extends to north as far as the buildings will allow of its being seen; to east it extends perhaps eighty feet (not measured); then a straight joint, and the line is continued by another wall, the lower part of which appears to be of a Roman temple and the upper part early Christian with arched windows, perhaps the Basilica of Arcadius. On the stones of these arches are masons' marks, and on the stones of the wall at the S.W. angle, *above* the cornice, are masons' marks. (See Photograph No. 13.)

On the stones below the cornice and between the pilasters I could see no marks.

Both the architecture and the masons' marks give us three epochs in these walls.

Supposing, then, the present Haram to have been a Christian Basilica of end of fourth century (see Robinson, p. 462), built on the remains of a temple of Juno of second to third century, we have still the portion of wall below the cornice at S.W. angle to account for; and it may be either Ptolemaic, or even part of the earlier "house of Rimmon."

As the Ptolemies put the Egyptian mouldings on their temples of Dendera and others, so also they may have brought the same mouldings to Damascus. But, on the other hand, we have Mr. Fergusson's authority (Arch., p. 168) for a very similar moulding being also Assyrian; and the system of pilasters along the wall appears also essentially Assyrian (see Ferg. Arch., plates 46 and 69).

The pilasters at Damascus project about 5in., are five feet wide, and about fifteen feet apart. The wall between appears to have been plastered, and perhaps also the pilasters.

I cannot find that this portion of the wall has been spoken of before. I am aware, however, that one gentleman (an eminent architect) has seen these mouldings, and considers them to be of a late date. (See Tracing XIV.)

The finding of incised masons' marks of different styles on many buildings in Syria has led me to think that they might be instrumental to a certain extent in giving an approximate date to the time when the stones were first cut. Thus we have already seen that in the Damascus mosque the marks are different on the pieces of masonry of different periods. We find this to be the case also at Burkush, where the old work has certain marks, while what appears to be Christian has a totally different mark. At Banias there are marks. At Kulat ash Shukif, on the chapel, on the bed of a stone, there is a mark; and at Afka, on the old wall, there are on three stones the same letter.

The walls at Baalbec are covered with characters, some of them Arabic, others Hebrew (?), and some appear to be Phœnician. I have got squeezes of the latter, but not very clear ones. We have already noticed the Phœnician characters on the stones of Saida, and those on the Haram wall of Jerusalem.

Perhaps something might be made out of the letters themselves, supposing they may refer to the name of the workman or of the architect; as we find at certain places certain letters prevail, and it is not every stone that is marked.

Thus, at Afka, the three marks are on stones, separated by one or two others; and at Burkush there are a great number of Δ's, but not all close together.

As an example, the H on two stones at Jerusalem might be supposed to stand for Herod or Hiram.

On the hill-side to north-east of city, near Jebb Kasyûn, I found a great many nodules sticking in the limestone rock. I have kept some of them; they appear to be coprolites.

On my return to Beyrout, I found the sledge ready which I had ordered for transporting the stone down the side of Hermon; provided, also, with a truck, handspikes, &c., we started 27th October. It was late in the day, and we could not get farther than the 39th kilometre, at about 4,000ft. Here we slept in the open, and, luckily, the wind was not very cold. Our cook had disappeared during the darkness, and we did not discover him till early next morning, at Kubb Elias, where he had hurried on to get us some food. The idea of telling us where he was going to had never entered his head, although there was no occasion for us to have passed Kubb Elias at all. This village has a most voluminous spring of pure water. The ruined castle, perched upon a little hill, appears from below to be quite a modern building. To the south of the village, on the face of a steep rock, is a very conspicuous tomb, cut out. (For sketch, see Tracing XIV.) I could not ascertain whether it gives its name to the village, or whether it had anything to do with the prophet. We now started right across the plain to the opening east of Jubb Jenin. For the first mile or two the country was alive with people, Bedouins and villagers, cutting and carrying the Indian corn. At 2 p.m. we arrived at the gorge opening into Wady et Teim. Here, to the right, is a small necropolis, the tombs being all rock-cut. One of them (See Tracing XIV.) has a triangle in red paint over the door, and red paint-marks on each side.

By sunset we arrived at Rashaiya, where I met Captain Burton, from Damascus. Next morning, before daylight, we ascended the mountain together, and arrived at the summit about 9 a.m. The sledge was got up soon after, with a set of twelve men from the village to draw it.

The stone was in a hollow at west end, and would have travelled in time towards Hasbaiya; it weighed about 18 cwt. We put it into the truck, and got it pretty easily over the first portion, which was down hill; but when it came to getting it up to the crest to east, the men could not drag it. In cutting some projecting pieces off the rear, it broke neatly in two, and now we were able to get them along with some trouble to the brow of the mountain. The pieces were now put on the sledge, with men in front to drag and behind to check; but the machine was too lively. When started it went off at twenty miles an hour, and the men had no notion of checking it. The first time it bounded down some 300ft., and then turned over. We got it in hand again, but the men were in no order; and after its just shaving a man's leg, I thought it better to try only one piece of the stone. It was of no use, the men were like so many children, quite incapable of working together; and so the stones were carefully covered up in the shingle, and left. Had we had our workmen from Jerusalem, we should have had little difficulty in the matter.

We arrived at Rashaiya after dark, and arranged with a man that he should bring the pieces of the stone on mules to Beyrout by the next Saturday. At 2 a.m., Corporal M'Kenzie and I started for Beyrout, without any guide. It was nearly pitch dark, and we lost our way. After

plunging through wadies and over hills, we at last found ourselves over at Raffêd; and before daybreak we had got into the Bukâ'a, and, pushing on, got into Beyrout that night.

There now remained a temple near Antura, which Mr. Fraser had discovered, and which I was anxious to see.

It is about seven or eight hours from Beyrout, near Antûra. We stopped a night half-way at the house of a hospitable French silk manufacturer, and next morning went on to see this temple. It is in the last stage of decay, 53ft. by 33ft., on a stylobate ft. wide. There are five courses in the wall, and one is 6ft. high, one stone weighing 10 tons. Stone on edge, 6ft. high, 2ft. 1in. wide, and 10ft. long. Entrance was towards the east.

ITINERARY TO SHOW APPROXIMATE HEIGHTS OF PLACES VISITED IN SUMMER OF 1869.

Heights in Feet above Mean Sea Level of Mediterranean.

September 8.

		Feet.
6.45 a.m.	Muktarah	
7.45 ,,	Kureibeh	3170
8.10 ,,	Ridge	3780
	Wady Bottom	3460
8.40 ,,	'Ain Yakuty.....	3610
9.25 ,,	Top of Pass	5170
10.35 ,,	Sughbin	3050
11.2 ,,	Jisr over Litâny ...	2570
11.50 ,,	Baalul	3350
12.0 ,,	'Ain do.	3650
12.25 p.m.	Ridge.....	4450
1.15 ,,	Raffîd	3350
2.20 ,,		
2.45 ,,	Wady et Teim	3050
3.40 ,,	Foot of Ascent.....	3250
4.0 ,,	Pond Rashaiya.....	3750

September 9.

10 a.m.	Left Rashaiya	3750
11.20 ,,	Temple 'Aiha	3750
1.25 ,,		
2 p.m.	Rashaiya	

September 10.

9 a.m.	Left Rashaiya	3750
10.45 ,,	Thoghret	5120
Noon.	Rukleh, Upper Temple	4780
4.0 p.m.	Left Lower Temple	4680
5.10 ,,	Thoghret	4780
6.20 ,,	'Aiha.....	

September 11.

		Feet.
6.30 a.m.	Left Rashaiya	
7.40 ,,	'Ain	3160
7.55 ,,	Beit Sahia.....	
8.45 ,,	Tel Thatha	2950
9.18 ,,	Thelthatha Temple	3780

September 13.

6.45 a.m.	Left Rashaiya	
7.20 ,,	Bekeiyifeh	3150
7.50 ,,	Beit Lahia	2850
8.30 ,,	'Ain Hershah	3050
8.50 ,,	Temple of 'Ain Hershah	3680
1.45 ,,		
2.40 ,,	Kasr Shemsu	3560

September 14.

8.30 a.m.	Left Rashaiya	
9.25 ,,	Pond	3750
10.20 ,,	Top of Gardens ...	4790
12.10 p.m.	Cave	7700
1 ,,	Summit of Hermon	8700

September 15.

6.0 a.m.	West Summit	8600
	Bed of Valley between.....	8500
	North Peak	8700
	South Peak	8700
8.0 a.m.	Commenced Descent.	
9.0 ,,	Bottom of Gulley...	6300
10.25 ,,		

		Feet.
10.45 ,,	'Ain	5850
11.45 ,,	Ruins of Temples...	5560
1.45 ,,		
3.30 ,,	'Ain	5470
4.15 ,,	K. Jandel...	4890

September 16.

6.10 a.m.	Left K. Jandel.....	4890
7.20 ,,	Upright Stone.....	4050
7.50 ,,	Plain below Burkush	4050
8.45 ,,	Burkush	5200
2.40 ,,		
2.50 ,,	'Ain	5000
4.0 p.m.	Rukleh	4790
5.0 ,,		
6.20 ,,	Deir al Ashaiyir ...	4280

September 17.

8.28 a.m.	Left Temple of Deir al Ashaiyir.....	4050
10.40 ,,	Wady.....	4560
11.35 ,,	Keneiseh	4500
12.20 ,,		
1.30 p.m.	K. Kûk.....	3860
	Bed of Lake	3680

September 20.

8.40 a.m.	Left Rashaiya	
9.15 ,,	Akraba	3350
9.35 ,,	Wady	2880
9.45 ,,	Temple	3150
9.55 ,,		
10.45 ,,	Wady below B. Lahia	2750
11.23 a.m.	Wady	2950
Noon.	Abreast of 'Ain Ata	
12.40 p.m.	Jebmelkeh	3880
12.57 ,,		
1.20 ,,	'Ain	3700
1.55 ,,	Kuloway	2950
2.15 ,,	Ruins.....	3080
3.0 ,,	Sarcophagus.....	3350
3.30 ,,	Kuloway	
4.20 ,,	Mimes	2500
4.40 ,,	Wady	2090
5.30 ,,	Hasbaiya	2270

September 21.

8.55 a.m.	Left Hasbaiya	
10.0 ,,	Wady	2180
10.5 ,,	Hibbariyeh	2270
1.30 p.m.		
1.57 ,,	Burj	2900
3.8 ,,	Sounding Stone ...	2660
3.45 ,,	Sawn Stone	3350
3.50 (?)	Sarcophagus (East Tomb)	3260
4.15 ,,	Suweiha..... ...	3250

		Feet.
4.30 ,,	'Au Kunia.....	3050
4.50 ,,	Hasbaiya	

September 22.

8.10 a.m.	Left Hasbaiya	
8.30 ,,	Dervish el Kulwel	2550
8.45 ,,	'Ain Sufa	2400
9.40 ,,	Hibbariyeh	2150
9.55 ,,		
10.45 ,,	Plateau	3580
11.10 ,,	Mehlineh	3950
11.20 ,,		
11.52 ,,	K. Shâba	3460
12.35 ,,	'Ain	3260
1.40 p.m.	Bustra	2500
2.35 ,,		
4.20 ,,	Wady.....	1050
4.50 ,,	Near Banias	1100

September 23.

5.50 a.m.	Left Banias	
6.50 ,,	Subeibeh	2270
9.0 ,,	Banias ..... (?)	1600
9.30 ,,		
10.5 ,,	'Ain Tel el Kady	600
11.0 ,,		
11.40 ,,	Hasbâny Bridge ...	500
12.0 ,,		
12.45 ,,	Foot of Hills.....	
1.45 p.m.	Hunîn	2180
2.0 ,,		
3.22 ,,	El Jebl	2050
3.40 ,,		
4.40 ,,	Kades	1400

September 24.

6.40 a.m.	Left Kades	1400
7.30 ,,	Village of Algerines	1450
7.45 ,,	Wady	1250
9.55 ,,	K. Berion	2270
10.25 ,,		
11.5 ,,	Yaruûn Point	2380
11.15 ,,		
11.20 ,,	Yarûn	2380
12.0 noon		
1.10 ,,	Bint Jebsil	2270
1.25 ,,		
2.20 ,,	Beit Tahûn	2760
2.40 ,,		
3.40 ,,	Tibnîn (200ft. to top)	2150

September 25.

7.30 a.m.	Left Tibnîn	
9.45 ,,	Kubûka	1620
10.5 ,,		
12.0 noon	'Ain in Wady	750
1.0 p.m.	Jisu Kokâníyeh ...	450
3.45 ,,	Belfort-camp	2050

		Feet.
	September 26.	
	Top of Ruin	2090
11.45 a.m.	Left	
noon	Village	1700
1.15 ,,	Kardeli Jisr	700
3.0 p.m.	Buweideh	2100
	September 27.	
8.40 p.m.	Left Jisr Burghûr	1520
9.45 ,,	Kelyah	1850
10.35 ,,	Village in Cleft	2280
11.40 ,,	Yamûn	2730
12.20 ,,	Natural Bridge	2150
1.0 ,,		
1.50 ,,	Sahmûr	2480
3.0 ,,	Plain near J. Kurûn	2450
4.0 ,,	Jubb Lenîn	
	September 28.	
8.0 a.m.	Left Jubb Jenîn	2650
9.0 ,,	Ghiryzeh	2620
9.30 ,,	'Ain	2532
10.5 ,,	Zekweh	2750
11.10 ,,		
12.0 ,,	Megdel Anjàr Temple	3200
12.45 ,,		
1.25 ,,	'Ain Anjar	2600
2.45 ,,	K. Zebad	
3.0 ,,	El 'Ain	
3.25	Al Ghasel	3250
3.45 ,,	Deir al Ghasel	2850
3.50 ,,		
5.15 ,,	Haush al Ghanîn	2750
	September 29.	
6.20 a.m.	Haush al G., left	2750
7.30 ,,	Serîn	
8.30 ,,	W. Berutan	
9.5 ,,	Saw Baalbec	3250
10.0 ,,	Octagonal Wely	3250
11.15 ,,		
12.0 noon	Baalbec	3450
	September 30.	
7.15 noon	Baalbec, left	
8.0 a.m.	Hill	3510
8.50 ,,	Column	2940
9.35 ,,	Mukhana	3200
10.40 ,,	Yanûn	
11.0 ,,	Top of Hill	

		Feet.
11.45 ,,	Nukleh—water	3760
11.50 ,,		
12.15 ,,	Temple, left	3870
1.20 ,,	Baalbec	
4.30 ,,	Left Baalbec	
7.0 ,,	Camp Tallîyeh	3150
	October 1.	
6.0 a.m.	Left Tallîyeh	3150
7.10 ,,	Ruins of a Mill	
7.40 ,,	Bed Naya	3100
8.7 ,,	Kusr Neba	3601
8.50 ,,		
12.15 ,,	Husn Niha	4200
2.10 ,,		
3.15 ,,	Niha	3300
3.34 ,,	Village	
4.30 a.m.	Zahleh	
5.40 ,,	Stora	2750
7.30 ,,	Camp	4250
	October 2.	
2.50 a.m.	Left Camp	
3.40 ,,	Top of Road	
6.35 ,,	Ain 'Aitat	2040
	October 10.	
1.0 a.m.	Meyraat Kep Debien	3860
1.57 ,,	Fukrah	4800
2.20 ,,		
3.45 ,,	Natural Bridge	4990
4.40 ,,	Fereya	4050
	October 11.	
7.10 a.m.	Left Fereya	
10.0 ,,	'Ain	4580
11.15 ,,	Sehwaiteh	3870
12.25 p.m.	Afka	3400
4.20 ,,	Thoghret	5610
6.0 ,,	Plain	6750
	Highest Point registered	7000
	October 12.	
5.0 a.m.	Goat-pen	5100
12.15 ,,	Ageltûn	2570
	October 31.	
	Kubb Elias	2250

THE ROCK TOMBS OF EL MEDYEH.

Dear Captain Warren,—When I told you of the rock-tombs near El Médyeh (not as Van de Velde has it, "El Medîyeh"), which I believe to be the tombs over which Simon erected the mausoleum with the seven pyramids, &c., for his parents and brothers (*v.* 1 Maccab. 13, 27 *seqq.*, and Joseph. Ant. xiii. 6), and of the other rock-tombs near 'Abûd, which, like those of El Médyeh, had never, for aught I know, been visited, nor at least mentioned, by travellers, you desired me to give you a description of those tombs which you might communicate to your Committee, and I am most willing to comply with this wish of yours.

I had visited El Médyeh, and seen the tombs there before, but only *en passant;* yet even then the site of El Médyeh and the name of the tombs, "Kubûr el Yahûd," *i.e.*, "Tombs of the Jews," strongly impressed me with the opinion that El Médyeh occupies the place of Modin, and that the "Tombs of the Jews" are the remnants of the Maccabæan mausoleum; and you will remember that I spoke to you of this *discovery* as soon as I had returned from my tour. This time (in October, 1869) I spent nearly two days at El Médyeh, and found leisure to inspect the *kubûr* more closely.

Just opposite to the village, which lies on the top of a considerably high hill or ridge, on another ridge, forming the west side of the deep and narrow wady between the two ridges, at a distance of about 1,100 yards in a straight line, you come to a kind of terrace from fifty to to sixty paces long (east-west) and some forty paces broad (north-south), slightly sloping towards the east, and with a noble prospect towards the west, comprehending the whole tract between that ridge and the coast, with a wide expanse of the sea.

On this terrace I counted about twenty-four tombs. Along its south ledge there was a row of ten or eleven of them. On its south-west end, but advancing somewhat towards the middle, I found two, one smaller; and in the same line, a little downward, again two. More downward still there was a large one, which I shall more particulaly describe hereafter. Farther down still again a large one, and then three small ones, and below them one more as large as the other large ones. In the north-west corner there was another of the same size, and some feet above it, on a prominent mass of rock, I saw an old wine-press scooped out of the rock. Some feet below the south border, or ledge, of the terrace, and fronting the west, extends the fore-court of two tombs, one in the perpendicular rock of the west side, the other in that of the north side, *i.e.*, in the ledge, which forms with the ten or eleven above-mentioned tombs the south border of the terrace. The entrances to these two tombs were thoroughly obstructed. But I must now describe the tombs on the terrace.

They were all of them scooped out of the horizontal rock, in the shape of coffins, or sarcophagi; but, although they were nearly filled up with earth, one could discover in their longitudinal sides flat-vaulted niches (*loculi*, θῆκαι), so that it was evident that the coffin-like excavations were but entrances of a length which only in one or two cases exceeded 1·50 metres. All these entrances were originally covered with very massy stone lids, the largest of which was 2·20 metres long and 1·5 metres broad, and 0·70 metres thick. But most of the lids were either broken or pushed off.

The large tomb, of which I promised a particular description, had its lid still *in situ*, but it had been so far smashed at its bottom (the lid) that one could creep through the aperture. On the east side of this tomb or entrance there were a few steps (three ?), and on the opposite (west) side was the entrance to a chamber with five niches. There was no door visible; its fragments were probably buried in the rubbish.

Now, before I enter into an exposition of the arguments which I have to adduce on behalf of my opinion respecting Modin and the Maccabæan mausoleum, I must still mention that at a distance of about 200 yards east-south-east of the terrace of the just-described tombs, on a level stretch at the foot of a slope leading from it to the terrace, I found a block of a rock, whose front side was hewn out in the shape of a bevelled free-stone, apparently prepared for the basement of some monument, but with no trace of a tomb beneath or under it. Near this stone and a solitary fig-tree I found six tombs, hewn out of the level rock, like those of the upper terrace, and of similar dimensions. The wrought surface of the bevelled block was 1·20 metres long.

In 1 Macc. 13, 27 *seqq.* (I must quote from the Vulgate) we read:—"*Et aedificavit Simon super sepulchrum patris sui et fratrum suorum aedificium altum visu, lapide polito retro et ante; et statuit septem pyramidas, unam contra unam, patri et matri, et quatuor fratribus; et his circumposuit columnas magnas, et super columnas arma, ad memoriam aeternam, et juxta arma naves sculptas, quæ viderentur ab omnibus navigantibus mare. Hoc est sepulchrum, quod fecit in Modin, usque in hunc diem.*"

The description given by Josephus is nearly the same. Ant. xiii. 6.

According to Eusebius and Hieronymus, Modin was situated near Diospolis, or Lydda. As you know it has been in later times shifted from place to place, not to Latrûn (*castellum boni latronis*) only, but to Soba, far up in the hills, at a distance of about fourteen miles from Lidda in a straight line; nay, to a place south of Anathoth (!).

At all events, as regards nearness to Lydda, El Médyeh has the strongest claim to identity with the Modin of Eusebius, &c. From Soba, to be sure, the sea is in full view; but nobody will say that it is near Lydda, and there, as well as far more still on the low hill of Latrûn, the pyramids, in order to be discerned by seafaring people, ought to have been of an extraordinary height—at Latrûn much higher

than the highest Egyptian pyramid. On the contrary, the prospect from the Kubûr el Yahûd is commanding both land and sea, and not intercepted by the intervention of hills, which would cover it to observers from a distance of about thirteen miles (Soba is about twenty-four miles distant from the sea in a straight line). Hence the superstructure of the tombs, and the pyramids upon, or by the side, or in front of, that superstructure need not have been of a giddy height, in order to be discernible to people out at sea near the coast, in the afternoon and evening hours, when the rays of the sun must have illuminated the splendid erections of polished stone; and the Kubûr were not only near Lydda (one mile nearer than even Latrûn), but so situated as not to belie that part of the old description which seemed to involve an exaggeration.

But there are no remains either of the superstructure and the pyramids, or of the columns; the number of the tombs surpasses that of seven three times; and the name of El Médyeh, which we have to derive from Mada, has nothing in common with the Hebrew *yada* (according to Rosenmüller's explanation of the name).

These objections are very serious, yet I will try to show that they may be removed without taking too much liberty.

As regards the absence of all traces of the constituent parts of the Mausoleum above ground, we must consider that such monumental structures are much more than other edifices exposed to a radical eversion, as their columns and polished stones are not only very alluring, but may be got to and cleared away with far less effort than those of other more complicated buildings. Moreover, it is well known that sepulchral monuments, and especially so magnificent ones as the Maccabæan Mausoleum must have been, always were, and still are, considered a kind of treasuries, a circumstance which all over Greece, Egypt, and the countries of anterior Asia, has so much contributed to their being so frequently utterly demolished. As regards the number of the tombs, everybody will admit that, after the *seven* had received their occupants, other members of the family or the kindred may have chosen the place next to the mausoleum as fitted for their last dwelling. Finally, concerning the discrepancy between the names, I, too, must confess that it appears irremediable, if Rosenmüller's derivation and interpretation of *Modin* (מוֹדִעִין or מוֹרִעִים, they who give notice as from a watch-tower or look-out) must be accepted as correct, because the Arabic words for plough-share, boundary, term, &c., exhibit not a single point for reconciliation.

However, I waive all support from the names of the ancient town and modern village. To me the designation of the tombs as "Kubûr el Yahûd" (Tombs of the Jews) seems to be a very strong argument in favour of my view. The whole of Palestine, to be sure, is full of Jewish tombs, yet they are not distinguished by that name, except at places where, beside the Jewish burying-grounds, there are those of Christians or Moslems also—all still in use—when the name of "Tombs of the

Jews" is given in contradistinction. Consequently we have to consider the tombs near El Médyeh as bearing the name "Kubûr el Yahûd," κατ'ἐξοχήν, and are justified in concluding from this κατ'ἐξοχήν designation, that the Jews there buried must have been peculiarly eminent Jews, whose family name fell into oblivion as soon as the Jews themselves were cast out of their country, whilst the memory of those eminent Jews was preserved in the name, "Tombs of the Jews," and in the tombs themselves, which, far and near, were the only ones of distinguished Jews.

But I must still refer to another circumstance which, in my opinion, is not less pregnant. Do not tombs excavated in the level rock, and that beside other tombs hewn out of the perpendicular rock, indicate that they were in this way fashioned for the erection of a monumental superstructure of some kind or other? It cannot occur to our mind that such tombs were destined for the poor, since the expenditure required by them was certainly considerable enough, and quite sufficient to achieve the purpose in a more tasteful and durable way, by excavating a perpendicular rock, as those flat tombs were far more exposed to destruction by undermining rains and resurrectionist jackals. The massy and unhandsome stone lids, too, whilst they may have been placed over the tombs as a last protection against profanation or sacrilege, almost compel us to believe that their shapeless aspect was concealed from sight by some covering of a more graceful or dignified form.

I hope the "Kubûr el Yahûd" will soon be visited by more competent judges, and the much-ventilated Modin question conclusively solved by them.

But I must now enter upon another question, which I am afraid will prove, as we Germans say, a very hard nut to crack.

From El Médyeh I went to 'Abûd, another village, north-east of the former. Since the Frenchman, M. V. Guérin, has discovered (in 1865) the identical tomb of Joshua, near Tibneh (Timnath Cheres or Timnath Serach), Abûd, which is but three-quarters of an hour distant from Tibneh (W.N.W.), has been visited by some very few travellers. Robinson, Thomson, Van de Velde—in fact, none of the travellers who have written books on Palestine—speak of 'Abûd, as far as I recollect; nor have you or Captain Wilson been there, for aught I know.* Well, it is just such out-of-the-way places that belong to my line of travelling, and to me they frequently are the most interesting virgin soil in more than one respect.

Of course I would not leave 'Abûd without having seen the tomb of Joshua and the other rock tombs near Tibneh; but after I came back to

* The tombs at 'Abûd were examined by Capt. Wilson, R.E., and Lieut. Anderson, R.E., in 1866, when plans and drawings of the most important were made for the Palestine Fund. On an old lintel in the village was found the following Greek inscription:—
ΑΡΤΤΡΙΟΝΤΟΥΑΠΟΥ.

Jerusalem I discovered that Joshua's tomb, which I had seen and taken for it, is not the one which Dr. Hermann Zschokke, the rector of the Austrian Hospice in Jerusalem, has described in his "Beitraege zur Topographie der Westlichen Jordan's Au," Jerusalem, 1866. I showed you my sketches of those tombs. Yet, it is not of them that I will now speak, but of another discovery of mine, the reward of my not pursuing the track of the tourists.

Soon after my arrival at 'Abûd, I asked for the way to Tibach, whither I intended to go the next day. "If you want to see tombs," said one of the people, "you may see plenty of them here in the neighbourhood;" and he pointed to the peak of a steep basement of rocks forming the north extremity of a ridge or spur running west of the village, at the distance of about a half mile from it. No doubt I went thither as soon as I was at leisure, and found all along a terrace extending at the foot of the rocks and below it, rock-tombs which reminded me both of the tombs in the valley of Hinnom, and of the so-called tombs of the judges. For those in the steep cliff itself (south side of the terrace) the terrace formed the fore-court, and two of the tombs there had ante-chambers. That of the more distinguished was 600 metres long and 300 mitres broad. On the architrave of this tomb were sculptured ornaments: a bunch of grapes in the middle, rosettes, triglyphs. In its chamber there were twelve niches. The other was plainer, *i.e.*, without ornaments. At the foot of the peak and near its middle were small entrances to tombs of an artless description. The length of the terrace was from 170 to 180 paces. On its north and east sides were other tombs of a plain kind, with fore-courts. The one next to the east side of the terrace had a very large fore-court, about 100 paces long: the entrance to its tomb was on the south side, and in a rock receding a little from the line of that side, there was another tomb or chamber, down to the entrance of which led a few steps. This chamber contained five niches; but as I had to make my survey in a hurry, I am not quite sure whether my statements, as regards the interior of the tombs, are correct. It was after sunset that I begun to examine them, because I had spent the short time left to me before sunset in walking over the whole ground and sketching the principal tombs. The place may have been a burying-ground for centuries before, and during the times of the Seleucides and Romans; and there can be no doubt but that a town of some note must have occupied the site of the village 'Abûd. But which? The name 'Abûd affords no key for tracing it to an antique original. In the times of the Crusaders—and perhaps before them already—'Abûd and the surrounding country must have been one of the chief allotments of the Church, as there are no less than six deirs round about it, in two of which divine service seems to be still continued, occasionally at least; and 'Abûd itself, being inhabited at equal parts by Christians (Greeks) and Moslems, has an old church—El 'Abûdîyeh—which is the name of a ruined deir also, quite near the village. As Van de Velde has discovered here the traces of the Roman

road leading from Jerusalem by Tifneh (Gophna) to Antipatris, this circumstance is rather favourable to my supposition that there may have been a place of note hereabout. Well, there is Tibneh, whose identity with Timnath Cheres and Timnath Serach cannot be questioned, as the other Timnah, too, on the borders of Judah and Dan, has been changed by the mouth or tongue of the Arab into Tibneh; and our Tibneh here certainly lies in one of the mountainous regions of Ephraim. But Tibneh had a burying-ground of its own, and that of 'Abûd would have been too distant—three miles.

That Timnath Cheres or Serach and the Thamna of Josephus are all *one*, I have no doubt; yet, I think that the Thamna (Θαμνᾶ) of Josephus was a second edition of Joshua's *Timnah, i.e.*, that old Timnah had been deserted for some reason or other—perhaps on account of the Roman road—and rebuilt on the site of 'Abûd. In the course of time, this Thamna or Timnah, more exposed to the invasions of all the successively conflicting powers, may have lost both the original and the transmuted names, through long desolation; whilst the latter pertinaciously clung to the primitive Timnah, or the village which sprung from it, and is at present a heap of ruins only. 'Abûd, which thus would represent the second Timnah, or the Thamna of Josephus, did not recall the old name to life again.

But I feel I cannot get a solid footing, and will therefore leave this question also to be solved by a more penetrating sagacity and the judgment of those whose profession is archæological research.

Before I conclude my somewhat lengthy epistle, I must mention a few other discoveries which may be interesting enough to one so sedulously inquiring after the vestiges of bygones as you are. It is very little what I have still to say, and will not take much of your time.

From the hills I went down into the plain to places I had often visited in former years.

On my way to Kefr Saba (Antipatris?) I passed by Mejdel Yâba (Mirabel), near which—between it and Mezraáh—I had many years ago discovered that ruin, which was afterwards visited and photographed by Captain Wilson (No. 110), to whom I had pointed it out as most remarkable. Robinson had been very near it—half a mile perhaps—but then struck into a more west road.

As to Kefr Saba, I am quite sure now that it does not represent Antipatris, which must be looked out for between Kalat Ras el Ain and the mills of El Mîa, or perhaps in the depth of the Aujeh marshes at the foot of the castle hill. I shall another time give you my reasons for this opinion. Between Kefr Saba and the sea-coast—in a straight line—I found two khirbehs. The first, about one and a-half miles west of Kefr Saba, did not show forth any trace of antiquity; its name is Khirbet Sebyi. The other, Khirbet Tûbsur, half a mile farther west, presented a curious relic—the only one visible above ground. It showed between broken remnants of walls what I must call two small apartments; the inside plastering, an indestructible red cement, was

still smooth, and there were in one of the rooms pretty large fragments of a tesselated pavement. The upper part of those rooms was utterly destroyed, and of their ceiling or roof not a vestige left. To me it occurred that it might have been the villa of a Roman. You have seen my sketch of it.

On my way back to Jerusalem, between Gimzo and Beth Horon, at a place about three or four miles east of Gimzo, and one mile distant from Khirbet Shilta farther onward, I saw a rock-tomb underneath a long ledge of rocks, which, with a natural pillar, formed the roof of the ante-chamber. The entrance to the tomb, two chambers, was a few feet above the bottom. Not far from it, and near the road, there was a ruined open cistern (pool) of antique appearance.

It was impossible to take bearings, and before I met people to ask for names, more than one hour had elapsed, a lapse of time which you know forbids a circumspect traveller to ask questions still about what is so far behind.

The postscript is finished, and therewithal

I remain, my dear Captain Warren,

Very faithfully yours,

Jerusalem, December 28, 1869. CH. SANDRECZKI.

THE STONE OF ZOHELETH, EN-ROGEL AND THE KING'S GARDENS.*

Jérusalem, 22 *Février*, 1870.

A PEU près au centre de la ligne suivant laquelle se développe le village de Siloam, il existe un plateau rocheux surmonté de constructions Arabes, qui en masquent la véritable forme et l'étendue ; la face occidentale coupée à pic surplombe légèrement la vallée. Des degrés grossièrement taillés dans le roc permettent de le gravir, non sans peine, et de pénétrer ainsi directement de la vallée au milieu du village ; c'est le chemin, malaisé et même dangereux, mais direct, qui suivent habituellement les femmes de Siloam qui viennent remplir leurs outres à la source dite de la Vierge (*Ain Sitti Mariam, Immed-deraj*). Or ce passage et le banc de rocher dans lequel il est pratiqué sont appelés par les *fellahîn* EZ-ZEHWELÈ. Il est impossible de ne pas être frappé de l'identité absolue qu'offre ce nom avec celui de la *pierre de Zoheleth*, que la Bible (1 Rois i. 9) place près (אצל) de Aïn Rogel. Il suffit, en effet, de comparer זחלת à pour constater avec quelle précision les éléments phonétiques se correspondent. Le type vocalique lui-même est exactement reproduit, à part une interversion insignifiante du son o, qui, en hébreu, précède, et en arabe suit la consonne ח . Une transcription homogène nous présentera d'une manière encore plus nette cette identité : hébreu : ZOHELET=arabe construit : ZEHOELET.

Je crois donc pouvoir considérer l'emplacement de la pierre de Zoheleth

* This paper has already appeared in *The Athenæum*.

comme définitivement déterminé. Ce point fixé d'une façon certaine peut servir à en déterminer beaucoup d'autres du plus haut intérêt ; je ne puis aujourd'hui qu'en indiquer quelques uns, me réservant de revenir plus tard longuement sur cette question. Par exemple, il devient infiniment probable que c'est à la Fontaine de la Vierge, et non pas à *Bîr Eiyoub*, qu'il faut mettre Aïn Rogel. En effet, Bîr Eiyoub est éloigné de la Zehwèlé de près de 700 mètres, la piscine de Siloé de 400 mètres ; tandis que la Fontaine de la Vierge, située juste vis-à-vis de la Zehwèlé, n'en est séparée que par la largeur de la vallée, environ une soixantaine de mètres. Je ferai remarquer l'importance de ce résultat pour le tracé de la ligne séparative des territoires de Benjamin et de Juda qui passait par Aïn Rogel, et l'appui qu'il apporte à l'ingénieuse théorie du Capitaine Warren sur la direction de cette ligne.

Je dois relever un autre fait qui me paraît intimement lié à cette remarque et la confirmer dans une certaine mesure. On sait la multiplicité de dénominations sous lesquelles est connue la grande vallée orientale de Jérusalem, vulgairement dite *du Cédron*. Les *fellahîn* de Siloam la divisent en trois sections, qui sont, en procédant du nord au sud : 1° Wady Sitti Mariam ; 2° Wady Fer'aun ; 3° Wady Eiyoub. Le nom donné au tronçon intermèdiaire qui s'étend environ depuis l'angle S.-E. du Haram jusqu'au confluent situé au N. de Bir Eiyoub, est remarquable : Wady Fer'aun, c'est à dire *la Vallée de Pharaon*. Or, l'on n'ignore pas que pour les Arabes le nom de Pharaon indique seulement l'idée d'un roi quelconque des temps anciens, et qu'on le retrouve avec cette acception vague dans une foule de localités qui n'ont rien à faire avec l'Égypte ; à peu près comme en France, tous le camps romains sont des *camps de César* pour le vulgaire. Wady Fer'aun signifie donc en réalité la *vallée du roi*, et la région à laquelle s'applique ce nom est précisément celle qu'occupaient les *Jardins du Roi* de la Bible.

Je n'ai pas le loisir d'étudier aujourd'hui, dans cette brève communication, toutes les questions topographiques qui peuvent être soulevées, et, je pense, résolues, par ces deux observations ; je me bornerai seulement à faire remarquer combien une recherche *méthodique* des noms d'endroits, conservés par la tradition indigène *genuine*, pourrait être fertile en découvertes inattendues.

Charles Clermont-Ganneau, Drogman-Chancelier du Consulat de France à Jérusalem.

TRANSLATION.

Jerusalem, Feb. 22nd, 1870.

Nearly in the centre of the line along which stretches the village of Siloam, there exists a rocky plateau surrounded by Arab buildings, which mask its true form and extent : the western face, cut perpendicularly, slightly overhangs the valley. Steps rudely cut in the rock enable one to climb it, not without difficulty, and so to penetrate directly from the valley to the midst of the village. By this road, troublesome,

and even dangerous, pass habitually the women of Siloam, who come to fill their vessels at the so-called "Virgin's Fount" (Ain Sitti Mariam, Immed-deraj). Now, this passage and the ledge of rock in which it is cut are called by the fellahîn "Ez Zehwele." It is impossible not to be struck with the absolute identity which this name offers with that of the *stone of Zoheleth*, which the Bible (1 Kings i. 9) places near (אצל) Ain Rogel. It is quite sufficient, in fact, to compare זחלת with to determine with what precision the phonetic elements correspond. The vocal type itself is exactly reproduced, putting aside an insignificant inversion of the sound *O*, which in Hebrew precedes, and in Arabic follows, the consonant ז. A homogeneous transcript will present us with this identity in still clearer manner. Hebrew: *Zohelet*; Arabic: *Zehoelet*.

I believe, then, that we can consider the situation of the stones of Zoheleth definitely determined. This point fixed with certainty can serve to determine the position of many others of the highest interest. At present I can only indicate a few, proposing to return to the question at length at some future time. For example, it becomes extremely probable that we must put *En Rogel* at the *Virgin's Fountain*, and not at *Bîr Eyub*. In fact, Bîr Eyub is 700 metres distant from Zehwèlé, and the Pool of Siloam is 400 metres; while the Virgin's Fountain, situated exactly opposite Zehwèlé, is only separated from it by the breadth of the valley, about 60 metres. I call attention to the importance of this result in tracing the line separating the territories of Benjamin and Judah, which passed by Ain Rogel, and the support which it affords to Captain Warren's ingenious theory of the direction of this line.

I must advance another fact which appears to me intimately connected with this remark, and to confirm it in a certain measure. We know the multiplicity of denominations under which the great western valley of Jerusalem, so commonly called the Kedron, is known. The fellahîn of Siloam divide it into three sections, which are, proceeding from north to south: 1st, Wady Sitti Mariam; 2nd, Wady Fer'aun; 3rd, Wady Eyub. The name of the intermediate part, which extends from the south-east angle of the Haram to the confluence at the north of Bîr Eyub, is remarkable: *Wady Fer'aun*, that is, *Pharaoh's Valley*. Now, it is well known that to the Arabs, the name of Pharaoh simply indicates the idea of something or other of ancient times, and it is formed with this vague meaning in a crowd of places which have nothing to do with Egypt, very much as in France, where all Roman camps are, for the vulgar, Cæsar's camps. Wady Fer'aun signifies, then, the *valley of the king*, and the region to which this name is applied is precisely that which the *King's Gardens* of the Bible used to occupy.

I have not the leisure to investigate in this brief communication all the topographical questions that may be raised, and, I believe, solved by these two observations. I confine myself simply to showing how a methodical search into names of places, preserved by *genuine* native tradition, may be fertile in unexpected discoveries.

Charles Clermont-Ganneau, &c., &c., &c.

LETTERS FROM MR. E. H. PALMER.

I.

Convent of St. Catherine, Sinai,
December 31st, 1869.

We have succeeded in gaining admittance to the archbishop's apartments, in which the most valuable part of the MSS. treasures are kept, and have inspected some of the most important ones. The well-known Codex Aureus is a beautifully-written copy of the four Gospels, containing illuminated portraits of the Evangelists and other sacred personages. It is attributed to the Emperor Theodosius, the Colophon (of which a fac-simile is enclosed) giving the date, and transcriber's name in the abbreviated Uncial characters. A collation of this MS. would, doubtless, prove of great value in determining the accurate text of the Gospels, although the date, A.D. 1413, which is assigned to it, is not sufficiently remote to give it any very high authority. A person exercising *tact*, and remaining sufficiently long at the convent, might copy, and, perhaps, photograph every leaf. I have endeavoured to impress upon the monks that no other design prompts an investigation of their books than that of benefiting sacred literature by a description of the works in their possession. There are other very interesting works in the collection, amongst them an ancient copy of the Psalms in Georgian, written on papyrus, and a curious copy of the Psalms, written in a small female hand, on six small pages, but without a date. Amongst a pile of patristic and other works of no great age or interest, are some curious old Syriac books and one or two palimpsests. Our necessarily hurried visit prevented us from examining these with any great care; but they would, no doubt, well repay investigation. The proximity of the Convent to civilised parts, the frequent intercourse of the monks with European scholars and travellers, and more especially the renown of the Codex Sinaiticus, are causes that militate strongly against any chance of procuring much of bibliographical interest from Sinai, beyond the possible results of a thorough examination of the library. But we have been enabled to gather much information as to the contents of other Greek and Nestorian convents in other parts of the East, especially in one or two remote districts in North Syria, and on the confines of Armenia and Persia, from which we are very sanguine of success. If funds were provided—say not less than from £150 to £200—we will proceed, after our work in the Tîh and in Palestine is completed, to investigate those of which we have been told, and others in their neighbourhood; but as they lie so much off the beaten track, and the necessary arrangements with the Arabs and monks are so troublesome and expensive, we dare not undertake the task unless the money be remitted to us by the time of our reaching Jerusalem, in the early part of April, 1870.

E. H. Palmer.

The Convent, Mount Sinai,
December 31, 1869.

My dear Sir,—Although I have not yet reached the Tîh, the scene of my future explorations, it may interest you to hear of my movements thus far. As the direct route from Suez to Nakhl by the Hajj road is utterly devoid of interest, I deemed it best, even at the expense of a few more days' journey, to proceed thither *vid* Sinai, in order to examine the passes and determine accurately the outline of the Tîh mountains, as well as to save the expense and inconvenience of going twice over the same ground. Making a slight deviation towards the sea-coast, we first visited the well called Bîr Abu Suweirah, and proceeded thence along Wady Amárah, in order to ascertain whether the reports that water existed there were correct or not; but we found that, besides the well above mentioned, there is not a vestige of water in the valley. This is an important point, as the supposition that water did exist there, taken in conjunction with the *sound* of the name, has led some persons to identify this spot with the "Márah" of Scripture. Leaving Wady Amárah, we followed Wady Gharundel up to its head, where I commenced a careful route-sketch of Wady Wutáh, assisted by Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, who accompanies me as the representative of the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of making natural history researches. The part thus surveyed will complete—with that piece of country through which we shall enter the Tîh—the survey of the Peninsula of Sinai immediately south of the Tîh, and, as we shall have examined the other roads and passes, will determine the accurate outline of the mountains which form its boundary. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to spend time in retracing my steps from Nakhl southwards, and I shall have more leisure for the exploration of the unknown and more interesting portions of the country.

I hope to reach Nakhl in another fortnight, as I shall stop on my way to examine the passes of Ereikhem, Wursáh, &c., and to trace the course of Wady Zellegah, and the connection, if any, between El 'Ain el Elyá and 'Ain Hudhera. I leave for the latter to-morrow morning.

I will write again from Nakhl at the first opportunity, and enclose a tracing of the route-sketch already made—the correct outline of the Tîh range—and the results of my work up to that point.

I have already established a depôt at Nakhl, having procured a letter to the governor there. I have forwarded two months' provisions by an Arab, and have written an Arabic letter of instructions myself, which I have sent with them.

Our mode of travelling is not cumbersome; four camels carry all our tents, camp furniture, and a months' provisions; and we have one dromedary between us, which, however, is seldom used for anything but the instruments and sketching materials. Having no servants but an old Arab, who was with me last year and has already been for two successive years with Mr. Holland, we can get over the ground quickly and easily. My sheikh is a great friend of the Teáhah Arabs, and, from his account of them, I anticipate no difficulty in carrying out my investiga-

tions. It seems likely, from what I have heard from the Arabs, that many Scripture names may be recovered in the wilderness of the Tîh; for example, I have already found that the mountain set down in the maps as J. Thellah is called J. Dhallel—a word which, like the name Tîh itself, signifies "going astray," and which I believe can refer to nothing but the wanderings of the Israelites. However, when I see more of the country I shall be able to write more fully.

For the present, I remain, yours very truly,

H. E. PALMER.

II.

Cala'at Nakhl, The Tih,
January 19th, 1870.

SINCE my last letter, dated from the Convent of Mount Sinai, I have reached the point from which my exploration of the interior region of the Tîh commences. By entering the country from the Sinaitic side, I have not only saved much of the time which would have been consumed in proceeding southward from Nakhl and returning over the same ground, but have been enabled to investigate the general outline of the mountains which form the edge of the Tîh plateau, and to clear up several doubtful points respecting the geography of the north-eastern corner of the Sinaitic Peninsula. From Jebel Musa we proceeded to 'Ain Hudherah, examining on our way the curious remains at Erweis el Ebeirig, the head of Wady Saal, which as I have said in a former notice of my visit last year, I believed to be the vestiges of an Israelitish camp. A second and more careful inspection of the spot has fully confirmed my previous opinion. The situation is a most commanding one, and the hill-sides and more elevated portions of the water-shed are covered for more than a mile in every direction with curiously arranged stones, evidently the remains of a large encampment; but differing essentially from any others that I have seen in the country, whether Arab or otherwise. The larger inclosures occupied by the more important personages, the hearths or fireplaces, &c., are still distinctly to be traced. At some distance are large heaps of stones, obviously burials without the camp; and a conspicuous stone erection on the hill to the right hand is surrounded by a regular series of smaller heaps, different, however, from the rest in their order and construction. The extent of the remains, indicating the assemblage of an unusually large concourse of people; the distance from Sinai on the one hand and 'Ain Hudherah (the probable site of Hazeroth) on the other; and above all, the curious story of the lost Hajj caravan, all tend to confirm the supposition that we have here really a vestige of the Exodus.

Our next object was to determine the connection, if any, between 'Ain Hudherah and el 'Ain el 'Elyá. We found that a communication does exist between them; but the road is impassable for camels; but as there was also another road beside the one already known, we determined to follow it and approach Jebel el 'Ejmeh (the point at which we intended to enter the Tîh) from that direction. The enclosed tracing of the route sketch will show our course and the nature of the country through which

we passed, and will, I trust, prove of interest in a geographical point of view.

Near el 'Ain el 'Elyá we discovered some very interesting remains, (*nawámís*) similar in character to those described by Mr. Holland and investigated last year by the Sinai expedition; but in a much more perfect state of preservation than any others which we had seen in the country. The word *námús*, plural *nawámís*, signifies mosquitoes, and is applied by the Towarah Arabs to any kind of stone hut, the origin of which is unknown to them, from the tradition which exists amongst them, that they were built by the children of Israel for a protection against the plague of mosquitoes sent by Heaven as a chastisement for their rebellion and sins. The other Arab tribes do not know the name, and call them merely *gusúr* or castles.

These nawámís in question are similar in construction to those at the head of Wady Hebrán; but as they have remained for the most part undisturbed, their character and use can be more distinctly ascertained. Several human bones were found in a small cist in the centre; but from the size of this, and the fact that the bones in no case indicated the presence of a perfect skeleton, it was at once apparent that they were not tombs, but, as every feature of the building suggested, human dwellings. Beside the cist or store above mentioned, there was in each case a small hearth, and in these, ashes and pieces of charred bone were found. There are more than sixty others around those which we examined; all of them, however, more or less imperfect; and it would seem that the neighbourhood of el' Ain el 'Elyá once contained a large colony of their inhabitants.

From this point we travelled up Wady Biyár to Jebel el 'Ejmeh. This wady is so called from the wells *(Bi-ár)* which exist near its head, and which in their form and use remarkably illustrate the passage in Genesis xxix. 7—9: "Till they roll the stones from the well's mouth, then we water the sheep." The water in them is very bad, being strongly impregnated with a medicinal salt; and as there was no other watering-place on our road between this and Nakhl, we suffered considerable inconvenience from it. The head of this valley also contains some most interesting ruins, stone circles, and heaps similar to the tombs at Jebel el Hadíd and at the mouth of the Nagb Hawa, and at a short distance from them the remains of a large city, to which the cemetery was evidently attached. The enclosed sketches, made to scale by Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, both of the nawámís already mentioned, and of these ruins, will give a better idea of their appearance and arrangement than any description could convey.

We next crossed Jebel el 'Ejmeh by a pass called Nagb el Mírád, the existence of which has not before been made known, and from thence ascended the highest point of the mountain. Observations taken from here, and at various other places on our journey, have enabled us to define the outline of the Tih range, and to mark correctly upon the map the various passes by which it may be entered. (The reading of the hypsometer on the summit was 204.10; thermometer, 51; aneroid No. 1, 26.37; do. No. 2, 25.01.)

The name *'Ejmeh* I believe to be an Arabic corruption, or rather, adaptation of the Hebrew word *Iïm* (as in *Ije-Abarim*), "low hills or tumuli," a description which would exactly apply to the country which meets the eye on reaching the top of the pass, and through which the journey for the first two days lies. A glance at the route-sketch will show one or two names, such as Jebel 'Arádeh, &c., which would suggest some of those mentioned in the list in Numbers xxxiii.; but without the Hebrew text before me, I do not like to venture upon any attempt at identification.

At Ain Hudherah we left the country of the Towarah Arabs, and came successively amongst the Emzaineh, Haiwátt, Terábín, and Taiyáhah tribes. These appear to be in a descending scale of ignorance and superstition, and the one prevalent idea amongst them is that we have come for the express purpose of cutting off their supply of rain. All our attempts to disclaim either the power or the wish are treated with open and avowed incredulity. At first this occasioned us no trouble, as they seemed rather disposed to propitiate us on that account, but it has on several occasions proved a source of great annoyance and inconvenience.

We have at last come to an understanding with the Taiyáhah, who have agreed to take us all over their country and subsequently to hand us over to the sheikh of the Dhahariyeh, the northern district of the mountains lying between Beersheba and Wady Marreh.

These arrangements were not concluded without considerable trouble, and, indeed, some risk; and two days were consumed in noisy altercation, and in resisting their attempts at extortion and intimidation.

The greatest caution and firmness are necessary in dealing with them, and every point is contested with equal obstinacy on both sides. Having at last signed and sealed the contract with them, we have no hesitation in committing ourselves to their good faith; but poor old Sálem, our Arab attendant, was so much impressed that he forthwith decamped to his own more peaceful mountains, and we accordingly have the additional trouble of cooking, washing, &c., thrown on our own hands.

The country is now peacable, the war which recently raged between the Taiyáhah and the Terábin being now at an end; but the 'Azázimeh tribes, occupying the country between El 'Aujeh and Beersheba, still present some difficulty.

By exercising proper caution, and by a skilful application of *backshish*, we shall, I have no doubt, be able to visit these interesting relics as well. The Taiyáheh say that we are not like any other travellers; and I fancy our camp appointments justify the remark. But we tell them that, as that is the case, we do not intend to allow ourselves to be hurried through as other travellers are.

The prevailing opinion at the fort is that we are harmless lunatics, and the four soldiers who are appointed to guard our tent while we remain upon the Hajj road regard us with mingled alarm and curiosity.

I have already ascertained much that is of importance with reference to the unexplored parts of the district, into which we are now on the

eve of starting. This, should it prove correct, with what we have already ourselves observed, will show I fear that the accuracy of former maps and accounts will not prove very great; but I prefer leaving this subject to a later report.

As we are already acquainted with the plains, and the course of Wady el'Arish and other valleys, we shall first examine the southernmost parts of the mountainous region which lie immediately within the limits of the Tiyáhah country; thence we shall proceed northward to Beersheba, making detours to the ruined cities in the 'Azázimeh district, and descend by Tell Arad into the Dhahariyeh north of Wady Marrah. The examination of these will occupy the rest of our stay in the Tîh, which we shall leave by way of Wady Musa. Although I shall, I trust, have then completed the objects for which the grant was made me from the Palestine Exploration Fund, I, as well as my companion, Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, will endeavour to gather as much information as possible in the course of our journey thence to Jerusalem by the north-east of the Dead Sea. I cannot conclude without expressing my sense of the great value of Mr. Drake's hearty co-operation in forwarding the objects of the expedition. Should the Committee of the Fund be disposed to make a further grant for the purpose of continuing our investigations in Jerusalem and Palestine, I shall be obliged by their paying in the amount to my bankers, Messrs. Foster and Sons, Cambridge, in order that I may draw the necessary amount for my journey on my arrival at Jerusalem.

E. H. Palmer.

ARABIC GLOSSARY.

The subjoined short Glossary, which has been asked for by several subscribers, is extracted from the "Handbook for Syria and Palestine," by the kind permission of Mr. Murray:—

Abu, father.
'Ain, pl. *'Ayân*, fountain.
Ard, plain.
Bâb, door; gate.
Bahr, sea.
Balad, village.
Bakshîsh, present.
Beit, pl. *Buyût*, house.
Belâd, district.
Bût, pl. *Beaâb*, daughter.
Bîr, well.
Birkeh, pl. *Burâk*, pool.
Deir, convent.
Emîr, pl. *Umarâ*, prince.
Ibn, pl. *Beni*, son
Jâmi'a, mosque.
Jebel, pl. *Jibâl*, mountain.
Jisr, bridge.
Ka'a, plain.
Kabr, pl. *Kubûr*, sepulchre.
Kâdy, judge.
Kefr, village.
Khân, caravansary.
Khurbeh, ruin.
Kubbeh, dome.
Kurn, pl. *Kurun*, horn.
Kul'ah, castle.
Kusr, castle.
Mâr, saint.
Merj, pl. *Murâj*, meadow.
Mihrâb, prayer niche.
Nahr, pl. *Anhur*, river.
Nakhleh, pl. *Nukhl*, palm-tree.
Neby, prophet.
Neb'a, fountain.
Nukb, pass.
Râs, head; cape.
Sheikh, pl. *Shuyûkh*, chief.
Tarbûsh, fez; cap.
Tell, pl. *Tulâl*, dim. *Tuleil*, hill.
Tîn, fig.
Turfa, tamarisk.
Umm, mother.
Wâdy, valley; watercourse.
Wely, saint's tomb.

Results of Meteorological Observations taken at Nazareth, Gaza, Jaffa, and Beyrout.

Name of Station and Observer.	Year and Month.	Barometer. 9 a.m. and noon. Highest reading.	Barometer. 9 a.m. and noon. Lowest reading.	Barometer. 9 a.m. and noon. Monthly range.	Barometer. 9 a.m. and noon. Mean reduced to 32°.	Temperature of Air in Month, 9 a.m. Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly Range.	Mean. Of all Highest.	Mean. Of all Lowest.	Mean. Daily Range.	Approx. Mean Temperature from Maximum and Minimum.	Mean temp. at 9 a.m. Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Vapour. Elastic Force.	Vapour. In a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Short of Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity. Saturation=100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Relative proportion of. North.	East.	South.	West.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	in.	grs.	grs.		grs.							in.
Nazareth, Syria. Dr. P. K. Varton.	1869. July.	—	—	—	—	95·0	64·4	30·6	86·2	64·8	21·4	75·5	75·4	69·8	65·8	·635	6·8	2·7	72	—	—	3	0	8	20	0	0·00
	Aug.	—	—	—	—	97·1	65·4	31·7	89·3	67·6	21·7	78·5	78·2	71·8	67·3	·668	7·2	3·2	70	—	—	5	2	3	21	0	0·00
	Sept.	—	—	—	—	97·0	59·5	37·5	86·8	65·1	21·7	76·0	75·5	68·2	63·0	·575	6·2	3·3	65	—	—	6	1	6	17	1	0·24
Gaza, Syria. Messrs. Nimmo, Pickard, and Cheetham.	Aug.	—	—	0·295	29·783	90·5	66·0	24·5	86·9	70·6	16·3	78·8	82·5	79·1	76·8	·920	9·8	2·0	83	505	—	11	0	5	17	0	0·00
	Sept.	—	—	0·260	29·856	90·0	62·5	27·5	84·6	67·8	16·8	76·2	80·8	76·5	73·6	·829	8·9	2·4	79	508	—	11	1	4	14	0	0·00
Jaffa, Syria. H. A. Kayat, Esq.	Sept.	—	—	0·160	28·645	91·5	61·0	30·5	85·7	66·2	19·5	76·0	81·8	78·3	76·0	·897	9·5	2·1	83	486	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·25
Beyrout, Syria. G. J. Eldridge, Esq.	Dec.	30·220	29·660	0·560	29·937	68·5	51·5	17·0	63·2	55·6	7·6	59·4	59·4	54·9	50·9	·373	4·2	1·5	74	533	0·8	2	5	24	0	9	2·21
	1870. Jan.	30·150	29·700	0·450	29·881	69·0	52·0	17·0	62·8	56·0	6·8	59·4	59·4	54·6	50·3	·365	4·1	1·6	72	532	0·9	5	4	17	5	11	4·77

N.B.—The values given for Beyrout are the means deduced from Observations taken at 9 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Beyrout.—December 9th—*Lightning* and *heavy squalls* during evening.
10th—*Heavy squalls* all night, with hail.
12th—*Snow* on mountains down to about 4,500 feet.
16th—*Rain squalls* from north at 5 p.m.
19th—*Sirocco, thunder and lightning* at 3.30 p.m. followed by rain.
20th—Strong winds with heavy squalls all preceding night (19th–20th).
January 7th—*Lightning* to N.W.
13th—*Lunar Halo* seen.
14th—*Lunar Halo* seen, cloud banks to E.
22nd—*Lightning* from 10 p.m., with thunder and rain.
25th—*Sirocco* during day. Hail and thunder during the evening.
27th—*Sirocco*. Air filled with fine sand.
28th—*Rained* all day. Heavy squalls on preceding night (27th–28th.)
30th—Waterspouts seen. Heavy showers about noon.

JAMES GLAISHER.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

APPENDED will be found the balance-sheet, showing the receipts and expenditure of the Palestine Exploration Fund for the year ending December 31, 1869. A few words of explanation to prevent any misunderstanding may be useful.

The Committee have two main sources of income: donations, and collections at lectures. From the former the sum of £3,010 has been received during the year; from the latter the sum of £464. It is necessary to add, however, that the latter item includes a large number of donations paid on the spot. And the sum (£464) entered in the balance-sheet represents, not the *gross*,* but the *net* proceeds of lectures. The cost of working these lectures is very great, and it is very much to be wished that promoters of them would remember the great saving that may be effected by procuring the room free of expense, and keeping down the expense of advertising and printing. The sum of £48 has been received by the sale of publications; while £223 has been spent on printing them. This, however, is due to the fact that *every subscriber*, save those whose address the Secretary has not been able to ascertain, is presented with a copy of the *Quarterly*. Upwards of 12,000 have thus been distributed, at a cost, in postage alone, of £50 to the subscribers of the Fund. The Photographs show a balance against the Fund. This is, however, because the agents' returns were not all in by the end of the year.

The expenses may be thus classified:—

Exploration, including all spent on the party now in Jerusalem	£2,424	15	2
Exhibition	22	19	1
On Subscribers, including printing, lithographing, and reporting, and postage of reports	442	18	6
Advertising	100	16	9
Management, including salaries, rent, postage, office expenses, and legal advice	509	19	0

In other words, the whole expenditure due to exploration is ·692 of the whole; that due to reports, &c., given to subscribers, is ·126; while that due to management is ·145.

The Exhibition account shows a balance on the other side. This is because the Photographs sold there have been removed to the Photograph account. It as nearly as possible paid its own expenses. Indirectly, that is, as helping to show what has been done, it is believed that it considerably more than paid its expenses.

* The gross receipts under this head were £841 0s. 9d.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET,

1869.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Donations and Subscriptions	3010	16	2
,,	Sale of Publications	48	0	6
,,	Proceeds of Lectures..... ...	464	18	8
Jan. 1.	Photographs, balance of cost of Stock	242	1	10
Dec. 31.	Sundry unpaid Accounts	410	3	4
		£4176	0	6

DECEMBER 31, 1869. *Cr.*

1869.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	By Sundry unpaid Accounts..... £333 2 5			
	Less balance in Banks 248 3 11			
		84	18	6
Dec. 31.	Exploration Expenses	2424	15	2
,,	Photographs, balance of cost of Stock in hand ...	270	16	2
,,	Exhibition at Dudley Gallery, balance	14	14	1
,,	Exhibition at Manchester	8	5	0
,,	Management :—			
	Rent	78	0	0
	Salaries.....	267	10	0
	Printing	223	2	9
	Lithographing	153	19	1
	Advertising	100	16	9
	Stationery	51	18	10
	Reporting.....	15	16	8
	Furniture	1	10	11
	Bank stamps	0	1	0
	Law expenses	6	0	0
,,	Postage and parcels	123	15	6
,,	Petty Cash and sundry Office Expenses.....	31	2	
		3857	3	2
	Balance.....	318	17	4
		£4176	0	6

W. MORRISON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DEC. 25TH, 1869, TO MAR. 24TH, 1870.

a denotes Annual Subscriber.

*** If any omission or mistake be observed in the following lists, the Secretary will be very glad to be informed of it, and will rectify the error in the next *Quarterly Statement*.

	£	s.	d.
W. H. Burbidge, Esq.	5	0	0
Per B. Gledhill, Esq.	0	5	0
— Walker, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*W. Windley, Esq.	2	2	0
Per Miss Alexander	4	7	6
F. G. Osmond, Esq.	0	5	6
*a*Mrs. Clendenning	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. B. Harrison, jun.	1	0	0
*a*Miss Emmett	1	0	0
*a*Mr. Hancock	1	1	0
*a*Miss Grove	0	10	6
*a*Rev. E. N. Serjeant	1	0	0
*a*Gen. Nuthall	1	0	0
E. M. Ward, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*Rev. F. W. Holland	1	1	0
*a*Rev. J. Hewetson	1	0	0
Rev. W. Hodgson	20	0	0
The Dean of St. Paul's	2	2	0
*a*Rev. F. C. Autridge	1	1	0
— Merrick, Esq.	1	14	0
Per Mrs. Hodgson	1	5	4
*a*Rev. Vernon Musgrave	1	0	0
*a*Rev. R. E. Coplestone	0	10	0
*a*E. McMurdo, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Trigg	0	1	0
*a*Rev. T. Blackburne	2	0	0
*a*Rev. W. H. Davey	1	1	0
"Friends," per M. J.	5	5	0
*a*T. G. Keele, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*J. McKinnell, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. Harrison, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*John Ruskin, Esq.	10	0	0
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
Per Mrs. Alexander	2	2	0
*a*J. Horniman, Esq.	1	1	0
S. S. Union	2	2	0
Prov. G. Lodge, N. and E. Riding of Yorkshire	10	10	0
Miss E. R. Allport	2	2	0
*a*G. D. W. Digby, Esq.	10	0	0
W. Clark, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss E. T. Martin	0	10	0
Mrs. Hester Fenwick	1	1	0
B. Shaw, Esq.	5	0	0
Per Rev. F. W. Holland	3	1	7
Christian World List	0	10	1
*a*Rev. G. Christian	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Hancock	1	1	0
*a*J. P. Bacon, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Brown, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. J. B. Harrison	5	0	0
*a*V. A. Williamson, Esq.	1	1	0
A. Henderson, Esq.	0	10	6
Major Ditmas	0	10	0
*a*T. Chapman, Esq.	1	1	0
Major H. J. Hare	2	0	0
Octavius Wigram, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*William Sanby, Esq.	1	1	0
Per Mrs. Willson	0	14	6
Rev. H. O. Harper	9	9	0
*a*Admiral Aldham	1	0	0
Miss Ann Stock (£1 1s. *a*.)	5	1	0
Rev. W. H. Gamlen	5	0	0
Miss C. H. Martin	1	0	0
*a*Rev. H. J. Sharpe	0	10	6
*a*Miss Wood	1	0	0
C. James Pocock, Esq. (£1 1s. *a*)	6	1	0
*a*P. D. Tuckett, Esq.	1	1	0
A. M. Touch, Esq.	0	3	0
Mr. W. Sweetman	0	10	0
Per T. M. Wearing, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Lieut. W. Warren	2	0	0
*a*Ernest Pewtress, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Robson	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Melsup Hill	1	1	0
Miss Willshen	0	10	0
*a*Miss Beaufort	1	1	0
D. Hembury, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*Miss Brooks	1	1	0
Rev J. Barton (*a* £1 1s.)	2	2	0
Mrs. Charles Thring	0	10	0
Major Clarke	1	1	0
Mrs. Muir Ormslie	0	10	0
*a*Rev. Edmund Field	1	1	0
*a*A. Rae Martin, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Thomson	0	5	0
H. S. Mitchell, Esq.	1	1	0
— Goodrich, Esq.	0	2	6
Lord C. A. Hervey	1	1	0
F. M. Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B.	5	0	0
A. M. Drummond, Esq.	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Richmond Powell	0	10	6
O. Browne, Esq.	2	0	0
G. C. Courthope, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*S. H. Hodgson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*L. Jaques, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Lockwood	1	1	0
General Clark	3	0	0
*a*A. Townsend, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Martin	0	10	0
*a*Rev. Charles Potchett	1	1	0
*a*Miss Weeks	1	1	0
Miss Hornidge	1	5	0
*a*George Hebden, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*J. O. Church, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Buchanan	1	1	0
*a*S. Nuth, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Holloway, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Dr. Jackson	1	1	0
*a*Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester Pa. U.S.A.	0	10	6
*a*J. C. Mellis, Esq.	0	10	6
Rev. L. Roger (10s. *a*)	1	0	0
*a*Miss M. Clode	1	1	0
*a*Dixon Robinson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. Rigaud	0	10	0
*a*Ven. Archdeacon Parry	1	1	0
*a*Rev. L. G. C. Cure	2	0	0
*a*J. Austin, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*W. Butler, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*Rev. J. W. Weare	1	1	0
*a*Miss S. Lane	0	10	6
*a*Rev. J. C. Harrison	1	1	0
Mr. Marnock	3	3	0
*a*Rev. J. Brooke	1	0	0
*a*Miss Brooke	0	10	0
E. C. Wade, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. J. H. Moore	1	0	0
Dr. Fraser	1	1	0
*a*G. R. Gordon, Esq.	3	0	0
Miss Baxter of Ellangowan	20	0	0
*a*John Ruskin, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. C. Whately	2	2	0
*a*W. J. Peebles, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. John Compton	1	1	0
Rev. Joseph Lyon	5	0	0
*a*E. S. Wykes, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. J. Lawrence	0	10	0
*a*Rev. A. Gray	0	10	0
*a*J. Simpson, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*Rev. J. H. Moorhouse	1	0	0
*a*Mrs. O'Brien	1	0	0
J. P. Gilliat, Esq.	10	10	0
*a*J. Kirkpatrick	1	2	0
*a*Miss H. Jane Kelly	0	2	6
*a*Rev. W. Bilton	2	0	0
*a*Rev. W. W. Dickenson	1	1	0
*a*Miss Dickenson	0	10	0
*a*Major Montague	1	1	0
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*a*Miss Buxton (2nd Donation)	5	5	0
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*a*Rev. R. Allen	1	1	0
*a*Rev. J. Oswald Dykes	1	1	0
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*a*Rev. Canon Hall	1	0	0
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Per Miss W.	1	1	0
Per Miss Howorth and Miss Stamer	7	16	6
Rev. H. Houghton	1	1	0
*a*Hon. and Rev. Lowther Barrington	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. Griffiths	1	1	0
Rev. J. W. Bardsley	2	2	0
Sir Hope Grant	5	0	0
Per Mrs. Sibley	1	1	0
*a*R. W. Hollon, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Hollings, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. J. Dalton	1	1	0
*a*S. Pollard, Esq.	1	1	0
Per Rev. Gordon Calthrop	2	0	0
Sunday School Teachers, Sowerby	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
*a*Miss Denison	1	1	0
*a*W. Appleford	0	10	6
Per Capt. Moody, Nova Scotia	12	1	6
*a*Lieut. A. E. W. Goldsmid	1	0	0
*a*J. S. Parker, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. Saumarez Smith	1	10	0
Mrs. Child	2	5	0
*a*G. H. Scott, Esq. (£1 1s. *a*)	5	0	0
J. Fennell, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. S. Fowler	1	1	0
*a*Rev. H. F. Brock	0	10	6
*a*W. Bethell, Esq., jun.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. F. F. Lambert	0	10	6
*a*Miss M. A. Shillito	0	10	6
*a*Thos. Oxley, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Rev. E. S. Proud	0	10	6
*a*J. G. Carlill, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*G. T. Grant, Esq.	0	10	6
a— Turnbull, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Rev. Robert Balgarnie	0	10	0
*a*Rev. J. Acworth, LL.D.	0	10	0
*a*W. Rowntree, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*J. Leekenby, Esq., F.G.S.	0	10	0
*a*Messrs. Stuart and Gregson	1	1	0
*a*T. G. Johnson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Wood, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*John Lloyd, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*John Lewis, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*John Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mr. Geo. Hardman	0	5	0
*a*Reuben Spencer, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Hoy, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*C. Edwards, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Mirrielees	1	1	0
*a*Miss Daw	0	10	6
*a*Rev. Prof. H. R. Reynolds, D.D.	1	1	0
*a*J. Harris Heal, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Francis Ford, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Harvey, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*W. Coats, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. H. Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. M. Hitchcock, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*John Thomson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Smith	1	1	0
*a*J. Faulding	1	1	0
*a*J. Coxeter, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Rev. S. A. Tipple	1	1	0
*a*H. Robinson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Bell, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. A. Russell, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*T. Fuller Carter, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*G. W. Dodds, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Joseph Burgess, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*H. T. Bailey, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. H. Mackennal, B.A.	1	1	0
*a*Samuel Ranyard, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*John Le Mare, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*A. Jennings, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. L. Budden, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*A. Goodall, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Benham, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Thos. P. Price, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*S. Harris, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Charles Angus, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Mr. W. Beare	0	2	6
*a*J. L. Bennet, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Macdonald, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. M. Grant, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Rippon	1	1	0
*a*John Laing, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Lewis Stewart, Esq.	1	1	0
a— Engall, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Lindsay	1	1	0
*a*James Grant, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Watson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. M. Leitch, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Andrew Wark, Esq. (*a* £1 1s.)	2	2	0
*a*R. T. Turnbull, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Hanton	0	5	0
*a*W. Clarke, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. R. Garwood, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. James Allan	1	1	0
*a*Alfred Melluish	1	1	0
*a*N. Barnaby, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Ernest Pewtress, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Cooper, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Alfred Dunn, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Gill, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Rev. H. Allon	1	1	0
*a*Thos. Halliburton	1	0	0
*a*W. Foster, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Rev. G. B. Watson	1	1	0
*a*Rev. F. Bathurst	1	0	0
*a*Mrs. Bathurst	1	0	0
*a*B. Margetts, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*E. McMurdo, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. R. E. Coplestone	0	10	0
*a*Rev. C. Deedes	0	10	0
*a*Rev. L. Deedes	0	10	6
*a*Rev. T. Woodward	0	5	0
*a*C. Hill, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Barclay Bevan	5	0	0
*a*W. M. Armstrong, Esq.	0	5	0
Robert Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*Rev. J. H. Carr	0	5	0
*a*Mrs. Carr	0	5	0
*a*Miss S. Hart	0	5	0
Mrs. Crampton	0	12	6
Rev. E. Spooner	0	5	0
*a*Rev. George Bailey	0	10	6
*a*Major Ditmas	0	10	0
*a*Mrs. Chas. Thring	0	10	0
*a*Major Clark	1	1	0
*a*A. Rae Martin, Esq.	1	1	0
General Clark	3	0	0
*a*Alex. Townsend, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Martin	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
*a*Mrs. Grant	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. F. Potts	1	1	0
*a*E. S. Wyles, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. J. Lawrence	0	10	0
*a*Rev. A. Gray	0	10	0
J. S. Gilliat, Esq.	10	10	0
*a*Rev. J. H. Moorhouse	1	0	0
*a*Mrs. O'Brien	1	0	0
*a*Rev. E. Orger	0	10	0
W. S. Morris, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Campbell, Esq.	1	5	0
R. Napier, Esq.	10	0	0
Anonymous (at lecture at Edinburgh by Rev. H. Geary)	0	5	0

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

ALDERSHOT.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. E. Sabin.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. Henry Geary, Jan. 20—			
Collection at doors	3	0	6
Sale of Publications	0	16	0

ALEXANDRIA.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. D. Wright.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. Henry Geary, March 10, 1870—			
Collection at doors	2	12	2
Donation—			
J. Campbell, Esq.	1	5	0

BASINGSTOKE.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. Marriner.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. Henry Geary, Jan. 19—			
Collection at doors	4	19	4
Sale of Publications	0	6	0

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Collection	4	5	10
G. E. Beaty Pownall, Esq.	3	0	0
*a*J. W. Foster, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Tucker, Esq.	1	1	0

BRADFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. Dyson.

*a*John Rand, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*E. Hailstone, Esq.	2	0	0
*a*J. Thornton	1	0	0
*a*Rev. T. H. Flynn	0	10	6
*a*Rev. J. W. Loosemore	0	10	6
*a*Rev. H. P. Dawson	0	10	6
*a*Rev. J. Holme	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. H. O. Mawson	0	10	0
*a*James Smith—Sale of tickets	1	5	0
*a*Rev. Knight Gale	0	5	0
*a*Rev. E. Mercer	0	10	6
*a*William Watkins, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*William Brayshaw, Esq.	0	2	6
*a*William Milnes, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*Rev. W. Dyson	0	10	6

BRIGHTON.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. D. Winham.

Miss M. Ridding	5	0	0
Miss Tufnell	1	0	0

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Hon. Sec.—Ed. Rae, Esq.

March 18—			
Cash remitted	24	3	0
(The names will be given in the next *Quarterly*.)			

BROADSTAIRS.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. H. Carr.

Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Jan. 13—			
Collection at doors	4	10	3
Sale of Publications	0	14	0
Donations and Subscriptions—			
*a*Rev. J. H. Carr	0	5	0
*a*Mrs. Carr	0	5	0
*a*Miss S. Hart	0	5	0
Mrs. Crampton	0	12	0

BURNLEY.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Stamer.

Collected by Miss A. Howarth and Miss Stamer—			
Dr. Briggs	1	1	0
Miss Barnes	0	10	6
Mr. Barnes	1	0	0
Mr. Butterworth	0	10	0
Dr. Brumwell	0	2	6
Mrs. A. Drydale	1	1	0
Dr. Dean	0	5	0
Mr. J. Graham	0	2	6
Miss Halstead	0	10	0
J. Howarth, Esq.	0	10	6
Miss. C. Holgate	0	5	0
Miss Hirst	0	5	0
J. Massey, Esq.	0	10	6
Jas. Shepherd, Esq.	0	5	0
Rev. H. Stamer	0	5	0
Mr. Strange	0	2	6
Rev. J. Strorgan	0	2	6
Mrs. Spencer	0	1	0
Mr. Thornton	0	5	0

CLIFTON AND BRISTOL.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. C. H. Wallace.

Mrs. J. B. Prior	1	0	0
*a*P. D. Tucker, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*F. F. Tucker, Esq.	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Small sums	1	0	0
*a*Rev. Canon Hall	1	0	0

CALLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. F. V. Thornton.

Collection at Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener	2	16	3
*a*Rev. H. Glanville	0	5	0
*a*Rev. F. V. Thornton	0	10	0
*a*Miss Fletcher	0	5	0
Rev. T. P. Fergusson	1	0	0
Rev. F. V. Thornton	0	3	9

CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, St. James's, Clapham Park Road, S.W.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. Geo. St. Clair, Feb. 3, 1870—			
Collection at doors	4	0	0
Sale of Publications	0	8	4

CHELTENHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Dr. E. Wilson.

W. M. Tartt, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*T. Waddingham, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*F. Monro, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Rev. R. Lancaster	1	1	0
*a*H. M. Jeffrey, Esq.	0	10	0

CROYDON.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. Warren.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, Jan. 17—			
Collection at doors	7	15	6
Sale of Publications	1	12	0
Subscriptions—			
*a*Rev. Geo. Bailey	0	10	6
*a*Major Ditmas	0	10	0

CHIGWELL.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. M. Robinson.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, March 4, 1870—			
Collection at doors	4	14	8

DOVER.

Hon. Sec.—W. P. Mummery, Esq.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, Feb. 28, 1870—			
Collection at doors	11	14	0½

DEVIZES.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. P. S. Bingham.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, Jan. 26, 1870—			
Collection at doors	8	0	9
Sale of Publications	0	13	0

DUNDEE.

Hon Sec.—R. Mackenzie, Esq.

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*a*Edward Baxter, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*Peter Carmichael, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*D. M. Watson, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*Messrs. Henry Smith & Co.	2	2	0
*a*Messrs. A. Low & Son	1	1	0
*a*David Small, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Ramsay, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
*a*Robert Mackenzie, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Patrick Watson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Alex. Anderson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*William Cox, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Provost Yeaman	1	1	0
*a*Thomas Bell, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*John Kirkland, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Thomas Thornton, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Thomas Sanderson, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*A. Moncar, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*George Rough, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*David Martin, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Patrick Anderson, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*John Laing, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Robert Lamb, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*A. Henderson, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Councillor Petrie	0	10	0
*a*Thos. Lamb, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*James Mells, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*Charles Smith, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*C. P. Gibson, Esq.	0	2	6

DURHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. Dodd.

Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. J.W. Bardsley, less expenses	10	0	0
Cash remitted	100	0	0

(The names will be given in the next *Quarterly*.)

EDINBURGH.

Hon. Secs.—Rev. W. Lindsay Alexander and A. Keith Johnstone, Esq., LL.D.

Proceeds of Sermon by the Rev. H. Geary, March 13, 1870—			
Collection at doors	12	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous donation at a Lecture	0	5	0
EXETER.			
Hon. Treasurer—Rev. P. L. D. Acland.			
Collection at Lecture by the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Feb. 4...	11	17	0
Subscriptions paid and promised—			
Sir T. D. Acland	10	0	0
*a*Bishop of Exeter	5	0	0
*a*Mrs. Arden	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Col. Stafford (annual for 3 years)	1	1	0
Sir J. Kennaway	2	2	0
William Porter, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mills	1	1	0
Rev. W. Heberden	1	1	0
Rev. J. B. Strother	1	1	0
Rev. P. L. D. Acland	1	1	0
Miss White	0	10	0
C. L. Kennaway, Esq.	0	5	0
Miss C. E. B.	0	5	0
FROME.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. T. G. Rooke.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Feb. 23	2	5	0
Per Rev. T. G. Rooke—			
*a*T. Green, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. A. Daniel	0	10	0
*a*Mr. Chapman	0	2	6
*a*Rev. T. G. Rooke	1	1	0
Collected by T. F. Rooke, Esq.	0	12	6
FARNHAM.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. E. Utterton.			
John Knight, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. W. Walsh	0	10	6
James Knight, Esq.	0	10	6
Collected by Miss Utterton—			
The Ven. Archdeacon Utterton	0	10	0
Rev. R. H. Borrodaile	0	5	0
Mr. and Mrs. S. Wigram	0	5	0
M. S.	0	5	0
GLASGOW.			
Hon. Sec.—A. B. McGrigor, Esq.			
Feb. 21—			
Cash remitted	100	0	0
(The names will be acknowledged in the next *Quarterly.*)			

	£	s.	d.
March 9—			
Collected at Lecture	10	2	0
March 12—			
Collected at Meeting	10	14	0
R. Napier, Esq.	10	0	0
GREENOCK.			
Hon. Sec.—D. MacDonald, Esq.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, March 11, 1870—			
Collection	12	0	0
Messrs. J. and Horatius Bonar	2	2	0
GLOUCESTER.			
Hon. Secs.—Rev. J. Bowman and F. Cooke, Esq.			
Collected after Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener	0	10	6
Rev. W. Balfour	0	5	0
Rev. Isaac Bowman	0	5	0
Rev. D. Mayne	0	5	0
Rev. H. Haines	0	5	0
Rev. W. H. Girdlestone	0	5	0
GUILDFORD.			
Hon. Sec.—Col. Thurburn.			
Mrs. Thurburn	0	10	0
*a*Captain C. D. Campbell	0	10	6
*a*R. Shepard, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*R. C. Capron, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Edward Futvoye, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Wilson, per collecting card	1	10	0
Miss Lambe do. do.	0	4	8
Miss Whalley do. do.	0	4	4
Miss Legg do. do.	0	5	0
Messrs. Williamson and Sons	0	5	0
*a*Mrs. W. Mathews	0	2	0
*a*Mr. G. P. Shepherd	0	5	0
Collected by Mr. G. P. Shepherd	0	7	6
HERTFORD.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. T. Lingley.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Jan. 11, 1870—			
Collection at doors	7	6	7
Sale of Publications	1	10	0
*a*Rev. C. Deedes	0	10	0
*a*Rev. L. Deedes	0	10	6
*a*Rev. T. Woodward	0	5	0
*a*C. Hill, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Barclay Bevan	5	0	0
*a*W. M. Armstrong, Esq.	0	5	0
Robert Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
Hon. and Rev. Lowther Barrington	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
HALIFAX.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall.			
Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall	5	5	0
HUNTINGDON.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. Gerald Vesey.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, Jan. 6—			
Collection at doors	3	16	8
Sale of Publications	0	12	6
Subscriptions—			
*a*W. Foster, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Rev. G. B. Watson	1	1	0
*a*Rev. F. Bathurst	1	0	0
*a*Mrs. Bathurst	1	0	0
*a*B. Margetts, Esq.	1	0	0
J. S. Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
IPSWICH.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. R. Turnockl.			
Cash remitted	28	19	6
(The names will be given in the next *Quarterly.*)			
LIVERPOOL.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. C. D. Ginsburg.			
Proceeds of Lecture at Everton	1	4	6
Sale of Publications	4	2	0
Dr. Neviss	1	1	0
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, March 4, at the Prince's Road Welsh Presbyterian Church—			
Collection at doors	5	2	3
Sale of Photographs	0	4	0
Sale of Publications	0	5	0
Subscriptions and Donations—			
*a*W. Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Wood, Esq.	2	2	0
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John Lewis, Esq.	1	1	0
John Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
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Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, March 18—			
Collection at doors	2	1	3½
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, March 17—			
Collection at doors	2	0	0
Sale of Publications	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
LEWES.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. R. Straffen.			
*a*Rev. J. W. Weare	1	1	0
LOWER EDMONTON.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. R. E. Coplestone.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary, January 7—			
Collection at doors	3	0	10
Sale of Publications	0	14	6
Subscriptions—			
*a*E. McMurdo, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. R. E. Coplestone	0	10	0
MALVERN.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. D. F. A. Grahame.			
Collection at Meeting, November, 1869, less expenses	1	9	10
MANCHESTER.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. Walter Crane.			
Jan. 29. Cash remitted.....	100	0	0
(The names will be given in the next *Quarterly.*)			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, March 1, at Bowden, near Manchester—			
Collection at doors	16	18	0½
Sale of Photographs	0	1	6
Sale of Publications	0	11	2
Subscription—			
*a*C. Edwards, Esq.	1	1	0
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. G. St. Clair, March 2, at Stretford, near Manchester—			
Collection at doors	5	18	0
Sale of Photographs	0	11	6
Sale of Publications	0	4	0
Subscriptions—			
*a*Reuben Spencer, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Hoy, Esq.	1	1	0
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Hon. Sec.—T. W. Clarke, Esq.			
*a*C. H. Lushington, Esq.....	1	1	0
*a*Rev. A. Brook.....	0	10	0
NEWARK.			
Hon. Sec.—E. S. Falkner, Esq.			
Earl Manvers	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
The Countess Manvers	5	0	0
Bishop of Lincoln	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Speaker	10	0	0
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aR. Warwick, Esq.	0	10	6
aG. Gascoyne, Esq.	1	1	0
aT. F. A. Burnaby, Esq.	1	1	0
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aRev. J. B. Cane	1	1	0
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John Vere, Esq.	3	3	0
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S. Harvey, Esq.	0	10	0
aMrs. Gilshap	1	1	0
M. Harvey, Esq.	1	0	0
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Mrs. Newton	1	0	0
Mrs. J. T. Becher Pratt	0	10	0
Miss Parker	0	2	6
aMrs. Hendall	1	1	0
aG. Tallents, Esq.	1	1	0
aT. S. Godfrey, Esq.	1	1	0
aE. M. Riddell, Esq.	1	1	0
aMrs. Branston	0	10	0
aMrs. Sikes	1	1	0
aMrs. Clarke	0	10	0
a"A Friend"	0	5	0
aThe Misses Lawton	0	5	0
aJohn Bakewell, Esq.	0	10	6
Mr Whiles	0	5	0
Mr. Eve	0	10	0
J. Marsh, Esq.	0	10	6
aRev. H. Jubb	0	10	0
aSuffragan Bishop of Nottingham	0	10	6
aRev. W. Prince	0	10	6
aRev. W. Tinniswood	0	5	0
aHenry Lammin, Esq.	1	1	0
aMiss Denison	0	10	0
aMrs. D. W. Branston	1	1	0
aMrs. Hall	1	1	0
aTwig Society, per Miss Readhouse	0	10	6
Collection at Meeting, less expenses	6	12	3
Rev. John Byron	1	1	0
aJohn Thorpe, Esq.	1	1	0
aMrs. Bakewell	0	10	0
aMrs. Wilson	0	10	0
aMrs. W. N. Nicholson	0	5	0
aMrs. Taylor	0	5	0
aMessrs. Bradley and Howitt	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
NEWBURY.			
Hon. Sec. pro tem.—Rev. J. L. Randal.			
Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, Jan. 24—			
Collection at doors	8	8	10
Sale of Publications	1	9	0
PERTH.			
Hon. Sec.—R. Jameson, Esq.			
Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, March 14, 1870—			
Collection at doors	5	6	8
REIGATE.			
Hon. Secs.—W. Wilson Saunders, Esq.			
Chas. Hillhouse	5	5	0
Dr. G. Holman	1	1	0
R. Chelton, Esq.	1	1	0
H. Lainson, Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. G. J. Adeney	0	5	0
aRev. H. Brass	1	1	0
ST. ANDREW'S.			
Hon. Secs.—Dr. Lees and Dr. Mitchell.			
Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, March 16—			
Collection at doors	6	8	1
STIRLING.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. Taylor.			
Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. H. Geary, March 15—			
Collection at doors	10	9	3
SHAFTESBURY.			
Hon. Sec.—Dr. John Wills.			
Proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Feb. 24, less expenses	1	4	6
SOWERBY.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. A. L. W. Bean.			
Sunday School Teachers, Sowerby	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
ST. GERMANS.			
Hon. Sec.—R. Kerswill, Esq.			
Rev. Tobias Furneaux	2	0	0
Theodore Newport, Esq.	0	10	0
Hon. Charles Eliot	0	10	0
Miss Catherine Glanville	0	5	0
*a*Rev. Alan Furneaux	1	1	0
*a*John Edwards, Esq.	1	1	0
Robt. Kerswill, Esq.	1	1	0
TIVERTON.			
Hon. Sec.—Major Stehelin.			
Collected at Lecture	4	9	5½
Subscriptions—			
a— Gills, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*Miss Graham	1	1	0
*a*R. Cocks, Esq.	0	5	0
a— Stokes, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Mrs. Bristow	0	2	6
*a*Rev. G. Luckworth	1	1	0
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*a*Rev. Scott Moncrieff	0	5	0
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Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. W. Bromley.			
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. H. Geary on Feb. 24—			
Collection at doors	4	3	11
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Jan. 2. Cash remitted	5	0	0
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Hon. Sec.—Rev. T. Whitehead.			
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H. Elphinstone, Esq.	0	10	0

ERRATA.

The following corrections and additions have to be made to the last published list:—

Cheltenham—

	£	s.	d.
*a*Rev. R. Lancaster	1	1	0
*a*H. M. Jeffery, Esq.	0	10	0

For Rev. C. Mostyn read Martyn.
,, Rev. T. F. Fenn ,, Rev. J. F. Fenn.
,, Rev. T. Emmens ,, Rev. J. Emmens.
,, Dr. Rumsay ,, Dr. Rumsey.
,, Dr. Thorpe ,, Dr. Thorp.
G. Harvey, Esq., £1 1s. instead of 5s.
Rev. T. H. Cardew 5s. instead of £1.

June list of subscriptions—
J. Clarksen Hay should be Kay.
Rev. J. R. Butcher, 10s. 6d.
J. C. Sharp, Esq., should be T. C. Stamp, Esq.
Bradford collection, £8 1s. 9d., should be £3 1s. 9d.
Everton—Sale of Photographs, £1, should be £1 6s.
Manchester—Publications £7 5s., should be £1 5s. 7d.

LIST OF LECTURES

Delivered for the Fund from Christmas to March.

*** In this list the gross receipts only are given, except in a few cases, where expenses were first deducted.

			£	*s.*	*d.*
By the Rev. Daniel Kerr—					
		Leith	4	16	6
		Stow	3	14	6
		Lander	4	9	0
		Dunbar	1	0	6
		Kelso	2	5	0
		Melrose	0	15	0
		Selkirk	2	16	6
		Donations and Photographs at Lectures	6	1	6
By the Rev. J. R. Turnock—					
March	14.	Ipswich	21	7	0
By the Rev. F. H. Scrivener—					
January	24.	Tavistock			
,,	25.	Taunton			
February	4.	Exeter	11	17	0
,,	9.	Yeovil			
,,	10.	Weymouth	5	12	4
,,	23.	Frome	2	5	0
,,	24.	Shaftesbury	1	4	6
By the Rev. Henry Geary—					
January	6.	Huntingdon	9	10	2
,,	7.	Lower Edmonton	5	6	4
,,	11.	Hertford	21	8	1
,,	12.	Sunday School Union	4	1	3
,,	13.	Broadstairs	6	16	3
,,	17.	Croydon	10	8	0
,,	19.	Basingstoke	5	5	4
,,	20.	Aldershot	3	16	6
,,	21.	In the Schoolroom of St. John's, Fitzroy Square	4	14	6
,,	24.	Newbury	9	17	10
,,	25.	Hungerford	4	10	10
,,	26.	Devizes	8	13	9
,,	27.	Bradford-on-Avon	3	2	3
,,	28.	Trowbridge	6	11	11
,,	31.	Rochester	6	12	10
February	1.	Blackheath	10	11	8
,,	17.	St. Albans	12	0	2½
,,	18.	Papworth Everard	8	0	1
,,	21.	St. James's, Notting Hill	28	6	4
,,	22.	Ramsey	3	0	6
,,	24.	Tunbridge	4	3	11
,,	25.	St. Augustine's, Highbury	5	0	0½
,,	28.	Dover	11	14	0½
March	1.	Canterbury	15	15	8
,,	4.	Chigwell	4	14	8

			£	s.	d.
March	9.	Glasgow (evening)	10	2	0
,,	10.	Alexandria	3	17	2
,,	11.	Greenock	12	0	0
,,	12.	Glasgow (afternoon)	20	14	0
,,	13.	Edinburgh	12	12	0
,,	14.	Perth	5	6	8
,,	15.	Stirling...	10	9	3
,,	16.	St. Andrew's	6	8	1
,,	17.	Edinburgh (evening)			
,,	18.	Edinburgh (afternoon)			
By the Rev. J. King—					
March	10.	Winchester House School, St. John's Wood ...	4	6	0
By the Rev. G. St. Clair—					
January	5.	Union Chapel, Islington	13	18	0
,,	12.	Stockwell	5	9	4½
,,	13.	Lee	7	3	1
,,	17.	Westbourne Grove	3	10	2
,,	18.	Markham Square, Chelsea	3	7	0
,,	24.	Grove Street, Camden Town...	6	7	10
,,	25.	Presbyterian Church, Regent Square	20	14	0
,,	26.	Bloomsbury Chapel	12	13	4½
,,	27.	Surbiton	9	1	8
,,	31.	St. Thomas's Square Chapel, Hackney	8	15	11
February	1.	Westow Hill, Norwood	13	11	1
,,	2.	Regent's Park Chapel	10	2	4¾
,,	3.	Baptist Chapel, Clapham Common	4	8	4
,,	4.	West Dulwich	6	5	7¾
,,	7.	Town Hall, Rickmansworth	3	0	10
,,	9.	Broadway Chapel, Hammersmith	6	14	9
,,	10.	Camden Road	3	17	5
,,	11.	John Street Chapel, Bedford Row	3	13	4
,,	15.	John Street, Edgware Road	9	0	9
,,	16.	Baxter Road, Essex Road	0	19	8½
,,	18.	Lancaster Road, Notting Hill	6	1	2
,,	21.	North End, Finchley	5	13	7½
,,	22.	St. Mary's Hall, Cheshunt	7	13	4
,,	23.	Maze Pond Chapel	3	11	6
,,	24.	Ealing	7	0	9
March	1.	Bowden, near Manchester	18	11	8½
,,	2.	Stretford, near Manchester	8	15	6
,,	3.	King Street Chapel, Oldham	2	15	8½
,,	4.	Prince's Road Welsh Presbyterian Church, Liverpool	11	6	3
,,	7.	Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield	12	2	10½
,,	8.	Well Lane Chapel, Beverley...	6	11	0
,,	9.	Town Hall, Scarborough	11	2	1
,,	10.	South Street Chapel, Hull	6	4	7½
,,	11.	Doncaster	8	10	1
,,	14.	Harrogate	13	3	2
,,	15.	Beeston Hill Congregational Church, Leeds ...	2	1	3½
,,	16.	Brighouse	4	16	11
,,	17.	Marshall Street Congregational Church, Leeds ...	2	4	0
,,	18.	Boston	2	16	8

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. Report of Preliminary Meeting, 1865.
2. Captain Wilson's Expedition, 1866.
3. Meeting at Cambridge, 1867.
4. Annual Meeting, with Lieut. Warren's Report. 1868.
5. Statement of Progress, January 1st, 1869.
6. Lieut. Warren's Letters and Reports, with lithographed plans.
7. Lieut. Warren's Notes on the Valley of the Jordan and Excavations at Ain es Sultan (Jericho).
8. Dean Stanley's Sermon on the Exploration of Palestine. Price 6d.
9. Quarterly Statement. No. I. April 1st, 1869.
10. Quarterly Statement. No. II. June 24th, 1869.
    Contents: Mr. Deutsch on the Letters at the S.E. Angle of the Haram.—Captain Wilson on the Synagogues of Galilee.—Mr. Rogers's Excavation of Tell Salahîyeh.—Mr. Eldridge's Meteorological Observations.—Mr. Simpson on Robinson's Arch.—Lieutenant Warren's Letters.
11. Quarterly Statement. No. III. September 30th, 1869.
    Contents: Statement—Rock-cut Tombs of Palestine, by Captain Wilson—Rev. Dr. Zeller on Kefr Kenna—Tables of Latitude and Longitude—Comparative Holiness of Mounts Zion and Moriah—Notes: Gold in Palestine; A Singular Custom—Report of Annual Meeting—Meteorological Observations. By James Glaisher, F.R.S.—Lieutenant Warren's Letters continued, No. XLIII. to XLV.
12. Quarterly Statement. No. IV. January 1st, 1870.
    Contents: Statement of Progress—The Ceremony of the Doseh at Baalbec, by Mr. Morrison—The Site of Ai, by Captain Wilson—Results of Meteorological Observations taken at Beyrout, Syria, by James Glaisher, F.R.S.—The Desert of Tîh—Notes on a Visit to Saida, &c., July, 1869, by Captain Warren—The Coleoptera of Palestine, by Mr. Crotch—Remarks on a Visit to 'Ain Jidy and the Southern Shores of the Dead Sea in Midsummer, 1867, by Captain Warren.
13. Quarterly Statement. No. V. April 1, 1870.
    Contents: Statement of Progress—The Moabite Stone, with an Illustration—The Temples of Cœle-Syria, with two Illustrations, by Captain Warren—The Summit of Hermon, with an Illustration, by Captain Warren—Our Summer in Lebanon, with an Itinerary, by Captain Warren—The Rock Tombs of El Medyeh, by Dr. Sandreczky—The Stone of Zoheleth, by M. Clermont-Ganneau—Letters from Mr. E. H. Palmer, Nos. I. and II.—Arabic Glossary—Captain Warren's continued Letters.

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LECTURES.

The following gentlemen are authorised to give Lectures on behalf of the Fund:—

Rev. F. H. Scrivener, St. Gerran's Rectory, Grampound, Cornwall.
Rev. J. W. Bardsley, Bootle, Liverpool.
Rev. Henry Geary, Herne Bay.
Rev. James King, St. George's, Hanover Square.
Rev. G. St. Clair, Banbury.
Rev. Daniel Kerr, Dunse, N.B.
Edward Allen, Esq., Alnwick.

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

PATRON.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

OFFICE—9, PALL MALL EAST, S.W., LONDON.

Reports on Progress of Works at Jerusalem and elsewhere in the Holy Land, by Lieutenant Warren, R.E.

XLVI.

Excavations at the North-East Angle of the Haram Area.—The general results of these shafts have already been noticed in Letters XLII., XLIII., and XLIV., and now the details of the working are given.

In commencing work here we were completely in the dark as to the nature of the rock below the surface; we certainly were aware of the valley running down from the Bab-as-Zahiré, but it was generally supposed to run out through the Birket Israil, turning sharp to the east, as shown in the Ordnance Survey Plan 1·10,000: instead of continuing in a south-easterly direction through the north-east corner of Haram Area, as our excavations have shown it to do: we therefore found it necessary to sink several shafts so as to completely mark out the present lie of the rock; and it is to be remembered that the present lie of the rock gives very nearly the features of the ground as they appeared in early times, for it can hardly be doubted but that in those times the rock about here was nearly bare; covered at the most with 2ft. or 3ft. of red earth.

Wherever we have excavated we have found the rock at bottom of our shafts to be cut away in steps, or levelled, or otherwise showing that the hand of man had been applied to it; and on this rock we generally find 2ft. or 3ft. of red earth (the natural colour of the soil of this part), and all above it is stone-chippings and shingle mixed up with pieces of red pottery, a black earth formed of rubbish from the city.

The following remarks are made on the supposition that the contour trace of supposed lie of rock 1·2500, the elevation of the east wall of Haram 1·120, and the sections through the east Haram Wall at north-east angle are before the reader.

It is also to be observed that in giving these details no account of the actual working is given, as this, though interesting in itself, would prevent the results being readily accessible; in this account one shaft is said to be tamped up and then another commenced, while in fact, whenever convenient the earth taken out of one was used for filling up another, so that at No. 10 shaft, no soil had to be taken up to the surface after we had once reached the wall, though we have been working them for many weeks.

In giving the details, also, the shafts have not been taken consecutively or by the date of commencing, but with regard to their positions one to another.

One important point these excavations have established, viz.:—that outside the city wall on east to north of St. Stephen's Gate there are only a few feet of *débris*, and often none at all, while immediately south of it, and indeed all along to the south-east angle, the *débris* varies in depth from 50 to over 100ft; this rather implies that to the north of this gate there has been very little destruction of old walls.

Another important point with regard to the city wall at this gate is, that the present wall only goes down for 10ft. below the surface, and there rests upon 10ft. of concrete, which again is on the rock, and that there is no appearance of an older wall.

From this it would appear that the St. Stephen's Gate may not stand upon the site of the old wall; and the line of bevelled stones found in drain at shaft No. 10 may mark the place where the old wall turned in to the west. This idea is rather confirmed by our finding the Haram Wall running north from the north-east angle for at least 64ft., so that if it continued far enough in the same straight line, it would lie under the St. Stephen's Gate nearly.

We come now to a question of very great interest in the East Haram Wall north of the north-east angle. We found an overflow aqueduct at a level of 2,341ft., while the present level of the Haram Area at same angle is 2,410ft. This aqueduct forms part of the old Haram Wall as seen at this angle, and every detail about it points to its having been used as a fountain or overflow aqueduct, and not as a floodgate; and if we admit this, we must suppose the water in the Birket Israil to have stood at the highest at 2,415ft. at the time the present north-east angle and north-east portion of Haram Wall was built. If this be so, and if we might suppose the present northern end of the Haram Area to have been built up to same height as it does at present, when this north-eastern wall was built, then, we ought to find southern side of the Birket Israil built up of the same kind of blocks as this wall.

Now we find the inside of the Birket Israil faced with stone and plaster, so as to act as a tank up nearly to the level of the Haram Area, and what may be the true face of the north Haram Wall may thus be covered up. The removal of a few stones here might settle this question. This question may thus be described.

Some authorities make the limits of Herod's Temple to have extended up to Birket Israil on north; now we have found the northern part of east wall to be apparently *in situ*, whether it be the wall of Solomon, Herod, or Herod Agrippa. If of Herod then the south side of Birket Israil should also be of like stones.

In shaft No. 11 we have found a massive wall of bevelled stones, apparently not *in situ*. This may have been at a later period the line of the city wall; certainly it appears to be later than the aqueduct which it cuts in two, and which appears to run up to St. Stephen's Gate, shaft No. 10, for this aqueduct is on a level and does not appear to have been made until the Birket Israil was made into the tank it appears at present.

Shaft 1.* Commenced 2nd April, 1869, at a point at the foot of the mound of rubbish outside St. Stephen's Gate, where some Christians say tradition places the site of an ancient church.

Surface 2,343ft. above sea-level. Rock was found at depth of 6ft., it sounded hollow, and on striking with a jumper, caved in, and a grotto was exposed to view, nearly circular on plan, about 9ft. in diameter and 4ft. high; it had been used as a tomb, and is divided into five loculi by plaster partitions about 3in. thick and 12in. high; two of these lay about north-east to south-west, and three north-west to south-east.

At the southern side a shaft leads down into a chamber (No. 2) 26ft. long, 6ft. broad, and divided latitudinally into ten loculi, separated as in the chamber above; one of the middle loculi serves as a passage, opening at either end into two chambers (Nos. 3 and 4) parallel and similar to No. 2; these are also divided into loculi.

Other chambers open out from these; the largest being at the south-east angle of No. 3, where there is a shaft (about 6ft. deep) leading down into a lower range of chambers, in direct length about 40ft. All these chambers, nine in number, are divided off into loculi, except one which appears to have been an ante-room, and in which some pieces of cut stone were found.

The partitions separating the loculi in some cases are cut out of the rock. The chambers were found half full of earth, fallen in from above, and it is evident that they had been opened, and perhaps used, at a period subsequent to the time when they had been used as tombs. The earth was moved from one chamber into another, but we found no indications of passages into a larger grotto, the only places not explored were some shafts leading up, apparently, to the surface.

The work was continued for twenty-four days. Six pottery lamps, apparently early Christian, and some glass vases were found, these were sent home in a box under charge of Corporal Ellis.

The chambers are cut in the "Malaki" of a very rotten description, nearly approaching to the Cakooli, and no chisel marks were found on

* The numbers are not Captain Warren's.

the rock. The system of chambers with shafts leading up to surface is somewhat on the plan of the Greek or Phœnician tombs at Saida.

A plan of some of the chambers, and a section, are enclosed; the whole system is not given, as they lie over each other, and are cut so irregularly as almost to suggest the idea that they may have been natural caverns enlargened by man.

Shafts 2, 3, were two shafts sunk at the bottom of the road, due east of St. Stephen's Gate; rock was found in each at 5ft. 6in. and 2ft. respectively; at the first (H. 4) the last 3ft. 6in. was of the red virgin soil. Shafts were now commenced higher up the road leading to St. Stephen's Gate.

Shaft 4. Commenced 9th April, 1869, was sunk near the road 256ft. east of the gate; at 14ft. a small aqueduct or cistern was broken into, about 4ft. 6in. square of masonry. Rock was found at 20ft. 9in., the walls of the cistern resting on it, the rock levelled. Soil for first 13ft. nearly black, in layers sloping from north to south for the first 11ft., and then from west to east to a depth of 14ft., slope two in three; below this the colour was red, and continued so for 6ft. to the rock; level of surface 2,390ft. A shaft, H 8, was next sunk higher up near the road, at a distance of 162ft. from the gate; level of surface 2,409ft.

Shaft 5. Rock was found at a depth of 30ft. The top of a scarp facing to east; this was followed down 20ft. the rock receding under to west, apparently the side of a tank, as it was plastered and ended abruptly to north; large stones were found, as though they had been part of the vaulting of the tank; after getting to a depth of 50ft. below the surface this shaft was filled up. For the first 20ft. the soil was black and rotten, apparently rubbish from the city; from thence to the rock loam mixed with stones.

Shaft 6. Commenced 12th May, 1869, near road at 109ft. east of St. Stephen's Gate; level of surface 2,411ft. Rock found at 22ft. 9in. below surface, falling out one by one to south-east. At 16ft. colour of soil changed from black to a reddish brown. At 8ft. some pottery found. In consequence of the finding of the wall at No. 11, it was considered desirable to drive a gallery to west from No. 6 in search of continuation of the same.

Rock very soft and rises to west slightly; first 10ft. level, then 3ft. with rise of 3in. and then 2ft. level again; in all, 15ft. The rock is then scarped to west to depth of 8ft. 4in., is level for 10ft., and then rises again in a small scarp of 2½ft., and then goes on level again. Space of ditch filled in with small stones and earth. Total length of gallery to west 25ft. 8in. No signs of any wall as found at H. 9; but probably we were not near enough to west.

Shaft 7. Commenced 24th April, 1869; at the first angle in city wall, 43ft. north of St. Stephen's Gate; surface level 2,419ft.; wall below surface same as that seen above; at 18½ft. came on rock and concrete on which the wall rests; no signs whatever of anything more ancient than the present city wall, as seen above ground; soil passed through, a loose rubbish.

Shaft 8. Commenced 8th April, 1869, at a point 200ft. due east of the south corner of tower of north-east angle Haram Area. Rock, cut down level, found at 29½ft. Level of surface 2,347ft. Some broken pieces of fresco were found near the rock. Soil passed through was black for first 8ft., and then of a brown colour, with the appearance of water having passed constantly through it with lime in suspension. A gallery was now driven to south-west to determine the lie of the rock. Rock found to slope to south-east; after progressing 11ft., the gallery had to be tamped up on account of our striking a layer of loose stones with no earth among them, and which ran down in streams on being touched.

Shaft 9. Commenced 30th April, 1869, higher up the hill, and at a distance of 40ft. to west of No. 8. Level of surface 2,364ft. Sunk 23ft. through black earth and then came upon shingle from one to two inches cube, without any earth; shaft continued 20ft. deeper, when at a depth of 43ft. the shingle changed to a layer of stones from three to four inches cube, and in getting through these the shingle commenced to run and filled in the shaft for about a foot and a half; the shaft was then filled up till the bottom was 22ft. below the surface, and a gallery was driven in to west for 25ft.; a shaft was then sunk through stones 12in. cube, and mud. Rock found at 25ft., being 47ft. below the surface; rock falls one in four to south.

Shaft 10. Commenced 5th May, 1869, along city wall at first angle to south of St. Stephen's Gate, at a distance of 34ft. from the Gate. Level of surface 2,410ft. Bottom course of ashlar of city wall at depth of 11ft., resting on concrete formed of stones about 6in. cube, and hard lime; at depth of 20ft. found rock, the concrete foundation of wall resting on it: rock sloping to south about one in four. Shaft was then filled up to top of concrete and a sloping gallery driven to the south along city wall.

In gallery, at 19ft., came upon a stony rough masonry wall, lying east and west, about 3ft. thick, which did not reach up to city wall by 6ft.; within this wall to south was a pavement of rough tesseræ at a level of about 2,391ft. Sergeant Birtles suggests that this was perhaps the remains of a house, the space between the rough wall and the city wall having been the doorway. Just before reaching the rough wall, a masonry drain 7in. by 6in. in the clear was crossed below level of pavement.

At 38ft. the top of a barrel drain was crossed, and at 40ft. another rough wall, also large cut stones were found on east side, and bottom of gallery.

At 44ft. 6in. a shaft was sunk and rock found at 4½ft. below sole of gallery, being 33½ft. below surface of ground at mouth of shaft; the surface of rock therefore at this point is 2,377ft.

The top of the barrel drain was now examined; after going in 2ft. 6in. it ended, and another roof formed of flat stones at a rather higher level was seen, and after 8ft. the sides of an aqueduct running

west were visible, formed of large stones; for the first 10ft. this passage is only 10in. wide, and it then becomes larger (2ft. wide), the southern side being formed of large stones 3ft. 6in. high, and 4ft. 6in. long, well squared and exhibiting slight traces of a bevel; the aqueduct was traced for 39ft. in all, and was blocked up by a stone having fallen down from the roof. In the top, about 15ft. from entrance, a cylindrical earthenware pipe, 9in. in diameter, was built in, apparently to conduct water from a higher level; also two other pipes, about 4in. in diameter, were found laid horizontally *above* the stones forming the roof. The aqueduct was in a very decayed condition and not safe for the men to work in; it apparently leads from the Birket Israil at a level of 2,390ft., the bottom of the pool being 2,325ft. It is probable that it was constructed before the present city wall, but it has not the appearance of very great age, and the fact of the south side being composed of large bevelled stones rather goes to show that it was formed after the destruction of one of the old walls.

Shaft 11. Commenced 16th March, 1869, at a point about 100ft. to east of Haram Wall, a little north of the North-East Angle. Level of surface 2,405ft. At a depth of 42ft. an aqueduct was broken through, very rough, no plaster, roof formed by rough stones in form of an arch, runs in a north-westerly direction, directly for the aqueduct found in shaft No. 10. To the north-west 27ft. were open, and to south-east 20ft.

Shaft was now continued, and at 60ft. the earth changed colour and rock found at 64ft. from surface; cut in steps apparently for resting a foundation on. Falls to west about one in four.

The shaft was now filled up to level of aqueduct, and the clearing out of the portion towards the city wall was commenced. Passage 3ft. 6in. high, and 1ft. 9in. wide; stones forming sides and roof, 3in. thick and 6in. long, very rough.

At 32ft. found the passage broken in at sides; after securing this, it was found to continue and to be filled with hard silt. At 57ft. a very massive wall of bevelled stones running north and south, and 65ft. from city wall, was reached—stones well squared and somewhat similar to those found at the Jews' Wailing Place: course 3ft. 7in. in height. Commenced a gallery along the wall to the north; the second stone found was not bevelled, though well squared and dressed. At 18ft. from aqueduct, the gallery being driven horizontally, the rock was struck, and the lowest course of the wall took a turn about 30° to north-east, while the second course continued straight on to north; the wall now was composed of small stones, and after continuing it for 8ft. further, the gallery was tamped up by earth taken from a new gallery driven along wall to south.

Gallery continued to south along bevelled stones of wall; at 19ft. reached the corner stone, the wall now running to west. The stones here are very well dressed, but have a curious cracked appearance as if they had been subjected to great heat, and they broke off in large

chips when struck accidentally. Followed up the wall to west, and at 13ft. 6in. came upon what appeared to be part of a rough wall running to south, stones about 1ft. 6in. high, and 2ft. long. The main wall still went on to west, but was now composed of very rough irregular stones of large size; the gallery was now continued for 46ft. from the angle, when the wall suddenly ended, and after being continued for 7ft. farther, the gallery was stopped, and another gallery driven to south-west from the point (47ft. from angle) where the main wall had ended.

Continued gallery to south-west; progress impeded by meeting with a concrete floor composed of black cement and small stones; point where this floor was met with 29ft. from where the gallery branched. At 38ft. came close on point below north-east angle of Haram Wall, and broke into a gallery from No. 10. This was done for the purpose of tamping up No. 9 with the soil from No. 20, and so avoid taking it along the rough aqueduct, which had been an awkward business.

It does not appear that the stones of the massive wall in No. 11 are *in situ*, the stones differ in height, and sometimes a squared stone is interpolated; it is probable that this wall was built after the aqueduct had ceased to be of use, as we find it cut in two by the wall, that is to say, if we are to suppose it to be one and the same as found in Shafts Nos. 10 and 11.

Shaft 12. Commenced 24th April, 1869, at a point ninety-seven feet due east of north-east angle of Haram Area: level of surface 2,396ft. The soil at first was very good for working (black soil) to a depth of forty-two feet, where a rough wall was met with, running east and west. Below this, rough stones were met with, and the shaft proceeded with some difficulty to a depth of fifty-nine feet, when rock was met with: falls one in three to east. The shaft was then filled up to thirty-three feet from surface, and a gallery driven in towards north-east angle through very good soil for thirty-five feet. At this point the earth gave way suddenly in front of the frames for about nine inches, and down came a torrent of shingle, filling up the gallery for six feet.

It appears that the surface of the good earth falls *towards* the Haram Area, the shingle lying on top of it, there being again after a few feet of good earth another bed of shingle.

We now had to try back, and at twenty-nine feet from shaft turned the gallery sharp round to south, stepping it down each frame one in one, so as to get a few feet of good earth over our heads. After ten feet the gallery was turned round again towards the city wall, and gradually stepped up again: we were now again in most excellent soil, the best we had come across in Jerusalem; but there was still the chance of our meeting a break of shingle and being prevented reaching the Haram. Every effort was made to obviate any such accident; and Sergeant Birtles and Corporal McKenzie, putting in thirty frames in two days, arrived safely at the Haram Wall without encountering the dreaded shingle. What prevents progress in these galleries is not so much the

work at the head of the shaft, as the difficulty in making the men carry off the soil quick enough. A gallery was now driven along the Haram Wall to north; and at twenty-six feet the curious shaft leading to aqueduct was met with, described in Letter XLVIII.

The gallery along Haram Wall was continued to north beyond the *light-shaft* of this aqueduct; and the stones were found to continue bevelled and well cut for sixty-five feet, when they changed in character from being similar to those at the Jews' Wailing Place to those found near bottom of tower at north-east angle; the centres of the stones projecting from six to ten inches. These were examined for ten feet, and then the gallery was tamped up. It is to be observed that this wall was traced considerably beyond the point where the massive wall of H 9 should have come in, and therefore they appear not to be connected.

In the gallery to north a concrete floor was encountered, apparently ascending to north, at a distance of sixty-four feet. It was just here that the Haram Wall stones changed their character; and probably it may have been that the projecting faced stones were hidden beneath the concrete floor.

A shaft was sunk alongside the Haram Wall at the point where the gallery from No. 12 met the Haram Wall, 18ft. south of the north-east angle of Haram Area (as seen on surface). Level of bottom of gallery 2,363ft. 3in. Passed through black earth and stone about 12in. cube; at 17ft. came on stone chippings. Hitherto, in this shaft, the Haram Wall stones had the ordinary marginal draft; but at 21½ft. the first course of projecting faced stones was met with, the projection being 25in.

At 36ft. the rock was met with, having a very steep fall to south, and being cut in steps for the reception of the stones of the Haram Wall. Shaft tamped.

The gallery to south was continued until it reached the southern corner of the tower, which here only projects 2ft. (see Letter XLIV).; and here another shaft was sunk: level of bottom of gallery 2,363ft. Commenced 7th July, 1869. At first the soil was good, then some very large stones had to be broken through: at a depth 46ft. the soil became better to work in. The face of stone 14th course X (see section) was very faulty, and its irregularities were filled up with small stones and mortar, rendered on outside so as to look like stone (specimen of mortar kept). Along the top of Z course, which sets out 7½in., a small drain was built about 6in. by 5in. in the clear: it runs into a small cistern about 3ft. square and 6ft. high, the sides plastered, and top covered with a rough flat stone: depth of drain from bottom of gallery 52ft. 6in. The cistern lay to north of shaft, its western side about 1ft. 6in. from Haram Wall; the drain, 1ft. 4in. wide, enters at north-east angle of tank, and the outlet, which is only about 6in. square, is at the south-west angle; there was about a foot of deposit at bottom.

At 58ft. we got among dry shingle, and at 62ft. 6in. came to the course,

on one stone of which red painted characters were found: the face of the stone was not dressed, but, in the working of it, a large piece had split off, leaving a smooth face, and on this the characters were painted. In one case the letter appeared to have been put on before the stone was laid, as the trickling from the paint was on the upper side.

Rock was found at 70ft. 9in. below bottom of gallery: it had a steep slope of two in one to south.

This shaft was now tamped up and the gallery driven on to south along the side of the Haram Wall for 75ft. past the corner of the tower, the soil being very good; all at once our old enemy, the shingle, again appeared and filled up the end of our gallery, so that it had to be tamped up for 12ft., as it is impossible to drive through this shingle with our means. Shaft now sunk (commenced 2nd December, 1869) at 63ft. south of corner of tower, passed this loose earth and large stones, some of them 4ft. long and very nicely dressed. 13th December got down to a depth of 28ft.

Wherever the wall of the Haram, south of the corner of the tower, has been seen as yet, the stones have been found with projecting faces, and it seems most probable that this description of wall extends in an unbroken line as far as the Golden Gate.

The Count de Vogüé visited the excavations at H. 10, and was shown the aqueduct; while he was down there a piece of magnesium wire was lighted at the top of the *light-shaft* so as to imitate daylight pouring in; the light after passing down the shaft strikes the aqueduct just where the passage opens in, so that any person coming down it would have been able to have seen where he was going to.

The passage has since been cleared out for 28ft.; it was filled with earth and large stones which rolled down with great force into the aqueduct; the passage is found to be a staircase leading up towards surface to north, at an angle of one in one; it appears to have been cut out of the solid after the wall was built. The roof is hollowed a little in centre and ascends by great steps of about 4ft. each.

13th December, 1869.

The Substruction at the South-East Angle.—I gave you an account of a visit to this on 11th Feb., 1869. A few days ago I went down again in company with Count de Vogüé to ascertain for certain whether the engaged columns, shown blue in my plan of same date, 1869, rest upon bases or not.

The result is important, neither the engaged column C or A have bases; C rests immediately upon the rock, which then forms the ramp leading up from the Triple Gate. A is let into the rock about 6 or 8in., the rock then being about 2ft. 6in. below the present surface.

Jerusalem, 13th December, 1869.

Himyaritic Stone from Arabia.—A Jew professes to have brought this stone from a place he calls Sheba, on the other side of Jeddah.

He said he had obtained it from a ruined rectangular building, and that it was let into the wall about 4ft. from the ground—the building he appeared to think had been a place of worship.

Dr. Chaplin was allowed to take a squeeze, and he kindly places it at the disposal of the Palestine Exploration Fund ; a pencil trace from the squeeze was forwarded last mail.

The stone appears to be alabaster; the sculpture in bas-relief, very rudely done, appears to have reference to the ancient worship of nature. The stone is split in two.

The Jew says he was offered four hundred rupees for it by a gentleman at Aden; he has been offered five pounds for it and has refused it.

18th December, 1869.

The Great Rock-cut Aqueduct in the Kedron Valley.—A description of this was given at the public meeting held at Willis's Rooms, June 11, 1868: an extract from it is given below:—

"*Rock-cut Aqueduct.*—Down the valley of the Kedron, and south of Siloam, there is the Well of Job, or Joab, about which there are many curious traditions which connect it in many ways with the ancient Temple. It has been examined, but to my mind there is yet a mystery concealed there. It is a well 100ft. deep, without appearance of connection with any surface drains, and yet after heavy rains it fills up and overflows in a voluminous stream.

"South of this well, about five hundred yards, there is a place called by the Arabs, 'The Well of the Steps,' about which they had a tradition that there were steps leading up to the Well of Joab. I had the ground opened, and at 12ft. below the surface came upon a large stone which suddenly rolled away, revealing a staircase cut in the solid rock leading to a rock-cut chamber and aqueduct, running north and south. It was filled up with silt or fine clay. We cleared it out to the north for about 100ft., and found it to be a great aqueduct 6ft. high and from 3ft. 6in. to 4ft. broad. When the winter rains came on, a stream burst through the silt, and, completely filling the passage, found its way up the steps and rolled down the valley in an abundant stream, joining that from the Well of Joab. In April the stream abated, and in May we were able to commence again; and, working day and night, we may expect to reach the city in six months. We are working with English barrows in this aqueduct, much to the delight of the Arab workmen, who take a childish pleasure in using these new toys. We clean out at present about 15 cubic yards in 24 hours. Looking at this aqueduct from a sanitary point of view, we might suppose it built for carrying off the sewage

of the city, and, from a military point of view, for carrying secretly off any superabundant water to the nearest crevice in the rocks; possibly it may have been used for both purposes. Looking into the Bible history, we find in the Second Book of Chronicles that Hezekiah stopped the brook that ran through the midst of the land, saying, 'Why should the King of Assyria come and find much water?' Again, we find from the other account that the refuse from the burnt-offerings was carried down to the Kedron by a subterranean channel; and, as water would be wanted to run it down, it may be supposed that the aqueduct in question might have been used for some such purpose. At any rate, it is highly important that we should discover for what purpose; and we have the chance of its being a clue to the Altar of the Temple, and—which is of more practical value to the inhabitants of Jerusalem—to the hidden springs of Hezekiah, which, if found, might again supply the city with living water."

A further account is given in Letter XXV., 1st January, 1869. Since that time the work has not been resumed until within the last few days, when I recommenced in order to obtain a correct idea of the probable expenditure that would be incurred in continuing the work.

It took a few days to get quit of the mud which lay in the passage; for, all through the summer there has been a little water trickling into the tunnel: on going on to north we had not cleared away 3ft. before a large grotto was discovered, out of which the aqueduct opened.

Apparently this grotto was originally natural, but afterwards cut out so as to form a receiving tank. It is 35ft. from east to west, and 20ft. from north to south, nearly oval on plan; it is about 45ft. in height, the roof being formed by the sides gradually approaching each other. At the highest point there appears to be a shaft upwards, about 2ft. square, covered by a white stone. The bottom of the passage by which we entered is about 9 (or more) ft. above the bottom of the cistern, so that there would always be a depth of 9ft. of water retained in it. At the northern end are two aqueducts running into the cistern: the upper and eastern one has its bottom 12ft. above the bottom of the outlet aqueduct; below it (the upper), by 9ft. and 6ft. to the west, is the lower aqueduct which, after a few feet, runs in under the upper one; they both come from the same point (about 80ft. north-north-east of the cistern), where they are in one, forming a passage 15ft. high, and nearly 6ft. wide. This point is 90ft. due west of Eyub.

The way in which these two aqueducts run together is very curious: at the point where it is one passage, there is a little staircase cut in the rock going up about 9ft. on to a landing where the upper aqueduct begins; this is 3ft. 10in. wide, and 5ft. 9in. high, it is very well cut, the roof is curved a little, and it runs nearly straight to the cistern, falling about 2 (?) ft. in its length; about midway it is blocked up by a masonry wall, 3ft. thick, and composed of cut stones set in a hard black mortar, apparently mixed with oil. The lower aqueduct starts from the same level as the bottom of the high passage. It is only about 3½ft.

high (apparent), and the top is about 6ft. below the bottom of upper aqueduct; for some distance it runs immediately under the upper one, and then, with some winding, comes out to its west by 6ft.: just before it enters the cistern, it opens into a natural cleft in the rock, which appears to be part of the original cavern. This cleft is nearly perpendicular, and is about 4ft. wide, and over 15ft. high. Corporal M'Kenzie went up it 48ft. to north-west, it then gets too narrow to be followed up.

The rock throughout is a hard mezzeh, and the passages appear to have been cut out with the chisel. The surface of the rock appears to be not less than 70ft. above the aqueduct.

This tunnel, as we have now examined it, extends from near Bir Eyub, to a point 1800ft. down the Kedron Valley: it has been judiciously cut under one side (the west side) of the valley, so that though it is from 70 to 90ft. under the surface of the rock, yet the staircases being commenced to the east (nearer the bottom of the valley), have not to descend by more than 40 to 50ft.: in the 1,800ft. we have cleared out, 7 staircases have been exposed: they are about 3ft. wide, and descend at about an angle of 35°. The steps are about 1ft. in height, and the tread is about 15in,: in some cases the steps are much worn and broken. At the bottom of some of the staircases, the aqueduct is deepened a little so as to form a shallow pool.

In one place, between the third and fourth staircase, there is a branch tunnel leading across towards the east side of the valley in a south-east direction: this was only followed for 30ft.

It is apparent that this aqueduct was of considerable importance, for the labour in cutting it so far below the surface must have been enormous. That it was for water I think there can be no doubt, and probably for pure water.

The cistern we have just found is similar in its construction to those found under Robinson's Arch, and the aqueduct altogether has the same appearance as the rock-cut aqueduct found there; the staircases, too, may have originally been used for bringing up the chippings, but they appeared to be very much worn, as if they had been in constant use.

We have not as yet found there is any connection with Bir Eyub, and if we do find any, it will probably be a communication by which the water from the aqueduct flows into it, and cut at a later period; neither is there any appearance of its being connected with the Virgin's Fount Aqueduct, for they differ in height and width, the tunnel we have found being nearly twice as wide and very much higher; also the Virgin's Fount Aqueduct winds very much more than this one, and there are shafts instead of staircases.

It would be a most important point to establish the direction from whence this great aqueduct comes; at present we do not know whether it comes down the Kedron Valley, the Tyropeon, or by the valley from the Jaffa Gate.

It is currently reported in the city that a Jewish blacksmith descended

Bir Eyub a few years ago, when it was dry, and found a passage at bottom from whence a strong wind was blowing. However this may be, it is evident that the man has some curious tradition about the place, as he has been trying to buy the land over where we have lately found the grotto, and the fellahîn of Siloam say they refused twelve napoleons for it. This man sent a messenger a short time ago to ask if we were going on with the clearing out of the great aqueduct, and to say that if so he intended to raise the money to continue our work.

21*st December*, 1869.

In continuing our work a staircase at angle of about 45°, and 90ft. up it, has been found. The top is walled up with masonry: near the top another staircase leads off towards Bir Eyub, branching into two. The rains have suddenly set in, and if Bir Eyub overflows, this work will have to be stopped for the present.

N.B. It has been stated that the bottom of the cistern or grotto is 9ft. below bottom of outflow aqueduct, but 9ft. is the depth to which we have sunk. The water in the cistern prevents our sinking deeper, and the jumper cannot be driven on account of the large stones met with.

21*st December*, 1869.

Weights.—A stone weight, which was found during the past few months at Robinson's Arch, has characters on it supposed to be Hebrew.

Mr. Ganneau thinks that on one side they refer to the weight, viz., five shekels.

The exact weight is 1,234½ grains troy, which would give 247 grains to the shekel. I send a squeeze of the stone and also a sketch of the characters. It would be interesting to get these deciphered.*

You have now a great number of stone-weights from the excavations, and I have to suggest that they should be accurately weighed, their original weights estimated, and some notes made upon them.

The stone in question is of the kind classed A in the list sent home in January.

21*st December*, 1869.

The Gennath Gate (*so-called*).—An account of this is given in Letter XXXVII., 1st February, 1869.

The jambs of the gate do not rest on the rock, but on made earth mixed with pottery similar to what we found at lowest point south-east angle of Haram Area. The rock we found at a level of 2,449ft., the old

* Nabathean Inscription.—This squeeze was brought me by an Adwan. He says he took it from a stone at Um-el Russas, to the east of the Dead Sea.

roadway going under the gate being 2,474½ft., and the surface of ground at mouth of shaft 2,486ft.

No walls of any kind were found near the rock, and no signs of any wall older than the Gennath Gate within 13ft. to the east and 20ft. to the south; if the first wall of the city was built up from the rock and was not totally destroyed, it was not within the above-mentioned distance of this gate.

20th December, 1869.

B 6. Commenced this shaft 19th May, 1869, at the side of the street El Wad, close to the "Bath of the Sultan" (see Ordnance Survey Plan $\frac{1}{2500}$, 27): level at surface 2,418ft.

Passed through black soil mixed with large rough stones: came on rock at 17½ft.: it shelves down rapidly to west-south-west at about 45° by steps 2ft. 6in. high. Drove a gallery in to west for the purpose of discovering the lowest parts of the valley: found the soil very hard and mixed with large stones. At 5ft. 6in. broke into a passage or old sewer running north and south, apparently down the street El Wad, which runs from the Damascus Gate to the Mahkama. This passage is of rough stones: it is 4ft. 9in. high and 2ft. wide, and has a slope to south of about one in six; the bottom is the natural rock; the roof is formed of stones, about 14in. in breadth, laid across from wall to wall.

Continued gallery to west; rock still falling. At 17ft. broke into a masonry shaft (plastered), about 4ft. square, leading down towards the rock. On climbing up this shaft 7ft. drain was found opening into it from north to south; cleared the shaft out and descended: found the rock scarped to south and east of shaft, and found rock bottom at 15ft. below our gallery: the rock bottom is cut level: level of rock 2,378ft.

It is probable that this place was an old cistern, the scarps facing to the north and west being the sides. The soil passed through here was wet mud mixed with stones. Shaft now tamped up; and the first passage found was examined to south.

This passage runs down under the street El Wad. At first the soil was like silt or clay; but, after 50ft. or 60ft., it became like sand left by a running stream: it was quite filled up. After continuing the passage for 130ft. to south under the street El Wad, it was tamped up.

Three shafts leading down into this passage were passed; the first at 16ft. south of one shaft: it is circular, 2ft. in diameter, and is closed by a flat stone at 8ft. 3in. from top of passage: the second at 62ft. from entrance, is 1ft. 8in. square, and covered by flat stone at 5ft. 3in. from roof of passage: the third at 76ft., and connected a drain from the east with the main drain. It does not seem certain whether this passage had originally been for water or for a sewer. It does not appear to have been used for many years.

Although we did not find the natural course of this valley, yet I am

inclined to think that the passage we first found runs nearly along it, and the street El Wad defines it. The scarped rock we found may have been for other purposes, but I think it probably is inside of a cistern cut in the rock. It was a peculiar arrangement to have had a sewer running in from both north and south if this had not been a tank. The gallery to west was not continued on account of our having reached nearly to the west side of the street.

South-east Angle Haram Area.—The frames had become quite rotten in the galleries at this shaft. Many of them had to be left in; and, in tamping up the upper gallery, so many had given way, that it was necessary to fix a smaller set of frames inside the larger ones before the tamping up could be effected with safety. These galleries have already been described.

In tamping them up, a gallery was driven down to east, along the surface of the rock, so as to complete the section of the rock down to the Kedron Valley.

The rock is found to be nearly level in front of the east wall for 10ft.: it then rapidly slopes down the 24ft. in 30ft. As the section of rock thus found is nearly at the same angle, and in the line of the section coming up from the Kedron, it was not considered necessary to continue this gallery.

Jerusalem, 13th Dec., 1869.

Roofs of Houses at Jerusalem.—In the rock-cut aqueduct under Robinson's Arch, a stone roller was found, the object of which was not at first apparent.

On seeing the rollers for the flat roofs in the Lebanon, Corporal McKenzie suggested that our roller had been used for the same purpose, and on examination I found it to be similar in its shape and proportions, and have little doubt that it was formerly used in Jerusalem for rolling the flat roof of a house.

The houses of Jerusalem now, as is well known, have vaulted or ground roofs of masonry, and it would be a matter of considerable interest to ascertain when they first came into use.

In the Old Testament we find the roofs to have been generally flat, both in Jerusalem and elsewhere. Deut. xxii. 8; Josh ii. 6; Judg. xvi. 27; 1 Sam. ix. 25; 2 Sam. xi. 2; xvi. 22; xviii. 24; Jer. xix. 13; Zeph. i. 5.

In the New Testament the roofs are often spoken of as being flat, although we do not hear much about those at Jerusalem.

It is, however, to be observed that many of the vaulted roofs of the present day at Jerusalem are nearly flat, so that the mere fact of a roof having been flat, and used for walking on, is no proof that it was not vaulted and of masonry; but it is difficult to conceive why people

should go to the expense of building dismal dungeons with vaulted roofs, so long as there was still timber in the land: rather we should suppose that the present masonry roofs came in from necessity, when there was no wood obtainable. At what period that happened it is difficult to say; we know after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus that the woods immediately surrounding the city had ceased to exist, but there might still have been plenty of timber at a greater distance, and that there were at one time great forests in Palestine cannot be doubted, for at the present day we obtain our fire-wood in this city from the roots of trees long since disappeared, dug up by the fellahîn in the neighbourhood.

The stone roller we have found shows that at least one house in Jerusalem was roofed in the same style as houses at the present day are in the Lebanon and in those parts of Palestine where wood is obtainable, and this is more particularly interesting as the roof of Herod's Temple is said by Dr. Lightfoot (on the strength of the Talmud) to have been nearly flat and to have been composed of plaster formed of reeds, chalk, stones, &c., made so compact as to be like stone; if this be so, either the art of making concrete roofs permanently water tight has been lost to this country, or else the roof of the temple must have been rolled, or pointed and repaired periodically, and so the sharp points with which Josephus adorns the roof, for the purpose of pricking the feet of the passing birds, would have necessarily been of a movable nature, possibly like "crows' feet" (iron spikes used in warfare for throwing into fords, &c., in order to retard the approach of an enemy).

Another point of interest relating to vaulted roofs is the amount of *débris* that would result from their destruction.

The house I am at present sitting in (of two storeys) if destroyed and the ruins smoothed over the site would give a general height of *débris* of 14ft., while if it had been a house with a wooden roof covered with concrete, the height of *débris* would not have been more than 6ft.

In repeated destructions this difference would be very great. There is, however, one advantage that these vaulted houses have; they cannot be burned down, and would have to be regularly battered down before they could be destroyed, so that cities like Jerusalem might last through a siege of former days with little damage, while one like Beyrout would be burnt down, and this might possibly have been a reason in unsettled times for building the houses entirely of stone. Against this one advantage of the vaulted roofs stand a host of disadvantages, aggravated by the vile method of construction practised by the native architects of this city.

Instead of adopting the Spanish *patio* (which is a courtyard inside a house, and can be made of such a size as to be covered with a cloth in summer and with glass in winter, and so keep the house at even temperature), they construct a series of isolated rooms round a large courtyard, with narrow and steep stairs leading to the exposed gallery open-

ing into the rooms on the upper floor; the result is that in going from one room to another an umbrella is generally useful against the sun in summer, the rain and snow in winter, or a great-coat is wanted to keep off the wind. The vaults are damp, and require a fire—light a stove in one room and it becomes in a few minutes like an oven, while the others by the contrast are rendered to the senses still more damp and disagreeable.

The vaults appear to be permanently damp, and many of them acquire a nasty unhealthy smell after they have been shut up a short time; perhaps this may result from a common habit of ascertaining the faulty parts of the roof by letting the first rains fall on it, and then looking to see where it shows the damp inside.

December 22, 1869.

K. 1. Commenced 3rd July, 1869. A trench was dug in front of the core of an old wall appearing above the surface of ground just outside the city wall, north of Kalât al Jalud. Rock was found at 4ft., and between it and the core of the wall is a space of about 2ft., probably where the cut stone rested. The rock was examined for a distance of 20ft., but no appearance of any old foundations.

K. 2 commenced same day, in Greek garden outside city wall to north-west, a little north of Latin Patriarch's Palace, where a core of a wall crops up on surface; rock was found at 4ft., the core resting on it with a space in front where the cut stone had been; rock scarped in front; followed it down and found it bevelled at bottom at 12ft. below surface; no signs of any old foundations.

At the Sisters of Zion, in excavating to the east a prolongation of the scarped rock to the north-east has been found for about 30ft.

M. Gauman has discovered two Roman inscriptions in the city, one on the wall south side of church of the Holy Sepulchre, the other on the north city wall near the Bab es Zahire; we have assisted him in getting squeezes and casts of them, and he will probably publish them when they are ready.

I send you thirty-one traces of inscriptions found near Saida, which M. Draghello, the French vice-consul, asked me to copy and forward to the Society.

Certainty of a Valley running from near Jaffa Gate to Bab es Silsile.—During the past year many tanks have been examined in the city, and the level of surface of rock ascertained from them, so that we have now an approximate contour plan showing the surface of rock in the city.

In this work much time has been unavoidably expended, for at each tank there are petty difficulties, and in many cases even the silver key fails to unlock them if it is not used carefully.

When they are seen the greater part of them either lie on the rock or are else so plastered that the rock cannot be seen.

One result, however, is the certainty of a valley running down from the Jaffa Gate to the Bab es Silsile, apparently just as is shown on the Ordnance Survey plan, $\frac{1}{10000}$.

Shaft at Golden Gate.—The galleries in this shaft have now been tamped up; the tank referred to in Letter XL. was examined; it is 5ft. 4in. long and 2ft. 2in. broad, plastered on inside, and has a flat stone for roof. It is about 5ft. high; apparently it was for holding water; a cylindrical tile was lying near it. Within a few feet of this we found the ring cut in the scarped rock, apparently for tying up cattle; similar rings are found in the substructions of the Haram Area, and in the cavern described Letter XXXVII., also in the substructions at Baalbec.

The Copper Candlestick found south of the Haram Area in Cavern (Letter XXXVII., 1st Feb., 1869).—I have seen three lamp-holders at the house of a gentleman at Beyrout, which appear to be almost exactly similar to the one we have found; on each of these a copper lamp fits on to the spike at top. Two of them are supposed to be early Christian, and one Greek, or Greco-Phœnician.

22*nd November*, 1869.

North-east Angle continued.—The gallery has been driven 40ft. to south of southern angle of the north-east tower, and a shaft sunk facing five courses of the wall.

In each course the faces of the stones are found to project from 6in. to 12in., so that it may be said that it is highly probable that the Haram Wall at this end is, from the present surface to the rock (over 110ft.), composed of stones with well-dressed marginal drafts, and with faces projecting considerably; while the tower forming part of the wall is composed of stones with projecting faces up to a certain height, and after that with the well-known type of bevelled stones.

The Valley of Hinnom.—In my remarks on the topography of Jerusalem, June 6, 1869, I suggested that the Valley of the Kedron and that of Hinnom, or "the child of Hinnom," are identical.

In support of this there is the present name to this valley to the east of the Haram Area, which existed at the time of Niz-ed-Deir, viz., Wady Gehinnom. And there is a verse in the book of the prophet Jeremiah xix. 11, "Go forth into the valley of the son of Hinnom, which is by the entry of the East Gate."

I can find nothing in support of its having been on the west side of Jerusalem, or identical with the Wady Rebebi.

TEMPERATURE (FAHRENHEIT) OF SPRINGS ON EAST SIDE OF JORDAN.

Date.	Name.	Temperature.	Remarks.	Height in feet above N.S.L. Mediterranean.
	Ain Suweimeh	80° 0′ 82 0	Summer of 1867 Winter of 1868	1080
July 19, 1867 ...	South of Kaferein, near Wady Mashâïdeh: hot spring	95 5	nearly stagnant ...	580
July 22, 1867 ...	'Ain Hesbân	68 4		2300
July 22, 1867 ...	'Ain Buwarideh	73 0		1720
July 23, 1867 ...	Ayûn Mûsa ... upper	73 0		1690
	lower	74 0		1590
July 24, 1867 ...	'Ain Nâûr	64 5		2430
July 28, 1867 ...	'Ain Amman	64 0		2550
August 3, 1867 ...	'Ain Seïr	64 7		2230
August 5, 1867 ...	'Ain Safût	68 0		2700
August 5, 1867 ...	'Ain Hemar	63 0		3000
August 5, 1867 ...	Water in Wady az Zarka	73 5		770
August 7, 1867 ...	'Ain Jarash	67 0		1900
August 9, 1867 ...	'Ain Kelteh	67 5		2265
August 10, 1867...	'Ain Alan	67 5		1900
August 13, 1867...	'Ain Jadûr	67 5		2380
August 14, 1867...	'Ain Jaryah	81 0		400
February, 1868 ...	Callirhoea	scalding.		300

ON WEST OF JORDAN AND DEAD SEA.

July 18, 1867.....	'Ain as Sultân	71 5		730
August 14, 1867...	'Ain Hajlâ	75 0		1200
February 29, 1868	'Ain Sakut (Succoth) ...	79 9 78 0	two of them ...	
July 7, 1867	'Ain Jidy	82 5		640

It will be observed that to a certain extent the heat of these springs diminishes with the altitude; the temperature of air is not given because it could not have affected the water at the head of the spring, and such is the velocity with which the water issues that the temperature of the ground on *surface* is not likely materially to affect them; these figures probably give an approximate idea of the temperature of the rocks *beneath the surface* at the different altitudes.

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

The present number of the *Quarterly* completes the series of letters written by Captain Warren from Jerusalem. He has now returned, with the whole party of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers under his command, all of them, including himself, invalided home from the effects of hard work and climate.

This is perhaps a fitting place for a very brief expression of the Committee's sense of Captain Warren's most valuable services. The readers of his letters are already familiar with the work he has done in Jerusalem. They are not, perhaps, so well acquainted with the difficulties he has had to encounter. The prejudices and jealousies due to religion were obstacles he had to expect. These, however, as was shown by Captain Wilson's success in making the Ordnance Survey, were not insurmountable, and had been greatly exaggerated. The Committee have not yet been able to obtain permission for investigations to be made beneath the surface of the Haram Area; but in examining the south, west, and east sides of the Haram Wall, Captain Warren has not met with opposition greater than was to be expected. But there were other dangers, belonging to the peculiar character of the work: the shafts, like long slender pipes, ran through a kind of shingle composed of *débris* and rubbish, which when disturbed ran like water, sometimes for days together, crushing in the gallery frames and endangering the lives of those who were at work in the shaft. The heat, again, with the absence of ventilation, was so great in these narrow tubes as to be sometimes insupportable. Yet Captain

Warren never had an accident among his fellahîn, or lost a life. In estimating the work he has done, the anxiety he has undergone on this account alone, in addition to the fatigue and sometimes the disappointment of his work, must be borne in mind. There is perhaps no city in the world which now stands on an accumulation of ruin and rubbish of such depth and such antiquity as Jerusalem, and consequently none where excavations are more costly, more uncertain, and more perilous. Captain Warren contributes this quarter, besides the usual letters, an account of his expedition to the East of Jordan, which was undertaken more than two years ago. The survey work alluded to in his account has for some time been in the hands of the Committee, and will be published in a map of Palestine now approaching completion. The statement read by him at the Annual Meeting on May 16th will give to most readers information supplementary to and explanatory of many points in his letters.

It has been found impossible, with the work on hand, to get Captain Warren's personal supervision for the proposed engraving of the Haram Area. This must, therefore, wait. It is hoped to give it with the next number.

Mr. Klein's letter on the Moabite Stone supplies the information that was wanting to complete the story of its discovery. It has already been published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Mr. Palmer's letters on the Desert of the Tîh and the country of Moab were written in haste, and are necessarily incomplete. They give sufficient information, however, to show that a fuller report of what he has done will contain much that is entirely new as well as deeply interesting. Mr. Palmer will probably return home in the course of the summer.

The Committee have to express their gratitude to Mr. Tyrrwhitt Drake for his valuable co-operation with Mr. Palmer *—and their hope that his contributions to the knowledge of natural history will prove valuable enough to repay him for the fatigues he has undergone.

Arrangements have been made for the publication of a book which will contain, as fully detailed as the space will allow, the results up to the present time of the work of the Fund. The Com-

* See Mr. Grove's speech in the Report of the Annual Meeting.

mittee hope that they will be enabled to offer this book to subscribers at a reduced rate. Full particulars will be announced in the next *Quarterly*.

The Committee are now engaged in maturing their plans for the next expedition to Palestine. Any suggestions, information, or advice on the subject from their friends will be willingly received and considered. But in offering such suggestions, it is hoped that the original prospectus of the Fund, the basis on which the Committee works, will be steadily borne in mind.

The squeezes taken by Captain Warren of the two larger fragments of the Moabite Stone have been all photographed full size, and can now be obtained. The four photographs can be had together for £2 10s., which is about the cost of their production. Casts of the fragments have been taken, and any subscribers wishing to obtain them for a museum, or for themselves, may address the Secretary on the subject.

In conclusion, attention is called to the remarks made by the speakers at the Annual Meeting, the report of which is here published.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY OF THE MOABITE STONE.

BY THE REV. F. A. KLEIN.*

It was on the 19th of August, 1868, that in the course of a journey I undertook to Jebl Ajloon and the Belka I arrived at Dibân (ancient Dibon), about one hour to the north of the Wadi Mojeb (Arnon). For the sake of my friend and protector Zattam, the son of the famous Fendi-l-Faïz, Scheich of the Beni Sachr, who accompanied me, I was received in a most friendly way by a tribe of the Beni-Hamîdeh, encamped near Dibân. Carpets and cushions were spread in the tent of the Scheich, and coffee prepared with all the ceremonial of Bedouin etiquette. Before the operation of preparing and drinking coffee had been terminated, my friend Zattam, who was always most anxious to make my tour as pleasant and interesting as possible, had informed me that there was among the ruins of Dibân, scarcely ten minutes from our encampment, a most interesting stone with an ancient inscription on it which no one had ever been able to decipher, which he would take me to see. As sunset was drawing near I was anxious to be off at once, but Zattam

* This letter was addressed to Mr. Grove, and appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 19th, 1870. The sketch alluded to is in the office of the Fund. It was published also in the *Illustrated London News*.

was not to be persuaded to get up from his soft couch and leave off smoking his narghilee; while I was burning with a desire to see the inscription, which the Scheich of the Beni-Hamîde also described to me as one of the wonders of this region, which no Frank had yet seen, and which he now had offered to show me as a mark of honour to his friend Zattam and to me who was travelling under his protection. I, of course, took this for what it was in general meant to be: a Bedouin compliment calculated to bring out a nice bakshish. Still I afterwards ascertained that his assertion as to no European having before me seen the stone was perfectly true; none of the distinguished travellers in those parts had ever seen or heard of it, or they would not have shunned trouble and expense to secure this treasure. I am sorry to find I was also the last European who had the privilege of seeing this monument of Hebrew antiquity in its perfect state of preservation; and it is for this reason I think the few observations I am able to offer on the subject may be welcome to those who take an interest in this important discovery. When I came to the spot where this precious relic of antiquity was lying on the ground, I was delighted at the sight, and at the same time greatly vexed I did not come earlier, in order to have an opportunity of copying at least a good part of the inscription, which I might then under the protection of Zattam have done without the least molestation. I, however, had time enough to examine the stone and its inscription at leisure, and to copy a few words from several lines at random, chiefly with a view, on my return to Jerusalem, to ascertain the language of the inscription, and prevail on some friends of science to obtain either a complete copy of the inscription, or, better, the monument itself.

The stone was lying among the ruins of Dibân perfectly free and exposed to view, the inscription uppermost. I got four men to turn it round (it was a basaltic stone, exceedingly heavy) in order to ascertain whether there was no inscription on the other side, and found that it was perfectly smooth and without any inscription or other marks. What time was left me before sunset I now employed in examining, measuring, and making a correct sketch of the stone, besides endeavouring to collect a perfect alphabet from the inscription. What I have I now enclose, and vouch for the perfect correctness of what I give, having taken it down on the spot. The stone is, as appears from the accompanying sketch, rounded on *both* sides, not only at the upper end, as mentioned by Monsieur Ganneau, who says: "La forme de la stèle était celle d'un carré long, terminé en haut par une partie arrondie, l'angle inférieur de droite était déjà cassé depuis fort long-temps." From his sketch also of the stone he admits it not to have been rounded, but square at the bottom; but the fact of this being so cannot but be of importance to him, as it will give him the comfortable assurance that in the lower corner sides there are not as many words of the inscription missing as would be the case if it were square at the bottom, as he was wrongly informed by his authority; for, as in the upper part so also in the lower, in exactly the same way, the lines become smaller by degrees.

Possibly in the length of the several lines there may be more letters to supply, as now supposed, as in this respect the information received by M. Ganneau is not quite correct. He says of the stone:—"D'après les estampages elle aurait eu 1 mètre de hauteur et 0.60 centimètres de largeur, avec une épaisseur égale."

According to my correct measurement on the spot, the stone had—

1 mètre 13 centimètres in height,
„ 70 centimètres in breadth, and
„ 35 centimètres in thickness,

and, according to my calculation, had thirty-four lines; for the two or three upper lines were very much obliterated. The stone itself was in a *most perfect state of preservation*, not one single piece being broken off, and it was only from great age and exposure to the rain and sun that certain parts, especially the upper and lower lines, had somewhat suffered.

On my return to Jerusalem I showed my sketch and parts of the inscription to Dr. Petermann, of Berlin, who I knew took great interest in archæological researches, and he was delighted at the information, and immediately took the necessary steps to acquire the Moabite monument for the Berlin Museum. A young clever Arab at Salt was entrusted with the business of transacting the matter with the Bedouins at Dibân, but the difficulties he met and the greediness of the Arabs put an insuperable obstacle in his way. The services of another native were subsequently engaged, but also without success. The matter, being thus necessarily entrusted to the hands of natives, of course then ceased to be a secret, and other parties also heard of it and exerted themselves with laudable zeal and energy to obtain, if not the stone itself, at least a copy of it; and one cannot too highly praise the zeal, energy, and tact of M. Ganneau and Captain Warren, who have through their exertions preserved to the learned world parts at least of this most valuable monument of Hebrew antiquity, and who I sincerely trust will ultimately succeed in obtaining and deciphering the whole inscription.

Scheich Zattam has since informed me that he had in his possession a small idol made of brass with similar characters upon it, which I have, however, lately been informed was sent to Nablous, and sold there. Whether this is true or not I know not. But most assuredly a scientific expedition to Moab is a great desideratum, and could not but greatly enrich our knowledge of Hebrew archæology.

I have to add that among the letters I copied from the Moabite inscription I see several letters which are not found in the parts published by M. Ganneau and Captain Warren. Probably these letters are of rare occurrence, and found on pieces not secured. I have not thought it necessary to give you my entire alphabet, but only those letters I missed in the inscription published by the gentlemen referred to.

F. A. Klein.

Jerusalem, *March* 23, 1870.

EXPEDITION TO EAST OF JORDAN, JULY AND AUGUST, 1867.

[*Accounts of portions of this journey are given in Letters* I. *and* III., *pages* 1 *to* 14.]

While we were making our excursion to 'Ain Jidy, in July, 1867, a messenger had brought up Goblan from the east of Jordan, and we found him waiting for us on our return to Jerusalem. An arrangement was made that he should take us over his portion of the country, and point out the principal ruins, &c.

The illness of Corporal Birtles was now my principal anxiety. He had been taken with a sharp attack of dysentery just before our departure for 'Ain Jidy, and we left him in Jerusalem; and now, on our return, he appeared to be no better. Dr. Chaplin very kindly offered to take care of him during our absence; but in this case, he would have to go into town after having been some months under canvas, and this was very undesirable. Corporal Birtle's own impression was that he should recover if he came with us, and after getting some medical instructions, I undertook the charge of him, but not without some fear that he would not return with us.

We left at 3 p.m. on 17th July, 1867, and arrived at 'Ain as Sultân at 7.30 p.m. Our party consisted of our invalid, Corporal Birtles, the photographer, Corporal Phillips, his assistant, Edward Hanour, and Jerius the dragoman. Our guard varied in numbers, according to the security of our position, from five to forty men. Sheikh Goblan always slept close to our tents, and never gave me any trouble in camp. He would come into my tent once a day for orders, stand up while he received them, and retire afterwards, apparently without ever thinking of sitting down.

When we were travelling I did not find him so pliable; he had got his line of route in his head, and the sights we were to see, and the going out of the line here and there, when surveying, disturbed him considerably.

July 18.—'Ain as Sultân. Started at 6.30 a.m., and arrived at en Nwaimeh ford at 8.30. It was oppressively hot; the thermometer only registered 98° Fahr.

The Jordan just now was very low, and there was little danger in crossing; for about thirty feet the depth was seven feet or more, and for the remainder it was only two to four feet. We had to wait some time for our baggage, but when it did arrive, we were only about an hour and a half in crossing. The tents and nearly everything else were left on the mules' backs, but the photographic apparatus and box were put on a horse's back, with a man astride behind, and several on each side, and carried across with much shouting. When we crossed there were two Bedouins on each side, to hold our legs and guide the

horse, and it struck me that they did their best to pull us off. Luckily all our horses had manes.

Photograph No. 293 shows the ford just after two horses have carried some things over the deep part of the river. Left the eastern bank at 10.50, and passed through tamarisk and acacia trees; at 11.15 got up on to the upper plain, and passed through acres of the dry shrub ghurrab.

At noon we got into irrigated ground, and passed the only osha plant I have seen on the eastern side north of Dead Sea. Still passing east, we arrived at the mound of Nimrîn at 12.30 p.m. Here are ruins and a sheikh's tomb, with a curious figure cut on a stone—a man on horseback with his sword hanging in the air in front of the horse's head (see sketch). Also a capital of a column (see sketch). Left at 3 p.m., and passed through country well cultivated by the black Bedouins; at 3.30 Goblan showed us Neba, a lumpy hill overlooking the northern end of Dead Sea, on east side; at 4 p.m. arrived at the isolated artificial mound of Kaferein. It was excessively hot here, and on the baggage arriving, eighteen of the fowls in the coops were found to have died. Around us, on all sides, were rivulets passing through dense masses of underwood, and carried off here and there for irrigating purposes. The amount of verdure on the eastern side, in spite of the hot sun, was quite remarkable after the burnt-up aspect of the western side of the river.

July 19.—The heat during the night had been oppressive, but still Corporal Birtles was no worse, and there were hopes for him. Minimum in night, 80° Fahr.; at 7.8 a.m., in shade, 91°. Went down at sunrise to look for ruins, but the growth of underwood was too great to allow of our proceeding far on either side of the paths. It is quite possible that there may still be extensive ruins about here, concealed by the verdure.

Left at 7.8 a.m., and went south; at 7.40, Wady al Mashâideh, close to which is a warm spring, in a little basin concealed by rushes. Temperature, 95° 5′ Fahr. Left at 8.30, and turned to east and ascended Wady Hâdâd, which is the upper part of the Kaferein, 8.42. Wady Habathâ runs in on right, and there is a ruined aqueduct on left; at 8.56 Wady umm Adsîs on right, and at 9.15 Wady Artab on right. There is here a very rapid stream in Wady Hâdâd. We now turned up the hills to north, and at 9.30 took angles from point C; at 9.50 came on hill in Wady Sûr; passed to east till, at 10.36, we stood on the watershed separating Wady al Mahâfeh from Wady Jaryah. Left 10.40, and at 11.2 came on extensive ruins of a fortified town, called Khirbet Sûr. These buildings occupy a shallow valley on the hill, and a crenelated wall runs round them. Left at 11.20. To our south-west we were told of a large cave in side of hill: at 12.15 came to brow of ridge to east, and in five minutes got down to the ruins of Arak al Emîr. Thermometer in shade was here 94° Fahr.

Photographs Nos. 295—299 were taken of the ruins, and a ground-

plan made of the palace; in the evening, observations were made from a ruin on crest of hill to west.

July 20.—Our camp was delightfully placed below Arak al Emîr, near the stream of Wady Seïr, and the thermometer registered a min. of 53° Fahr. during the night: by 7 a.m., however, it had mounted up again to 87° Fahr. Took some more measurements at the palace (see sketch), bearing of front wall 160°, and left at 8.15 a.m. Near here the Wadies Seïr, Bahâr, Nâûr, and abu Aineïn, come together, and are called Wady Hâdâd. Went up hill to east, and at 8.40 reached point. To our west was a ruin, Um al Medâris; left at 9 a.m. 9.38 crossed Wady Behâr, near junction of three wadies; there is here a great stream of water 18ft. wide and 2ft. deep, and oleanders fringe the bank; up the sides of the brown hill are bright green lines, showing that many streams of water are oozing out. We now ascend the hills to south, separating the waters going to Kaferein from those passing from Hesban to Ar Ram, and at 10.10 stood on Jebl Jabûd. Close by was the 'ain of Nînî on right; at 10.45 got to top of Jebl Jabûs; left 11.10., and turning south down a wady, came at noon upon Wady Hesban, and in five minutes to the 'ain of same name.

This fountain is a delightful spot (see photograph No. 300), a great volume of water rushing straight out of the side of the rock, which is a limestone conglomerate. The wady through which the stream flows is about fifty yards broad at bottom, and nearly flat, having once been cultivated; and here the cattle for miles round come to be watered, and all through the day they are passing by.

Soon after noon we went down the wady, and in seven minutes came on the Benâyet Sakr, a great khan belonging to the Adwan, which they say they built when Ibrahîm Pasha ordered them to live in houses; but it is now a ruin. Round about are Shunet and some other modern buildings; on the walls are scratched several Arabic fantasia. We made our way up Wady Bûweïb on the south bank to Hesban, which is greatly elevated, and from whence there is an extensive view over the Belka to south. There are ruins here in great confusion. I observed some attic bases of columns, and four columns side by side; the stone is soft, and appears to be Malaki: diameter of column, 2ft. 6in.

The Bedouins began to flock around us, and threaten us if we did not give them backshish; we had only two of our guard with us, and these got frightened and said they must go. By asking the people absurd questions about the sheep they ought to kill for us, &c., we diverted their attention, and got together and in order, and got away without a row.

I think it probable that with a little search some Greek inscriptions would be found about the ruins of Hesban; there are also caves about, which we were told were cut into tombs and houses. It was rather unfortunate that it should have happened just then to be in

the hands of a hostile party. A sketch of a sculptured stone lying about is given. We left at 5 p.m., and got to bottom of wady at 6; crossed over to observe with theodolite from opposite hill at sunset.

Sunday, 21.—Thermometer minimum in night, 75° Fahr.; maximum in shade in day, 96°. Walked up the Wady Hesban till I came on the Belka, where I found the Bedouins shovelling grain into a hole in the rock; slipped down into it to examine it, and found it to be a simple cave plastered round, quite full of grain, except 3ft. at the top. The Bedouins tell a story about these granaries; they say that when the grain is inside and the door is shut, a foul air arises from it, and no man can enter until the stone door has been left open some days; consequently it is not necessary to have a guard always there, but they send one up occasionally to see that the stone has not been removed. If this be true, it is quite evident that a sudden raid upon the granaries of another tribe would be of no use, as they could not enter, and this may account for the corn being put in such queer out-of-the-way unprotected spots.

22nd.—Took some angles, and left 'Ain Hesban at 7.3; took our course down the wady to west on left bank. On our way we were told that Wady Hesban joins Wady Kaferein about an hour before reaching the Jordan. 7.45—Shunet as Sakr, passed patches of tobacco, melons and cucumbers, and long dry grass; flocks of blue pigeons whirling about over head, and some human skulls lying about on the ground, one of which was was picked up and forwarded to London. 7.58—Came to on left Wady Bûweib and the road leading up to Hesban; left 8.7, continued to west down Wady Hesban, and at 8.20 mouth of Wady Ahfdheïl. To west of his about one hundred yards, is a huge block of rock, scarped by nature to a height of 30 to 40 feet; no inscription on it could be seen. We now came in sight of the Jordan.

8.30.—A bend in wady and a large open space with ruins of mills; the wady becomes a foaming torrent closed in by rocky banks.

8.35.—Passed a spring at Bûwarideh, and to the left, somewhat up the hill, a house or castle in ruins; left 8.40; in five minutes came on another 'ain of same name, issuing from the limestone rock among fig-trees; left at 8.56. We turned up the hills to left, and getting into rough ground, the lime gave way to sandstone; at 9.45 we dismounted, and left our horses, and passed along a narrow causeway, and in a few minutes came upon a spur of a hill rising in a little peak. Here are the remains of a castle named Kulât umm abu 'l husseîn; from it is an extensive view of the north end of Dead Sea and lower end of the Ghor; it seems probable that it once guarded the road leading from Ar Ram to Hesban.

This peak is of sandstone of the most gorgeous colours, streaked here and there red, purple, blue, and yellow; then again it appears to have been vitrified and burnt black; and again there appear to be pieces of scoria about: several specimens have been sent home. There are

several large caves cut out of the rock, some of them 30ft. square. Down below us, about 300ft., was the Wady Hesban, now become a series of cataracts, and apparently falling due west to the Ghor. We left at 10.30, and 10.40 mounted our horses and went up Wady Hasseïn to south, up hill, and across Wady Mushkâr, along western side of a hill, and crossed a plain where were some graves, then over a place broken up by dry watercourses, and at 12.20 passed Wady Mûsa; at 12.27 arrived in camp at Ayûn Mûsa. Left at 3.55 p.m., and passing up hill to south stood on the ruins of the town of Neba at 4.17. This, together with Jebl Neba and Ayûn Mûsa, is described at page 86, Letter XXXV. From the ruin we could see to north, in a wady, a great heap of stones called al Khaloah, looking in the distance very like Stonehenge, but Goblan assured me they were only rocks which had been rent by an earthquake and left standing on end, and it being out of his programme, I could not get the exact position, having only one angle to them; probably they are on the south bank of Wady Hesban. Returned to camp after sunset.

July 23.—Started 8 a.m. up Wady Mûsa, and 8.30 got on Heights of Belka; went south-east, and at 8.35 came on a small ruin to left and mound to right: ground partially under cultivation, and patches of Indian corn about; passed an extensive Arab encampment of another tribe. 8.55, a little ruin on right al Lisrâ, and half mile in front of us al Kafeir. 9.10, ruins (they said, of Christians); the stones here are a conglomerate: near here was a great millstone 9ft. 6in. in diameter and 16in. thick, apparently for crushing olives, but there was not an olive-tree within some miles. We now turned south over a splendid plain, and at 9.50 passed a footprint cut on the rock called al Turkmanîyeh. At 10.5 Madiyaba was on our left, two miles off, in hollow; and at 10.27 we came to Tel al Massîâj, a ruin on hill: left 10.40. At 11.15 we arrived at Mâ'ain; here are very extensive ruins, and the country is much under cultivation; harvesting was now going on. Half mile to our south-east was another large ruin, al Um Russûs: at this place a Nabatian inscription has been found, copy of which has been forwarded. As we wished to go down and photograph the Zerka Mâ'ain, we had to go through the ceremony of being given over to the sheikh of this part of the country, and Goblan had to remain behind. We went to a ruin about half a mile to south, from which photograph No. 303 was taken: from here we could see very plainly the ruins of Makhaur (Machærus) on Jebl Atrûd, where we were told there was very much to be seen; there were also several towers dotted about. We left at 1.30, cantered on, and passed footprint at 2.40, and Christian ruins at 2.50, and mounted Jebl Neba at 3.25: left 3.35 for camp, and took photographs Nos. 301 of the Ayûn and 302 of the town of Neba.

Goblan could not show us some of the ruins on the plain on account of hostile Bedouins.

July 24.—We were disturbed last night by some bullets whizzing past our tents, and then a skirmish taking place: the noise in a short time

faded away in the distance, and on looking out we found we were the sole inmates of the camp, for all our Bedouins had given chase down the wady after some black men of lower Ghor on the Dead Sea, who were unfriendly with the Adwan, and had made an attack upon them. It seemed a long time before their return. Goblan said he must leave next morning.

Left at 6.50 a.m. Ayûn Mûsa, and passed up Wady abu 'Nneml; at 7.25 took angles, passed a few scattered terebinths, and then passed to east up Wady Kar'n Kebsh at 7.35; 7.50 came on watershed on Belka. At 8.5 mounted Jebl Mashkar, where are ruins, and another one, Abu Abdallah, on south. We could also see Umm al Amûd, a large hill or mound on plain; at 8.20 passed on left a little hill, Tel al Arish; and going east, at 8.35, Rajm Asrârah, the remains of a tower 30ft. square, stones 3ft. by 4ft. by 3ft.; at 8.50 came on Sawwâneh, a flinty hill, took angles, and left 9.5. Close by was al Batîm, a small ruin; to our right was a hill and ruin, Howâreh, and now we went towards Hesban. At 9.15 saw a man waving his hand and beckoning to us, and on going up to him recognised the hotel cook, who had come over to visit his brother. At 9.25 came on east side of Hesban: here is a pool 144ft. long by 135ft. and 10ft. deep. We now passed up wady to Al 'Aâl at 10.10. There is little of interest here; one solitary column stands amid a heap of stones, many tanks, with circular opening.

10.55. Began now to descend a wady to east, and passed on right a line of rock 15ft. high, with an opening; at 11 passed near ruin Manha, and came to al Burkeh, some vats cut in rock (see sketch), for collecting the juice of grapes, apparently; for two days Goblan had talked about the pools near Hesban, and they ended in these vats; left 11.10, the rocks here lie horizontal; 11.25 came to Beit Zura'at, and 11.30 Umm al Khanafish; here is a building 41ft. 9in. by 34ft. of bevelled stones, with loopholes; stones 13in. high, 3ft. 9in. long, and 1ft. 8in. thick, sandstone.

At top of hill are very extensive ruins. Left at 12 noon. We now went nearly north among ruins, among which in many places were to be seen pointed arches based on earlier material; passed along an old road 80ft. wide, and then among some cutting in rock as if for tombs; at 12.45 Abu Nakleh, an extensive ruin on a hill, with other ruins scattered round; left 2.30, and at 2.35 passed a ruin, Balâäth, and also a cistern with water. In front of us was a large clump of fir-trees called As Snoberat; at 3.5 came to watershed, and, passing down a wady running to west, came on Ain Náûr at 3.25 p.m. The rocks about here are chalky.

25th July.—Wady Náûr flows north of K. Nînî into Wady al Bahar, according to the testimony of several independent witnesses; both Van de Velde and Tristram ("Land of Israel," page 534) place it as running into Wady Hesban.

Our camp was in the wady near the ruins of Náûr, but we did not see them; we were close to the little 'ain, which at this time of year is

a trickling rill, oozing from several crevices in the rock, and getting lost after it has gone a few feet down the valley. Below us the bed of the channel opened into a small glade. We could get no view to any extent about here, not even from Jebl Nâûr, which, unfortunately for observations, is covered with trees like the terebinth.

We started at 7.5 a.m. up the wady, and shortly came on another 'ain and some cut rocks to our right.

At 7.35 we were at the foot of a hill on right side of wady, called al Awâly: it rises to about 100ft. above the surrounding country, and the view from it should be magnificent; it happened to be hazy, but as it was I took a round of angles with the theodolite to more than forty places, among others to Neby Samuel, Dome of the Rock, Frank Mountain, and Neby Hûsha. Tahîn was very conspicuous, it rises in such an artificial-looking lump.

It may be observed that the country about here is not hilly or mountainous, but is rather a succession of nearly horizontal plains intersected and cut up by deep wadies and ravines. The consequence of this is that from the few hills that are elevated at all above the levels of the plains, very extensive views can be obtained, but they are often marred by the growth of trees or scrub upon the summits; thus I have found a difficulty on one or two hills in observing, on account of the height of the underwood. This of course could be readily obviated in a systematic survey, but in a reconnaissance it is a grave hindrance.

The top of Al Awâly is a sort of saddle about half a mile long and 100 yards wide, strewed with ruined buildings, apparently of a large village. Left at 9.7 a.m. Continued up the wady till 9.22 a.m., when we came on Umm a Samâk, a hill on which are most extensive ruins, all in confusion. Here are columns, pedestals, and capitals lumbering the ground, and no idea of the ground-plan of the temples or public buildings of which they formed part could be obtained during the short time we were able to examine them.

Some of the capitals are Corinthian; there are a great many pilasters about, and the pedestals appear to be peculiar to this country; it consists of a very large torus quirked between two platbands.

A very large pedestal of the same kind has been lately dug up at the Convent of the Sisters of Sion at Jerusalem, and is now to be seen in the chapel attached to that establishment.

We had now arrived in a very remarkable piece of country. Over a tract four miles square there is a never-ending succession of ruins. On each spur there appears to have been a village, on each hill-top a temple or public building; in one square mile I have shown six of these on the plan, but I could not put a fifth of them in, they seemed to turn up in every direction. This tract appears to have been more like one large town than anything else, and yet there is at present very little water here; it is, however, a portion which most decidedly merits a more lengthened visit than I was able to afford it, for in names alone it is most rich. It does not appear that this part has been visited by any

European before. A great portion of the masonry is no doubt Roman, but there is a good deal which appears to be older.

At Umm es Samak there are some semicircular arches over cisterns. We left at 9.47, and saw to our south a hill apparently pierced with many caves; one of these is in the first chamber a sort of Columbarium, having rows of pigeon-holes round the wall about 7½in. wide, and 10in. high, and 2in. to 4in. deep; the chamber is nearly circular. In the inner chamber are fifteen loculi. (See sketch.) In five minutes came on ruin of Banayet, No. 1; there are three of same name.

Banayet No. 2, a ruin of no great size. Passing the mouth of a wady to the right, we came on the remains of a Roman road. Corporal Phillips went over to examine a cave inside of clift to right: he reported it to be excavated in the rock, nearly circular on plan, about 40ft. in diameter, and that there were a few sarcophagi about, and some columns.

10.40 came to point A, from which observations were taken; and at 10.45 a ruin from which was a good view of the plain to south: left at 10.52. At 11 a.m. on top of hill at a ruin, Amâry; and at 11.12 at our camp about a mile farther on to south in valley. There was no spring of water here, only a cistern with water of a disagreeable taste; but Goblan said it was the only place about here that he could encamp. We were, in fact, just on the borders of the neutral ground between the Adwân and some tributary of the Beni Schor; the ground itself was well defined, for it was black with fire, the hostile tribe having burnt it when they left some weeks before, so that the Adwân might make no use of it: these people were now back again, and camped a few miles from us. A great part of the country we had traversed to-day was covered with heather and few trees. A glance at the map will show that we were now on one of the highest portions of the country to east of Jordân, close to the watershed of the northern and southern Zerkas and Wady Náûr; it is elevated perhaps 300ft. above the southern Belka, and it is intersected by shallow wadies. We left camp at 1.30 p.m. Goblan was very mysterious about a black stone on a hill, and showed it me as a great treasure; it is 5ft. long, 2ft. 6in. high, and about 2ft. 6in. wide, and it is stepped down at one end. I could not understand for what it had been used, but there was nothing very remarkable about it.

We now passed another ruin, also called Amâry (it is the name of a district, and there are three ruins in it), at 1.53 p.m., and passing down a small wady to east found K. es Sûk to our east, Jahrah to our right. The former must have been a place of considerable importance, for it is a vast ruin. In the valley are the remains of a temple 81ft. in length and 66ft. in breadth, lying east and west, entrance to east: inside there are two rows of Ionic columns, 2ft. 10in. in diameter; they are 26ft. apart, and 19ft. 6in. from centres to side walls; the capitals appear to have been very handsome; the bases could not be seen; Saracenic arches obscure much of this temple and confuse the plan. (See photograph 304.)

Further to east is a mausoleum, entrance to west; its length is 41ft., and breadth 39ft; there are two sarcophagi or washing-troughs close to the entrance; the roof has fallen in (photograph 305); height about 9ft. To the north, up the hill, there is a great extent of ruins; and on a little knoll on the summit a little platform 36ft. by 27ft. (see photograph 306), entrance to east; round the sides are sarcophagi, or perhaps troughs, with the mouldings so common to this part of the country: this latter place has probably once been under cover, as in front was found what appears to be a portion of a pediment and a sculptured frieze of the Corinthian order (see sketch, No.); in front is a tank 31ft. east to west and 26ft. north to south; it has piers built up the length connected by arches, and then vaults are thrown over, the span of one 19ft., of the other 6½ft.; the object of this was not discovered; the cistern is cut in the rock.

We left at 4.40 p.m.; passed Rejm Moyîs, and then Rejm Howîth, in five minutes. Jazûr, near camp, and Fazâza: the Bedouins here are called Sch'kâra. We saw on our way platforms flagged and raised on vaults; also a black stone 4ft. long by 1ft. 10in. wide, with a border; inside the remains of an inscription, which did not appear to be Greek or Latin; it is nearly effaced. (See sketch.)

July 26.—This morning Goblan was to redeem his promise of taking us to the bridge of which he had talked incessantly before we came in the neighbourhood of it; but now something had evidently gone wrong, and he would not say where he was going to take us. One reason perhaps was that he had fallen out with his men, and only thirteen would go with us to-day. Apparently there was some breach of etiquette in going in this manner, without leave, into the land of another tribe, and several of the Adwân did not approve of it. At 7 a.m. we started, our men armed to the teeth, and apparently ready for a skirmish if one became inevitable.

We passed some Bedouin tents of shepherds; the women were spinning from camels' hair. We turned down a wady running south, and saw a ruin on a knoll to our left; reached it at 7.55; Alyadûdeh 100ft. square. There is here the remains of a building with bevelled stones and a circular arch, a small tower 12ft. by 20ft., also some more modern pointed arches, and several caves used as tombs: left at 8.10 a.m. We had passed over the burnt-up neutral ground, and now came across a vast number of tents: sixty in one encampment were counted, and some smaller encampments, but the fighting men were absent, only shepherds and women were about.

We now could observe that the hill Samach juts out to the south like an advanced work into the plain. We were fairly in the southern Belka, which is here called Sahlet Mahlâ: on our right we passed the ruins of Mablâ at 8.45 a.m., and again on our right those of Burazîm shortly after.

Goblan was now quite disagreeable, and wanted to know why he

should give the name of each place so many times over. It was useless for me to explain that after having seen one side of a hill, one could not tell it again from every other direction, so I left him alone, and tried some other men, and found that their knowledge of the country was in no way to be compared to that of Sheikh Goblan, and I think it probable that his position is as much due to his superior knowledge and power of observation as to his prowess in the field. As we jogged along, looking at the Arabs on their horses curvetting about, and practising with the lance, six gazelles started up, and there was a fruitless skurry after them, which partially took off Goblan's bad humour, and he became more sensible for the remainder of the day. At 9.5 we came on the conspicuous tel, Umm al 'Amùd, which can be seen for miles round, though it only rises a few feet above the plain. The ruin is about 100 yards square, and about it the ground is most fertile and partially cultivated. On some of the lintels lying about are plain mouldings, but otherwise there is little but cut stone to be seen. Took a round of angles to south-west, a black point Rajm Salîm; Shihan, a mountain two days off, of the black stone which is made into mill stones.

As Sûwakeh, a hill behind Ziza, a ruin with two towers very conspicuous. Zumlet al Alia, a long hill, and D. umm Shitta or Setthâ in front of it. Left at 9.55, and went fast over the plain to Aljabâyahât; at 10.20 a ruin; here ground appears lately to have been disturbed, as if the stones had been carried away. The hill seems artificial. Observed, and left at 10.53.

This was the most south-easterly point we were able to reach, for Goblan now said he could not undertake to show me the bridge, and so we went north-west towards Samek, for he said the tribe was coming up from the east with whom they were at variance, and the huge camp we had passed belonged to the shepherds in advance. At 11 a.m. we passed Wady Mâhala, and now Goblan became quite himself again, as he considered all danger had passed. We here passed sixty-four camels browsing. At 11.20 passed ruins of Mâhla and ascended Samak (11.40), which is about 600ft. above the plain. A cairn of stones on top, and some ruins; it is a long hill stretching to north-east; left at 12.8 p.m. 12.30 passed Umm al Khanafish again, and went along south of wady towards Tahîn. 1 p.m. passed ruin on left, which we observed to from Sâmak, and arrived at camp at 1.15, after a smart trot. The daily range of thermometer was now over 40°. This afternoon a troop of loose horses galloped over our camp and broke the wet-bulb thermometer. Left camp at 3 p.m. and visited and measured tanks at K. Sûk already described.

22nd August.—Took observations from 'Amâry. Left at 5.5 a.m., and rode to K. as Sûk, where there were still some measurements to take, and some photographing to be done, as two of the dry plates the day before yesterday had failed.

Left at 7.25, and shaped our course to north over an undulating

country, with wadies only faintly impressed. Passed the Merj al Hamâm, and the Arak of do., and at 7.55 came on a ruin of same name lying on north side of a wady. Took angles and left at 8.5. We now kept a little to the east of north, over an elevated ridge which proved to be the watershed of the country, and then followed the east side of a wady until we reached Tahîn. The wadies here, in place of running south to the Zerka Maain, all run north to the northern Zerka. To our west were two ruins called Mukâbalin on the west side of wady: here is the watershed separating the two Zerkas and Wady Náûr, and name probably arises from their meeting together. Tahîn is an artificial mound on two terraces, and though of no great altitude is very conspicuous for miles round on account of its shape. A strong wind was blowing at the top, but a round of angles were taken.

We were now on a large elevated plain lying due south of 'Amman, which could not be seen. A vast number of ruins were scattered about here and also on the plain to the north of 'Amman. To our east and west hills intercepted our view. Several of the places have the prefix of thogret on account of their standing on a watershed. To our south-east were ruins T. Tusera, and T. Tasîn, and to north T. umm Ramadân. We left at 9.20, and made our way to north-east to al Kawassimeh at 11.5. This is a mausoleum standing on the foot to west of range of hills. It measures 25ft. square on outside; the entrance is to north, and the space inside 18ft. 3in. by 14ft. 3in., the walls to east and west being thick to support the vaulted roof. (See photograph No. 307, and plan and section.) Inside, a bench runs round to support stone sarcophagi. These are 7ft. long by 2ft. 6in. on outside. A cornice runs round at the springing of the arch. The people are a tribe of the Schûr Bedouins, friendly, but not connected with the Adwân, and they objected to our using the dark tent, as they said we were charming the treasure away. They were anxious to stone Corporal Phillips as a magician, and we had some difficulty in restraining them.

We left at 10.50, and passed the ruins of a large village, and the old road from K. as Sûk to 'Amman, and going north-west came on Assawâwîn at 11.5. A large ruin here: took angles and left at 11.15, going to north, the rock lying horizontal. We now passed a place called Arâk 'Aïsheh, where the rock is scarped and cut in steps for some distance, and passing across wady of same name arrived at al Muntâr 'Amman, the watchtower of 'Amman, at 11.45. Here is the remains of a mausoleum, with two sarcophagi resting on a platform raised 6ft. above the ground. Some mouldings are lying about. Left at 12 noon, and at 12.5 reached the brow of a hill from which we caught our first view of 'Amman, about 1,300ft. below us. We reached the bottom in a few minutes, and found our tents pitched opposite to the great theatre. Positions were selected for the camera, and during the next three days fifteen negatives were taken of ruins of interest.

29th August.—Left at 7.45 a.m. down the wady of 'Amman, 8 a.m. at point A, and in five minutes turned up a wady to south, the ruin of Mûqûr on our left; reached it at 8.20, took angles, and left at 8.35; continued on spur of hill till we reached the ruin of Markab 8.45, took angles, and left 8.57; from here we saw another ruin, south-east, Kuryet al Markab; at 9.10 reached top of hill, where is a square tower with large stones. Left 9.30; went south, and at 9.45 passed tower on left and ruin on hill on right, all called by same name; at 9.55 got on to high hill, part of ridge running north and south, which forms a watershed. Point D: from here Wadies Katâr and al Kâfeh are seen to run east. Could see in the distance to east Jebl Zimlet al Adam, and to north of it Jebl Nawâsif; descended at 10.10 to south, and at 10.20 came across an old Roman road, and 10.45 a ruin near it; at 10.50, the cave or tomb of Umm Kâf, on side of hill looking south. Plan section and elevation of this tomb have been forwarded. The engaged columns, cut out of the rock, have Corinthian capitals. The interior has been used a second time by Saracens; there are ruins strewing the ground all round, and several sarcophagi; not far from us to east was to be seen the Haj route from Damascus. We had passed by several clumps of trees, but farther east there appears to stretch a great plain. Left at 1.30, turned to north-west, and passed some rectangular holes cut in rock at 1.40; and 1.55 another ruin, and at 2.13 arrived at Kawassimeh; continued to north, and at 2.35 passed Rajm Muttaba, and at 2.40 the ruins of K. Mansîyeh. Left at 2.45, and arrived at camp 3 p.m.

Amman.

This is fully described by Burkhardt, De Saulcy, Murray's Guide, and Tristram.

It must, however, be very different in summer to what it is in winter. There was now nothing offensive about the place, as the cattle only came down to the wady to drink, and otherwise remained in the plains above. A plan was made of the tower and castle above, and also of some of the buildings. The building called a church or cathedral in most books appears to me to have been a mosque, it is very similar in construction to the mosques elsewhere.

Some masons' marks were seen on the stones of an arch which had fallen near the junction of the two wadies near the "public promenade."

Thirteen photographs have been taken.

August 1 (Thursday).—Left camp at 7.15 a.m., and went up Wady Hadâdeh to north-west, passing the north front of the castle of Amman. 7.50 took angles from point A.

8.5 arrived at K. Hadâdeh, a small ruin on hill; took angles and left at 8.15. 8.25 came on another ruin of same name to north-west, and 8.30 to a ruin (name unknown) on east side of wady. 8.40, K. Urjan, took a round of angles and left 9.5. We had been moving north up the wady. We now continued east along the hill-top till we reached a ruin

at Jaranîn, angles taken, and we left 9.40; we now turned north-west, passing er Rawâk on a spur at 9.45; at 10.10 we reached a high hill, Birkeh, from whence we had a good view in all directions, but especially to north. The mountains of Ajlûn could be seen, and the guide pointed out Jarash, but I could not distinguish it, and am not certain that he could. The bearing, however, to the place to which he pointed is 354°, and is very nearly the bearing of Jarash from this point on my plan. I mention this because it would be an important line to obtain when the survey is commenced. I also observed to some places to east which were not visited—viz., Dhahret al Muktâ, Rajm ash Shûk, and al Kâû. There is also a ruin to north, about one mile, called Halâlâfîyeh. On this hill are layers of flint and nodules cropping out. Left at 10.30 a.m., and passed to west-south-west along the southern ridge of hills, and at 10.50 to our right by one mile was Aljabâyahat, a ruin in valley with trees, and little farther on at one mile and half to right Telaût al Ali, a small hill; at 11.7 we passed Keseret Thograh on right, and shortly after Umm ad Dûbbâ, also in valley to right; we also saw Umm as Samâk (No. 3), a low yellow hill to west by two miles. At 11.20 we ascended the conspicuous hill of Ash Shamâsâny, from which is a most extensive view. I here took angles with theodolite to more than thirty hills and ruins. To the east of this a few hundred yards is a lower peaky-tipped hill, very like it and without a name; as it always follows Ash Shâmâsany in the rounds of observations from other places it is booked as "hill like it." Our observations included angles to Al 'Aâl and Nibbeh, of the identity of which we were not quite certain. Lunched, and left at 1.15. Continued south on spur between two wadies. To our left were two low hills called Sakrah and Kusara. At 1.20 passed Shibhâ (took angles), and at 1.40 Rajm Armaga, half a-mile to left; at 11.50 Es Sawâfyeh, half a mile to right; turned now to east, and on our left Jâhăsa, and close to it Hawâyeh, and at 1.55 Rajm Omar abu l'Makhâmar; arrived at Abdûn at 2.15 (a few trees here), took angles, and left at 2.40; went south, and at 3 p.m. came to ruins, Rajm abu M'awâîdeh; to east of Abdûn was Wâbideh, and in the valley some caves. At 3.20 p.m. passed to north near Malfûf (a ruined circular tower), and then turned down Wady Hemar, and arrived in camp at 4.15 p.m. The country visited to-day is nearly bare of trees, but is a mass of ruins, and the ground has in some places been terraced for miles.

August 2nd (Friday).—Struck our tents and left at 6.50 a.m.; passed the head of the river of Amman at 7.25, and continued up the wady; at 7.40 passed Wady Hemâr, coming in on right, and Wady al Arnab on left; at 7.55 Wady Abdûn enters on right, and at 8.10 Wady Makabâlîn on left: at 8.15 the wady takes the name of Shankeh, and Wady Umm al Wasset runs into it on right. We followed up this latter, passing the ruins of Wasset, and 8.25 Jebb Maîseh was on our left; on our right was Jebl Hemar, and beyond it the wady Deir Akaba; at 8.50 we mounted the hill and reached Maîseh, took angles,

and left at 9.15; passed Maksar al Bakera, and in ten minutes more arrived at an Nawablissiyeh (a piece of ground in connection with Nablûs), took angles, and left at 9.30; passed over a plain to north-west, and arrived at Khurbet Sâr at 9.55: there are here several ruins—the remains of a mausoleum with arches something similar to those at K. Sûk in style; also a square tower of a hard flinty stone.

We now continued to north, and Goblan said the camp of the chief of the Adwân was close by, and wanted me to pay him a visit. I had several objections, but at last agreed to go for a few minutes, as Goblan said he must go. He then asked me what present I had brought for Sheikh Diab. I said I had nothing. He proposed I should give him one of the small revolvers I had about me. To this I decidedly objected. He then enumerated the horses and guns that had been given to his great chief by the European visitors who had been in the country. I only observed that he had bargained to take me through the country for a certain sum, and that if his chief was likely to be angry with him, he had better give him his mare; this elicited a ghastly grin, and he said no more. We passed over the plain and came to the ruin and tree of Sujret al Kursey; here was the great encampment of Sheikh Diab, at that time in arms against the Government.

Most of the tents were of a larger size than usual, but there was one very long one open to the east, in which were sitting some fifty Bedouins. As we approached, the old veteran came out to meet us and gave a hearty welcome. He introduced us to his son, an exceedingly handsome man of about thirty years, and also to some of the minor sheikhs, and then plunged into a conversation about the approaching Turkish army, asking me innumerable questions as to how we managed such matters in my country. It was evidently a question whether he would submit or fight it out, for a relation of his was with the Turkish army who could act as guide in all the difficult places, as he knew the country well and all the granaries. I rose to go once or twice, but coffee had not appeared, and they said I must wait for that; but after about an hour and a half I could delay no longer. On my rising, Diab said he had killed a sheep for me, which already was half cooked, and so I must stay. It took at least three hours, and was quite late in the day before our feast appeared. We had breakfasted so early we felt famished, and tucked in with a will to the dishes of rice, sheep, butter, sweetmeats, and everything else that was put promiscuously before us, and felt no inconvenience at eating with our bread and fingers. After we had finished, the assembled party set to and soon demolished the greater part of what we had left, but considerately left a little for the children, who were turned loose on the dishes, and licked them clean.

About 3 p.m. I said it was time for us to go, and then Goblan again asked me about a present, in front of Diab. He wanted to get me to give the revolver, but in spite of the soothing effects of their hospitality,

and dinner, I was able to steel myself against what I considered to be an imposition, and told Diab I had brought nothing for him; but that if I saw anything in Jerusalem when I went back that I thought he would like, I would send it to him. Goblan took a small present from me to Diab on our return to Jerusalem. Although the Bedouins are bound to feed one gratis by their own laws, yet I always feel a certain amount of compunction in receiving anything without giving an equivalent, because of our civilised customs, which forbid one treating them in return as hospitably as they treat us: thus, when Goblan comes to see me, I can't ask him to dinner, or into the drawing-room, but give over an outhouse to his use, and supply his bed with carpets from the floor; and even the carpets I begrudge, because they have to be hung up out of doors for several days after a visit for fear of vermin having been left on them. It was on that account that I did not wish to feed with Diab, for I knew that at the least it would cost three pounds sterling, and lose me half a day's work. We left the old sheikh at 3.10 p.m., and Goblan, with much pomp, took me to see a sculptured stone hard by. It proved to be part of a stone which had been used as the mouth of a cistern, and the ropes had cut it up a good deal. There was nothing remarkable about it. We now came down south alongside the ridge, and winding down the side of it to west, arrived at the fountain head of Wady Seir at 4 p.m. Here was our camp. We were now in a totally different country; as far to west as el Kursey and K. Sâr, the country beyond Amman is, generally speaking, a plain with shallow wadies, and without trees, with numerous flocks of sheep in all directions. To the west of Kursey and Sâr the plain terminates and shelves down into Wady Seir, and now commence a series of wadies, breaking up the country into a mass of hills; these are covered densely from top to bottom with a kind of oak-tree. Near our camp the Seir is joined by two other wadies, Ady Dyalâmeh and ad Dâlyeh. A hill to the north is called Karm abu Sheibân, and ruins of Motul as Sŷreh and Seir are close together. Neither of these were seen.

I now sent Corporal Phillips down the wady to examine a rock tomb said to exist there, and went myself to take a round of angles from a hill to south of our camp; from hence we could see Neby Samuel and Jerusalem, but few places to north or south for longitude, and this was the constant difficulty on this side; the latitude could be got very accurately both by sextant and by reference to known points to west of Jordan, but there were few conspicuous points to north or south. We returned to camp at sunset.

Corporal Phillips returned soon after dark; he had been away about two hours, and had reached the tomb after a sharp trot of forty minutes. It is down the Wady Seir, and he supposed he had been close to Arak al Emir, but he saw nothing of it. The rock is scarped, and there are seven windows—the four upper ones have cross-bars to them, cut out of the rock, the three below are plain. There is a narrow door at the bottom; inside, the chamber is about 12ft. square, and divided into

two by a wall running up the centre; there were originally three floors, of which only the two cornices now remain for supporting the joists; on the upper one pieces of wood were now resting, on which the shepherds made their beds. On each floor are seven rows of pigeon-holes cut in the walls on every side; they are triangular (no measurements were taken).

The wady, as far as they went, is clothed on either side by dense masses of oak; a little below the tomb a solitary olive-tree was noticed.

3rd August (Saturday).—It was necessary for us to go to Jarash before the arrival of the Turkish troops there, so we started this morning; but first I wished to connect the work with Arak al Emîr again, so as to complete the circle. Left camp 7.30 a.m. and went south, ascending the wooded hill instead of turning south-west down Wady Seïr. On getting up to top turned to south-west, and at 8.20 came to Shajaret adh Dharâá; angles; close to were ruins, K. Sáâdeh and Talaát ar Rîmeh. We could here see the junction of Wadies Bahâr and Eshteh. Left 8.30; at 9.10 angles; passed near K. al Fahs at 9.40, and at 9.56 Dajâjeh; passed Dubbeh, and arrived at a point overlooking Arak al Emîr; took observations there with theodolite, and left at 11.20 a.m.; turned round now and came back by K. Sâr; arrived 12.30 p.m., and left 1.30; passed on to al Kursey, and found that Diab's camp had disappeared; Berket al Amûd at 1.55; angles; here there is a dry pond, with a pillar in centre; left 2.15. The country now changed, and we rode through fields of Dhurrah to Dabûk, still going to north; arrived 2.35; angles. Half a mile to our right was Umm ad Dubbeh.

We were now in a forest of a kind of oak, and the soil sandy. Left at 2.50, and at 3.15 passed a ruin; after this we found our camp at 3.45.

'Ain Hemar. From here as Salt is only a few hours, and I sent Corporal Birtles for letters. I went up to top of hill near to observe with theodolite.

The view from these hills to the north is remarkable; 1500ft. below us an oval depressed plain, nine miles long and six broad, giving about forty-five square miles of the richest meadow land. It appears to be the dried-up bed of a lake whose waters have cut their way to the Zerka years ago by Wadies Umm ad Danâur and ash Shaleïhy on the north-west side; it is called al Bukâa, and lies north-east and south-west. There are several ruins on it, the principal being K. al Bashâ, Am Mûmîn, and Mukhna; the hills rise round to about 600ft. or 700ft.

To the west a broad wady runs in, Wady Hôr, on which are the ruins of abu Tineh; further to north-east are Aljîah, Khanazîr, and al Yadzîdîyeh, and on the other side of Wady Umm ad Danaûr is Talûz, and opposite to it on the other side of the Bukaa, half-way up the hills, is a ruined town called Môbus.

Below us on the side of the hill is the spring of Sufût, and to east lower down a ruin of same name, and at the foot of the hill some distance to east 'Ain abu Naseïr.

5th August (Monday).—Left camp at 7.35 a.m., and gradually ascended

the hill on north, till at 7.45 we stood on the ridge running east and west, which on the north side runs down steeply into the Bukaa, and to south falls gently to the 'ain, and causes its waters to flow into Wady al Azrak, and thence to Wady ash Shaïb. Where we stood was a ruin on a flat-topped hill called ar Râha, near a conspicuous tree, Shajret al Halanaïteh, or Hayanaïty; this tree has been observed too from Jebl Hûsha. The ruins are formed of rough stones from the hill-side. We had a fine view of the Bukaa, kept along the ridge to east till 8.20, took angles, and left 8.35; descended towards east till 8.55, when we reached the spring of Safût. At 9 a.m. came on extensive ruins of same name. The principal object remaining is a gateway 8ft. high and 7ft. 6in. wide, with a lintel over it, called the Gate of Amman (see sketch); there are bevelled stones about. Near here Goblan says he has lately discovered a series of rock-cut chambers, seven in number, opening one into the other. The hills we passed over were observed to have trees only on north side, probably on account of the heat of the sun. In the same way in the desert of Judea, in the early spring, the hill-sides to north are green and bright with flowers, while to south they are quite brown. Left at 9.10, and passed the Wady Safût, where is a trickling stream, the sides of which are bright with variegated sandstone. Passed now to north, and at 9.50 reached al Bashâ, nearly in the centre of the plain, the remains of an extensive village or town of soft stone. There are some vaults about; the plain here is well cultivated in parts, and elsewhere swarms with flocks of sheep and goats; took angles, and left at 10.5. Kept up along west side of plain, leaving Makhna on the left, and at 10.50 arrived at Am Mûmîn, where is a large terebinth sheltering a holy spot of unhewn stones; the ploughs, &c., of the fellahîn were here heaped up in safety; took angles, and left 11.25. Continued to north up a wady after we had passed through the plain, and arrived at Thoghret umm Ghafreh at 12.5; left at 1.0, and went down to Wady Rumân, with water in it, at 1.50; the country here becomes wild, the rocks perpendicular in some places.

At 2.20 came to 'Ain umm Rabîa, and at 2.35 passed between the hills Mustâba and Asnâmeh: from here we could see Jarash very plainly: left at 2.50, and descended rapidly to Wady az Zarka, where we found our camp at 4.20 p.m. Here the Rev. W. Baily joined us from As Salt.

The Zarka is here a rapid muddy stream lined with rushes, flags, and oleanders, so that the water can only be seen here and there: there are several tributaries from the northern side, among others Wady Yarta tumbles in a vast amount of water: there are several ruined mills about. The valley here is about 100 yards wide, with a nearly level space at bottom. The heat was excessive.

August 6.—Left at 7.15 a.m., and ascended the hills to north, and passed ruins at 7.22; left 7.32: on our left was a hill, Mejdel; there is another Mejdel several miles farther to west, near Hemta. 7.45, arrived at a ruin al Ghazâl, and at hill of same name 8.17.

Left 8.30, and arrived at Jerash at 9.30 a.m. On our right was a conspicuous hill called Mazâr, with a wely on it.

On our arrival we found a party of fellahîn from Sûf waiting to take us on, as they had heard of us, and supposed we were going north. As the Adwân dare not remain openly at Jerash, we were put partially under the care of these people, but sometimes we were left without any guard at all. Goblan used to come back at nights and stay a short time. At this time the troops were a very short distance from Jerash, probably less than four hours.

I had not with me the works of Burkhardt and Buckingham, which I regretted very much at the time, as their plans would have helped me to distinguish ruins which no doubt are now very much more damaged than they were fifty years ago. We spent nearly three days at Jerash itself, and, though we were at work from sunrise to sunset, there still remained much to do when we left. The plan of the town and detail plans of the buildings I forwarded home in November, 1868. For the general plan, two lines were measured from the bath-house to the Temple of the Sun, and from thence to the small temple. From the two first points rounds of angles were taken with the theodolite, and the work was plotted on the two lines. The bearing of each side of the city wall was taken with prismatic compass, and also angles from some prominent points. With the exception of just round the small theatre the work plotted very well; at this point it is a difficulty to see where the city wall originally lay.

See general plan; northern theatre front to north:

2. Temple of Jupiter, plan $\frac{1}{120}$.
3. Southern temple, plan $\frac{1}{120}$.
4. Triumphal archway, $\frac{1}{120}$.
5. Southern theatre, with details.
6. Pedestal at cross-streets.
7. Ruins Khan on east side of river.

Seventeen inscriptions were found, of which only five or six appear to have previously been published.

Two of them are very long ones and are nearly perfect. Six of them are the inscriptions over the gate of the Propyleum; three of these were exhumed by our party from under the ruins.

The photographs are thirteen in number, and taken of the most important objects.

Corporal Phillips experienced great difficulty in his work on account of the heat which caused his bath to split up: he lost one day's work through this.

No. 323. Views of northern theatre from north, with columns of Temple of Jupiter behind.

„ 324. View from near the bath-house, looking south.

„ 325. View of street from near bath-house, looking north.

„ 326. West side of street south of the Propyleum of Temple of Jupiter.

No. 327. Propyleum of Temple of Jupiter: among the fallen voussoirs were found the inscriptions.
„ 328. Columns of Temple of Jupiter or of the Sun.
„ 329. View from southern end of Forum showing street and Temple of Jupiter in distance.
„ 330. Southern theatre, view looking west.
„ 331. Triumphal arch, south side.
„ 332. Bridge and large Khan.
„ 333. Southern Temple, view looking south-east.
„ 334. Oval of columns (Forum) at south end of street.
„ 335. Inside of Propyleum.
To show an ugly break in the line of columns.

The caves and tombs round about were examined, but nothing remarkable was found.

The wely of Neby Hûd at Mezâr was visited and angles taken from it: it is distant fifty-five minutes from bath-house, Jerash.

So much has been written about Jerash, and there are such good accounts by Burkhardt, Buckingham, and Lindsey, that I have thought it unnecessary to do more than enumerate the plans and photographs taken.

The young sheikh of Sûf paid me a visit and wanted to take us on up the country. He produced a heap of certificates, which were to the effect, "Don't trust this man, he is a rascal." It was amusing to see how anxious he was to prove that they did refer to him, though many of them must have been written before he was born. He evidently prized them very highly.

August 9.—Goblan had left some men of Sûf to guard us, as it was not safe for him to remain. With these we started, leaving the gateway of Jerash at 12.40 p.m., and turned over the hills to west. On our right was a ruin called Deir, and at 1.3 we arrived at a ridge, from which an angle to Jarash could be obtained. The ruins of 'Alâmâmy bore due south from this point. Left at 1.12, and at 1.40 arrived at the ruined village of K. Najîb. We were now in a well-cultivated country; oak-trees scattered about, with here and there a patch of olives, the vacant places being sown with corn. Left at 1.40, and passing the ruins of a convent to our left, arrived at 'Ain Kitteh at 1.55; here was an abundant stream, the banks lined with water-cresses. The olives about here have the same red-berried mistletoe growing on them as they have at Jerusalem. We now went up by Kuryet Kitteh (probably Tekitty of Robinson's List), a village consisting of a few houses, now deserted, and wely; beyond were fig-trees laden with fruit. We now continued descending till, at 2.20, we passed Wady Nakleh, a small stream fringed with oleanders. A short distance to north were ruins of same name; farther north, and up the steep wady, were to be seen the villages of Reimûn and Sâkibeh. On crossing the wady we found ourselves in a wood of stone pine, covering the southern sides of the hills. At 3 p.m. arrived at Dabîn, where were some stone olive mills;

the country was carefully cultivated. We had now a difficulty with our men of Sûf; they appeared to think that we were in their hands, and must go where they choose. I told them to be off, and turned up the hill Hakât (?) without them. It was hard work getting up, on account of the steepness of the side and the growth of underwood. On reaching the summit we found it bare of trees, and commanding a fine view to the east; but to the west, it continued in a succession of small peaks, for several miles apparently, so that we had no view in that direction. Nighdeh appears to be one of the western peaks. This line of hills is a remarkable feature in the country, and is somewhat higher than the Jebl Husha range.

A high wind was blowing at top from south-west. We arrived at 3.20, took a round of angles, and left at 3.35; turned down the hill to south-west, through a park-like scenery, at 4.45 passed a ruin (Jazâzeh), and at 5.25 turned down a wady, which in a few minutes opened into a glade, in a vacant part of which our camp was placed. Near to us was an 'Ain Kajazeh (?); on all sides we were hemmed in by trees, so that it was only with great difficulty that I could fix our position. Goblan and party were waiting for us, but they were still in a state of trepidation, and wished to put the Zerka between themselves and the enemy. On telling him how badly the men of Sûf had behaved, he only expressed his astonishment that we should have been able to get rid of them without paying a high bakshish, as they have a bad reputation. This seemed rather good after his having put us under their care, and I refused to pay them a farthing, as that was Goblan's business. I do not think they got much out of him.

August 10.—Left at 8.15 a.m.; went west to top of a small hill three-quarters of a mile from camp, whence we saw the ruins of K. Kajâzeh to south-east, and Hemta, near the hill of Mejdel (a second of the name to the west of that near Jarash); also a three-peaked hill, Dhahret al Maktal, and also beyond the Zerka, in the distance to south-east, where Tels al Haddâd and al Aâsy. Left 8.45; at 9 came to point *b* on hill; from here we could see Wadies Remîn and Salâhy, coming together into the Zerka from south; and farther to east, Wady Rumân. Left 9.10, in five minutes came to village of Burmeh, where there are many olive-trees; we had previously been passing through oaks and pines. Passed ruin of Fawâr, and at 9.35 turned down Wady of ; at 9.55 reached fountain of same name; 10 a.m., took angles up Wadies Rasûn, al Kareith, and al Gusneh, on southern side of Zerka. Left 10.30, and at 10.55 reached the bed of the Zerka. Here a photograph (No. 336) was taken of the banks of the Jabbok, with reference to 32nd chapter of Genesis.

A strong wind blowing from west.

Left at 12.50 p.m., and reached the first plateau at 1.10 p.m. To east was Wady 'Alâfâny, and into it runs Wady Mashâfeh; on either side of us were the plains of Sawâliheh and Ardheh. Left at 1.40; at 2.25 arrived at Jaláûd, where there is a spring of water; and at 3.8., al

'Alan, a miserable village. Left 3.30., and passed a fountain; at 3.50 surmounted the third terrace, where are the ruins of Dzi; and at 4.50 arrived at fourth plateau. Near here is Wady Rumeinûn, and to south is Tel Mahîs. Arrived at camp, at wely of Jebl Hûsha, at 5.5 p.m. The country we had gone through between this and Jarash is beautifully wooded, and the atmosphere seemed quite to have changed. While we were in the bare country there were no clouds above us; but directly we came among trees, we found clouds constantly forming above our heads, and shielding the sun's rays from us, and at the same time we could see there was still clear sky over the barren ground.

12th August.—From the summit of Jebl Hûsha there is probably the finest view in Palestine; perhaps that from Kaukaba near the Jisr Mejamia may be equal to it. It was hazy yesterday, and our observations were not very extensive, but this morning we could see every point in the Ghor and opposite hills most distinctly, though many were thirty miles off. Took a round of angles and left the wely at 8.43 a.m. Turned along the ridge of the hill south-west, and looked down on the Wady Hamâm, which springs at 'Abhereh, below us, and flows into the Jordan with a never failing stream. Where it joins the Jordan there is (Jazîreh) an island; on the western side the Wady Mudahdahreh falls into the Jordan below the Wady Faseïl and only flows during the rains. Near the Dead Sea we could see Wadies Jerefeh and al Aâdhâm, flowing into Jordan from east. Wadies Mâhîs and Azrak fall into Wady Shaib below as Salt from east. Beyond as Salt to east were two hills, Jelûdy and Shagret at Tûb. Wady ad Dâris runs down the side of the Jebl Hûsha to our south towards the Jordan. We left point A at 9.25, went south, and passing a Christian village, Fuheis, arrived at hills called Batancli at 11 a.m. Took angles and passed to east, reached a spring at 11.45, and our camp just below as Salt at 12.10; it was pitched close to an 'Ain of Jâdûr. Near us was a ruined church of St. George, Kanîset Sarah. We went and took a round of observations with theodolite from castle. Photographs Nos. 339 and 340 were taken of the town, and No. 338, of a flock of goats near the 'Ain waiting ready to be watered, and crouching under the shade of rocks from the mid-day sun.

13th August.—Left at 8 a.m. Went down Wady Shaïb at 8.27, passed a gully to our right, and at 8.30 'Ain Jazîr; passed some triangular caves or cuttings in the rock, and 8.40, K. Sûk to our right. At 8.43 the ruins of Jazîr were on our left, and beyond, up the Wady al Azrak, the bridge Khaidhar, and ruin of Abu Târik, also hills al Ghundeh and Um Aâwyeh; passed W. Hayreh and turned over the hills to the east, and then descended to bottom of Wady Maheïs. After ascending 600ft., we arrived at the 'Ain Maheis; from here there is a beautiful view of Dead Sea, and up the Ghor as far as Agarab. Left at 10.40; came round to west by Bîr as Sabîl; took angles from point C at 11.30, and at 12.15 arrived at Fuheïs; left at 1.20, and passing through a dense forest of oak, descended to our camp at Thoghret as Sujûr at 2.50 p.m.

We had passed through a lovely country after leaving Wady Shaïb, through groves of oak-trees with enormous acorns, plenty of water and flocks of goats in every direction. We had passed a good deal through a sandstone formation on which trees appear to flourish. Our camp was on a thoghret from which one wady ran direct to N.W. into Wady Shaïb, the other ran down to south of it, and parallel. We had heard volleys of musketry during the day to our east, and Goblan getting anxious, got leave to go and see about it.

14th. August.—I had a difficulty with the sheikh who was left in charge by Goblan. He came into my tent and sat down quite at his ease, and would not take any hint, so he had to be shoved outside; he then had a row with the dragoman.

Started at 6.30 a.m., down along the left bank of Wady al Idzam, which runs into the Kafereïn, near Hilâly. On our right were two hills on either side of the wady, close to us on left bank Talaat Rîmeh, and on right bank Arkub al Khatal. We soon left behind us the forest of oak, and rode among tall thistles six to seven feet high. At 7.5 got into the plain of Emîr (point A), and at 7.30 reached 'Ain Jeryah, where we found Goblan and some of his party waiting for us. Left at 7.40 and passed down wady of same name; crossed it at 8.15, and began to ascend some bare hills to south, and at 8.40 Hilâly bore due east. We now descended a wady very gently, and at 9.10 found ourselves in Wady Hadâr, and at 9.20 reached the mouth opposite to Tel Kafereïn. Arrived at a place fixed on for our camp at 10 a.m. Continued on to south, passing Ar-Ram, where a round of angles was taken from the sheikh's tomb, which surmounts the artificial mound. We now passed through irrigated fields till we crossed W. Aádham, and reached Suwaimeh at 11.45. The 'Ain keeps up a steady flow of rather brackish water throughout the year; the ruins are some 300 yards to the west, and appear to be of no importance. Left at 1.20 p.m., at 2.10 crossed into watered country, at 3.10 passed Ar Ram, and soon after came on a camp of the black inhabitants, who insisted on our dismounting and drinking leban.

In the afternoon angles were taken with theodolite from a spur on the hill-side south-east of Tel Kafereïn. Goblan did not like to start till it was well dark. We left at 8.20 p.m., and as there was no moon our cavalcade was somewhat solemn. At 10.55 we arrived at the Nuwaimeh ford, and got all over by 11.43. We could not pass by er-Rîha, as there was a small army from Jerusalem encamped there, to support those on other side, so we made our way to 'Ain Hajlâ, passed Wady Kelt at 1 a.m., and arrived at the 'Ain 1.30 a.m.

There was no time to pitch our tents, so after getting some food we lay on the ground and were up at 4 a.m., in time to take a round of angles at sunrise. Left at 6.50, and arrived at Dead Sea at 8.15; spent some time in looking for the survey bench mark which had become buried in sand, and arrived in Jerusalem in the evening.

List of Places Visited or Seen Agreeing in Name with those in Dr. Robinson's List.

Dr. Robinson.	
Dibbîn	Dabîn
Tekitty	Kitteh
Reimûn	Reimûn
Sûf	Sûf
Jezzâzi...	Jezazy
'Amâmy	Alâmâmeh
Deir el-Lih... ...	al Helleh
Jerash	Jarash
en Naby Hûd ...	an Naby Hûd
Nejdeh	Najhdeh
Burmeh	Burmeh
Râjeb	Râjeb
Nukhleh	Nukleh
Hemta...	Hamta
al Jâdûr	'Ain Jadûr
Khirbet es Sûk ...	Khirbet as Sûk
Batneh...	Bataneh
Mâhis	Mâhîs
el Fahas	al Fahs
Khirbet ed Deir (in Wady es Seir)	ad Deir
Khirbet ed Debbeh	ad Debbeh
Khirbet Sâr ...	K. Sâr
el Kursey	al Kursey
'Arak al Emîr ...	'Arak al Emîr
es Suweifîyeh ...	as Sawâfyeh
el Murŭssŭs ...	al Marsâs (?)
Tâûr	Nâûr
Burâzîn	Burâzîm
Hesbân	Hesbân
el 'Âl	al 'Aâl
Abu en-Nemel ...	W. abu 'Nnemel
Neba	Nabâ
Mâdeba	Madiyabeh
Mâsûh...	Mâsûh
ed Duleiât	Dalâleh
Mâîn	Mâain
Um er Rŭsâs ...	Um ar Russas
Habîs	W. Habîs
Tîhîn	Tahîn
Um Sweiwîneh ...	Sawwâneh
Kureiyet es Sûk...	Kureiyet as Sûk
Kureiyet el 'Amâiry	K. al Amâry

Dr. Robinson.	
Abu Nŭkla... ...	K. abu Nukleh
Um Kuseir... ...	Umm Kisîr
Jâwa	Jawâyeh
el Yadûrah... ...	J. al Yadûreh
el Beniyât	Benâyet
Um al Hamâm ...	al Hamâm
el Khŭrmân ...	Khamân
Um el 'Amad ...	K. Umm al 'Amed
Um Kuseir... ...	Umm Kisîr
Ziza	Zîzeh
Jelûl	Jalûl
Ahjera...	Belâd Ajhâr
Khirbet al Bâsha	al-Basha
Sâfût	Safût
Abu Tîny	abu Tîneh
el Mîseh	Mîseh
et Fuhais	Fuheïs
ed Deir	ed Deir Akaba
Dâbûk...	Dhâbûk
er Raha	Arrahâ
el Kemâlîyeh	Nisbet ash Shamâlîyeh
Um ed-Dŭbâá ...	Umm adh Dhibâá
al Jebeiha	
en Naweikis ...	Kasr Nawakîs
'Ammân	'Amman
'Arjân	'Urjan
al Haddâdeh ...	W. al Hadâdeh
Um Semâkeh ...	Umm as Samâk
Khuldeh	Khaldah
er Rŭbâhiyât ...	Aljabâyahât
es Sîreh	Matul as Sŷrch
'Abdûn	Abdûn
al Mukâbelîn ...	Mukâbalîn
Zi...	Dzi
'Allân	'Alân
Meisera	Meisareh
Um Jauszeh ...	Um Jûseh, or Jûdeh
Jelûd	Tel al Jalûdy
Rumeimîn	W. Rumeimîn
Lezîdiyeh	al Yazîdiyeh
ar Rummân... ...	Umm ar Rummân
es Selîhah	W. as Sulâîhy
Mûstûbeh	Mastâbeh

HEIGHTS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POINTS TO THE EAST OF JORDAN.

The very valuable set of bench marks cut by Captain Wilson on his line of levelling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, furnish a series of data without which the heights deduced from the readings of the aneroid barometer would be uncertain in the extreme.

In the present instance, each bench mark on the western side of the Jordan, coming down from Jerusalem, has given an efficient check to the observations taken on the eastern side.

These observations consist of readings of three aneroid barometers at the principal points met with during a month's surveying, and were there no other disturbing influences than those which affect the standard barometer, the heights obtained ought to be accurate to a very few feet. I noticed, however, with regret that, either owing to eccentricities in the make of the instruments, to the extreme heat, or perhaps to the rapid transition from one altitude to another, there was greater variation in the readings than is due to the diurnal range or other alteration in pressure of the atmosphere, as obtained from readings of the mercurial barometer at Jerusalem, and this was the more apparent because where our barometers were stationary for a day or two in camp, the oscillation corresponded to that at Jerusalem.

The barometers did not even keep relatively together well, perhaps because one was more sluggish in its movements than another.

As an extreme instance of the difficulty met with, I may mention that in passing rapidly from the Pilgrim's Ford to the Dead Sea, the barometer stood 30·95 at the ford, 30·9 at mouth of the Jordan, and 30.86 at about two miles to west, on level with Dead Sea, making more difference in about two hours than is due to the greatest daily range, and at the same time we had descended about 50ft.

I therefore think that any of the heights (except 'Ain as Sultân) may be out to as much as a 100ft., but not more, and if so they are (thanks to the O.S. bench marks) as near as, or nearer, than those averages on the western side published in Van de Velde's very useful memoir of 1858.

Itinerary on East Side of Jordan. 1867.

Altitude in Feet above Mean Sea Level of Mediterranean.

18th July, 1867.		Feet.
6.30 a.m.	Left 'Ain As Sultân	– 730
9.20 ,,	Jordan ford of an Nwaimeh	– 1160
10.50 ,,		
11.15 ,,	Upper plain	– 1020
12.0 noon	Irrigated ground...	
12.30 p.m.	Mound of Nimrîn	– 630
3.0 ,,		
4.0 ,,	Mound of Kafreïn	– 530
19th July.		
7.8 a.m	Left, near bottom of Mound	– 630

		Feet.
7.40 a.m.	Warm Spring near Wady Al Mash-	
8.30 ,,	âîdeh	– 580
8.42 ,,	Point B.....	– 440
8.56 ,,	Wady umm 'Adsîs	
9.30 ,,	Point C	– 120
9.50 ,,	Point E, Wady Sûr	250
10.36 ,,	Point F, on Water- shed	800
11.2 ,,	Khirbet Sûr	1040
11.20 ,,		
12.15 p.m.	Top of ridge	1690
12.20 ,,	Arak al Emîr, ruins	1400
	Top of hill, S.W. of ruins.....	1940

20th July.

8.15 a.m.	Left Arak al Emîr	
8.40 ,,	Point A	1700
9.0 ,,		
9.38 ,,	Point B, crossed bed W. Bahâr ...	1010
10.10 ,,	Top of Nînî.....	1760
10.45 ,,	Point C, Jebl Jabûs	2700
11.10 ,,		
12.5 p.m.	Near 'Ain Hesban	2300
	Ruins of Hesban...	2950
	Bed of Wady near Shunet	1920

22nd July.

7.30 a.m.	Left 'Ain Hesban	
7.45 ,,	Shunet Sakk	2200
7.58 ,,	W. Ahfdheïl	2150
8.7 ,,		
8.30 ,,	Bend in W. Hesban	
8.35 ,,	'Ain Bûwarideh.	17200
8.40 ,,		
8.45 ,,	'Ain of same name	
8.56 ,,		
9.10 ,,	Point	1770
9.20 ,,		
9.45 ,,	Left our horses ...	1090
9.55 ,,	Kulat umm abu'l	
10.30 ,,	Husseïn	1070
11.0 ,,	Point F	1640
12.20 p.m.	Crossed W. Mûsa	1440
12.27 ,,	Camp near Ayûn Mûsa.....	1570
	Lower head of Ayûn	1590
3.55 ,,	Left camp	
	Lower head of Ayûn	1590
4.17 ,,	Town of Neba (ruins)	2300
	Hill to South	2300

23rd July.

8.0 a.m.	Left camp	
8.30 a.m.	On plateau, Belka	2400
8.55 ,,	Ruin al Kafîr	2680
9.10 ,,	Christian (?) ruins	2600
9.50 ,,	Al Turkmaniyeh (footprint)	
10.50 ,,	Point D, Madiyaba on left	2680
10.27 ,,	Rock, al Siât.....	2730
10.40 ,,		
11.15 ,,	Mâáïn	2785
1.30 p.m.		
2.40 ,,	Footprint	
2.50 ,,	Christian ruins ...	
3.25 ,,	Jebl Neba	2650
3.36 ,,		
	Highest point of Jebl Neba.....	2770

24th July.

6.50 a.m.	Left camp	
7.50 ,,	Watershed	2450
8.0 ,,	Plain of the Belka	2350
8.5 ,,	Jebl Mushkar	2610
8.12 ,,		
8.50 ,,	Jebl as Sawwâneh	2790
9.5 ,,		
10.10 ,,	Al 'Aâl	2960
	Ten minutes delay.	
11.25 ,,	Beit Zara.....	2820
11.30 ,,	Umm al Khanafish	2690
12.0 noor		
12.45 p.m.	Abu Nukleh	2940
2.30 ,,		
2.35 ,,	K. Balâith	
3.5 ,,	Watershed	3080
3.25 ,,	'Ain Nâûr	2430

25th July.

7.5 a.m.	Left 'Ain Nâûr ...	
7.35 ,,	Al Awâly	2990
9.7 ,,		
9.22 ,,	Umm as Samâk...	
9.47 ,,		
10.5 ,,	Benayet	2940
10.20 ,,		
10.40 ,,	Point A	
10.52 ,,		
11.12 ,,	Camp at Bîr of Amâry	2740
1.30 p.m.	Left camp	
2.0 ,,	Rajm Moyîs	2870

26th July.

7.20 a.m.	Left camp, Amâry	
7.53 ,,	Al Yadûda	2760
8.10 ,,		
9.5 ,,	Um al Amûd	2660
9.55 ,,		

		Feet.
10.20 a.m.	Aljabâyahât	2340
10.53 ,,		
11.40 ,,	Sâmak.....	2880

27th July.

7.55 a.m.	Ruin Hamâm.....	2900
8.5 ,,		
8.45 ,,	Tahîn	3010
11.5 ,,	Al Kawassimeh (10 minutes)	2870
12.0 noon	Al Mûntar (15 minutes)	2810
12.20 p.m.	Camp Amman Theatre	2500
	Greek church.....	2750

29th July.

7.45 a.m.	Left camp	
8.20 ,,	Mûrmûr	2600
8.35 ,,		
8.45 ,,	Merkab	2920
8.57 ,,		
9.10 ,,	Top of hill	3140
9.30 ,,		
9.55 ,,	Top of hill	3240
10.10 ,,		
10.45 ,,	Ruins	3370
10.50 ,,	Al Kâf.....	3200
1.30 p.m.		
2.35 ,,	Rajm Muttâba ...	
2.40 ,,	Ral Mansîyeh ...	2990
2.45 ,,		
3.0 ,,	Camp at Theatre	

1st August.

7.15 a.m.	Left Theatre	
7.50 ,,	Point A	2590
8.5 ,,	K. Hadâdeh	2790
8 15 ,,		
8.40 ,,	K. Urjân.....	3060
9.5 ,,		
9.20 ,,	Jaranîn	2990
9.40 ,,		
9.45 ,,	Rawâk.....	
10.10 ,,	Birkeh.....	3260
10.30 ,,		
11.20 ,,	Ash Shamasâni ...	3270
1.15 p.m.		
1.20 ,,	Rajm Shibha	3220
2.15 ,,	Abdûn.....	3010
2.40 ,,		
3.0 ,,	R. abu M'awaideh	2990
4.15 ,,	Camp	

2nd August.

6.50 a.m.	Left Theatre	
8.50 a.m.	Maîseh.....	3020
9.15 ,,		
9.25 ,,	An Nawablissiyeh	2960
9.30 ,,		
9.55 ,,	Khirbet Sâr	3040
	Al Kursey	3100
	'Ain Seir.....	2230

3rd August.

7.30 a.m.	Left 'Ain.....	
8.20 ,,	Shajaret Dharâa...	2780
8.30 ,,		
9.10 ,,	Point	2730
9.40 ,,	Near Kal Fahs ...	2330
9.56 ,,	Near Dajâjeh	2470
11.20 ,,		
	Birket al Amûd...	3090
	Dabûk.....	3200
	On hill near 'Ain Hemar	3400

5th August.

7.35 a.m.	Left 'Ain Hemar...	3000
8.20 ,,	Ar Râha	3170
8.35 ,,		
9.0 ,,	Safût	2700
9.10 ,,		
	Safût Wady	2400
9.50 ,,	Al Bashâ.....	2200
10.5 ,,		
10.50 ,,	Al Mûmîn	2000
11.25 ,,		
12.5 p.m.	Thogret um Ghafreh	
1.0 ,,		
1.50 ,,	Wady Rûmân.....	1630
2.20 ,,	'Ain Rubîa	1730
2.35 ,,	Near Mustâba.....	1930
2.50 ,,		
4.20 ,,	Ford, Wady ay Zarka	770

6th August.

7.15 a.m.	Left Wady az Zarka	
7.27 ,,	Ruin, point A ...	1070
7.32 ,,		
7.45 ,,	Al Ghazâl	1000
8.15 ,,	Hill of Ghazâl ...	1680
8.30 ,,		
9.30 ,,	Jarash, bath house	1900
	Mezâr	2430

9th August.

12.40 p.m.	Gateway, Jerash...	1870
1.3 ,,	Point on ridge ...	2040
1.12 ,,		
1.30 ,,	K. Najîb..	2265
1.40 ,,		
2.20 ,,	W. Nakleh.....	1950

		Feet.
3.0 p.m.	Dabîn	2450
3.20 ,, } 3.35 ,, }	Jebl Hakât (?) ...	3560
4.45 ,,	'Ain Jazâzeh	2460

10th August.

8.15 a.m.	Left 'Ain Kajâzeh (10 minutes) ...	2150
9.0 ,,	Point B (10 min.)	2150
9.55 ,,	'Ain	1250
10.0 ,, } 10.30 ,, }	Point C	975
10.55 ,, } 12.50 p.m. }	Bed of Wady Az Zerka	80
1.10 ,, } 1.40 ,, }	First Terrace	1190
2.25 ,,	Jalûd	1660
3.8 ,,	'Alan	1900
3.50 ,,	Third Terrace, J. Dzi	2850
	Hill near Hûsha...	3410
4.50 ,,	Fourth Plateau (top of range)	3500
5.5 ,,	Camp Neby Hûsha	3270

12th August.

8.43 a.m.	Left Neby Hûsha	
9.25 ,,	Point A	3440
11.0 ,,	Point C	3000
11.45 ,,	'Ain	2000
12.10 p.m.	Camp near 'Ain Jadûr	2380
	Castle of as Salt ...	2900

13th August.

8.0 a.m.	Left as Salt.....	
8.30 a.m.	'Ain Jazîr	2050
10.20 ,, } 10.40 ,, }	'Ain Mahîs.....	2600
11.15 ,,	Ber as Sabîl	2500
11.30 ,,	Point C	2660
12.15 p.m. } 1.20 ,, }	Fuheïs.....	1940
2.50 ,,	Thoghret as Sujûr	1440

14th August.

6.30 a.m.		
7.30 ,,	'Ain Jaryah	400
10.0 ,,	Near Kafereïn.....	– 470
	Passed W. Kafereïn	– 580
	Ar Râm	– 670
11.15 ,,	Wady al Aâdham	– 760
11.45 ,,	'Ain Suweimeh...	– 1080

15th August.

	'Ain Hajla.....	– 1200
	Dead Sea (O.S.)...	– 1292
	Tel Hammeh	– 600
	Beisan	– 750
	Jisr Mejamieh ...	– 730
	Fahil (Pella)	– 250
	'Ain Salahat	– 150
	Wady Callirhoe ...	– 400
	'Ain of hot water, Wady Callirhoe..	– 300
	Tekoa.....	2400
	'Ain Jidy.....	– 640
	Masada	200
	Sheihk Mahmout..	1750
	Bir, near	1900
	Kurmel	2730
	Zif	2830

The work undertaken was the survey of the country passed over, and the photographing of objects of interest.

Observations for latitude and time were taken from fourteen places; these as yet are only roughly calculated.

Rounds of angles with the theodolite were taken from twenty-three places, thirteen of which were combined with observations of a *polaris* for a true meridian.

Angles with prismatic compass were taken from 135 points.

With regard to the list of names: there are 350; of these 84 agree nearly with those in Robinson's list. In his list there are 135 names, but it includes nearly double the country that was passed over, and therefore we should have about 80 agreeing with his.

This is to a certain extent a guarantee that the other names are somewhat near what they should be. I state this because our means of obtaining them were at second hand, as follows:—When a name was

given I put it down from sound (by Eli Smith's alphabet), and made Edward (who knows Arabic) do the same, and at the same time I made the dragoman write it down in Arabic on the spot. Each evening these lists were compared and an Arabic list made out, and on our return Dr. Sandreczky very kindly undertook to revise it; the results of his labour have already been sent home.

Many of the words no doubt are somewhat in error, but I believe with this list it would be very easy to get a correct list of the whole country from the Bedouins on the other side, who now often come to Jerusalem.

It was not an easy job to keep the reconnaissance connected in a country where some of the most important points were inaccessible, and where now and then we had to be careful of showing our instruments, on account of the prejudices of the Bedouins.

I may observe that on the east side, as on the west, it is not the ruins, or the 'ains, or the hills which have names generally, but a whole district; thus in one tract there may be nothing particular to mark it, while in another you may have two or three conspicuous hills, an 'ain, and several ruins, all of one name, and this fact, until it is recognised, is very perplexing.

From the pointed arches lying so frequently on older work, it is apparent that domesticated races lived on this eastern side long after the fall of the Roman Empire, and that it is comparatively but a short time since the Bedouins have held sway there. The population at one time on the Belka appears to have been dense.

The country now is cultivated by the black Bedouins and runaway fellahîn from the western side, working under the Adwân.

LETTERS FROM MR. E. H. PALMER.

JERUSALEM, *March 7th*, 1870.

III.

Having found it expedient to divide our journey, and being unable to obtain camels for the second part without going up to Hebron, we have run up to Jerusalem for a few days to refit before starting again southwards, and I take the opportunity of writing you a short account of our progress.

I am glad to say that our investigations thus far have been eminently successful, and that we have made some discoveries of great importance. The outline and features of the mountain range forming the edge of the Tîh plateau were examined by us from the south, and while still in Sinai. This will be duly explained in the maps and route sketches, which we have made, and which we hope to be able to forward as soon as our work is complete. From the Naôb el Mirad the pass in Jebel el 'Ejmeh, by which we entered the scene of our explorations, we crossed to

Nakhl, where we had made our depôt, and thence proceeded in a north-east direction as far as J. Ikhrimm.

The whole of the desert crossed by the Hajj route, and of which Nakhl is approximately the centre point, is an arid rolling plain, relieved by a few isolated groups of mountains and low plateaus, but otherwise presenting scarcely any features of interest to the explorer. The great Wâdy el Arîsh and its tributaries, which have been exceedingly incorrectly laid down on the maps, were first determined by us, and the orography more accurately defined; but as these are points that can only be elucidated by means of our map and route sketches, I refrain from dwelling upon them here.

At J. Ikhrimm we again turned off the regular route which we had been following for two days, and from this point up to our arrival at Beer-sheba every portion of our route was marked by objects and discoveries of the highest interest. Hearing that some ancient remains had been recently discovered by the Arabs at a place bearing the name of "El Contelleh" in Wady Garaiyeh, the large valley which receives the drainage of the mountain plateau south of J. Magrah or mountains of the "Negeb," we determined to investigate the facts. Arriving at the spot, we found an isolated hill, its summit covered with *débris*: here a chance hole was shown us in which we were told that a large water-jar had been found. We were unable to devote more than a day to the excavation of the place, but even in this time we cleared out sufficient of the *débris* to show that the summit had been occupied by a strong walled building, probably a fortress; but the most remarkable feature observable in it was that along the foundations of the walls there were square holes each containing four large amphoræ, carefully packed in with straw and other rubbish, and protected above by a framework of timber. Of one of these jars, which was thus marked upon the shoulder, Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake has made a careful coloured drawing.

Leaving Garaiyeh, we turned northwards to J. 'Araif, of which, in spite of the attempts made by the Arabs to prevent us, we made the ascent, being the first Europeans who have ever done so. The observations taken from the summit were of great use to us in determining the lie of the country, and in correcting previous maps. For instance, the high cliff noticed by Dr. Robinson, and called by him J. Mukhrah, is not an isolated mountain like Araif, but the precipitous edge of an extensive mountain plateau called Magráh, which, though intersected by various broad wadies, runs northwards, without any break, to a point within a few miles of Wady Sebá, where it is divided by Wady er Rakhmah, from the mountains of that name. To the west of this plateau, and forming the eastern border of the desert of et Tîh, are a number of lower mountain groups, amidst which the wadies which take their rise in the heart of J. Magráh meander on their way to the sea. This country is of course much more fertile than the open plain, and here it is that the interest of the region culminates, for here must have been the scene of a great part at least of Israel's wanderings, and here, if anywhere, we must look

for the traces of many of the cities and towns of "the south country" mentioned in the Scripture records.

We next examined Wadies Mayein and Lussan; in the latter, we discovered many cairns and stone circles, as well as traces of a later occupation. There is an ancient caravan road, probably Roman, from Gaza to Akabah, running up a portion of Wady Lussan.

Crossing successively Wady el Serúr and Wady Seisab, we came to 'Ain el Gadis,—in a wady of the same name,—the position of which, as representing the ancient Kadesh, it was of so much importance to identify. By Mr. Rowlands, who first made known its existence to Biblical geographers, it appears to be confounded with 'Ain el Gudeirát, which is, however, situated some miles farther to the north-east. We then turned off slightly to the west to examine Moweileh—the traditional site of Hagar's well—and found there many very interesting remains and traces of what appeared to have been an extensive and very ancient city, belonging to the same period as the stone circles and dwellings before noticed. On several of the higher hills were cairns, the form and arrangement of which afforded us considerable food for speculation. They are placed in rows, and invariably on the edge of the cliffs facing the east; they are too small to have been tombs or dwellings, and too far apart to have ever formed a wall. Near the same place were also two caves, one of which is approached by a staircase cut through the rock, and containing three small cells or compartments, and had evidently been used as a hermitage in Christian times, as the walls still bear traces of rude frescoes, amongst which crosses could be plainly distinguished. From Moweileh we proceeded to Gaseimeh, where we found water, also caves and many specimens of the ancient stone remains; thence we went on to Wady el 'Ain, so called from the 'Ain el Gudeerát, which exists some two days' journey up the valley.

Wady el 'Ain has been erroneously represented on the maps as a broad plain, which, running into Wady Murreh on the east, divides the Southern or Azazimeh mountains from the Northern mountains of the 'Negeb.

Without dwelling upon the slight geographical difficulty of making two valleys, undivided by a watershed, cut through a mountain plateau, I will merely repeat my former remark that the plateau of Jebel Magráh stretches without a break from immediately above J. Araif to Wady er Rakhmah. It is true that Wady el 'Ain, being a valley of much greater extent than any of those previously mentioned, makes a large gap in the outline of the range; and as it is at this point that we first find traces of cultivation and ancient habitation on any considerable scale, the natural limits of the "Negeb," or "Land of the South," may well be considered to begin northwards of this point. Crossing a low range of hills, we came to Wady es Seráin, where we once again struck the ordinary route, but almost immediately afterwards turned off by a side wady to the north-east into Wady el Birein,

in order to inspect the ruins said to exist there. Here began our first serious difficulty with the Arabs; the Azazimeh were encamped in large numbers in the valley, and word was sent to our sheikh that if we attempted to approach the place we should be driven back by force of arms. Accordingly Sheikh Suleiman implored us not to venture, as it would be at the risk of our lives; but, laughing at his fears, we walked straight for the place, leaving our Arabs to follow, and telling them that if there *must* be a blood-feud, they would be the sufferers. Firmness and a little "chaff," added to the tales which our Bedouins chose to invent of our prowess, soon overcame all scruples, and we remained two days on the spot, examining the ruins without molestation. Wady el Birein contains two ancient wells (whence the name) built with strong masonry, many ruins of houses, villa and other buildings, amongst which is a "fiskiyeh," or reservoir; an admirably constructed aqueduct leads down to it from the wells (this appears to have been wilfully destroyed).

Two hours to the north-west lie the ruins of El 'Aujeh, where we also stayed to sketch and photograph. They consist of a Byzantine church and a fort situated upon the summit of a hill, with the ruins of a small town at the foot, where we also found a smaller church, and three fine wells, now dry. Around the base of the hill sweeps a fine broad valley, banked up into flat terraces with wonderful skill, and divided by innumerable strong walls and fences. This valley is called by the Arabs Wady el Hanein: to the stranger it is Wady el Hafir, and the real name has never before been breathed into European ears. Perhaps the names Abdallah and Ali, which our Arabs had themselves given us, made them forget that we were not of the "faithful," and rendered them more confidential; but certain it is that the wady is called Hanein, as we have had many opportunities of testing, and that the Arabs have the strongest repugnance to naming it to a stranger. The reason for this is, that there exists an old tradition amongst them, that "should a seil (or flood) once come down Wady Hanein, there would be an end of all prosperity in the country." The origin of this legend is obvious: the wady is so well embanked, and laid out in terraces to distribute and utilise the waters, that a flood would be a physical impossibility. This the Arabs do not understand, but the tradition savours sufficiently of ill omen to prevent them from mentioning the name to people who are supposed to exert so powerful an influence over the rainfall as the Nasára.

El 'Aujeh has been identified by Dr. Robinson and others with el 'Abdeh, the ancient Eboda, and the question has not been hitherto satisfactorily settled. We have, however, discovered, without any doubt, that 'Abdeh is situated in the very heart of J. Magráh, at the head of Wady Murreh, and near the Nab el Gharib, and that there is a road from Tell 'Arad, and another from Gaza, both leading to Akabah, which pass by this place.

We have already made arrangements with the Arabs for visiting

'Abdeh on our return journey southwards into the mountains. Another much-disputed point is the position of Sebáta. Mr. Rowlands pronounces it to be identical with Rehaibeh, and Dr. Stewart heard that it was situated east of Khalasah, at the foot of the Magráh mountains; but no one appears ever to have visited it. It was not without considerable difficulty that we could prevail upon our Arabs to reveal the site, and when that information was at last extorted from them, it was no easy work to induce them to take us thither, as they were on bad terms with the Bedouins of the neighbourhood. At last we succeeded in discovering and visiting the real site, and this and other discoveries to which it led have amply repaid us for the trouble and risk.

From El Aujeh we crossed low hills and wadies in a north-east direction for eight miles, when we struck Wady el Abyadh, and about three miles farther came to the head of a small valley called Wady Sideriyeh. A mile to the north of this, and on the summit of a hill overlooking a large plain, is situated a fortress called El Meshrifeh The sides of the hill are furnished with escarpments, bastions, and strong towers connected with rock-hewn chambers, and on the summit are several buildings, amongst them a church. But the lower portion of the masonry of the towers is of a different date, and these, as well as an old walled-up cave, appear to belong to much more ancient times. Three and a half miles to the south-south-east, situated in a large plain called Migrá Esbaita, is the ruined town of Sebáta (pronounced Es'baita). Its size and state of preservation warrant the Arab saying, "Greater ruins than El Aujeh and El 'Abdeh there are none, save only Sebáta, which is grander than either." The city contains three churches and a tower, all in a much better state of preservation than any other ruins we had seen, the apse of the larger church still standing upwards of 30ft. in height; the houses in some cases are nearly perfect, and the streets still well defined. Over the door of the tower we found a rudely-sculptured stone, on which was this device—an urn, from whose mouth sprang a palm, or lotus, supported by a lion and a griffin.

The houses are constructed with great architectural skill, and the want of timber is supplied by the contrivance of building the basements with arches about 3ft. apart, large stone beams being laid across to form the floor of the next story. The number of garden walls, towers, and villas, which for miles surround the city, show how fertile and thickly populated the country must once have been. Here, as well as at El Aujeh, we noticed a peculiar feature in the landscape. The hills and more elevated portions of the wadies are covered with black flints, and such ground is called by the Arabs "Himadhat," and they were in every case swept into swathes or small round heaps, with a regularity that pointed to some agricultural operation, although we could not at first conceive what plant could be cultivated on such stony and unpromising soil; but the tradition of the Arabs, who call them "*telcilat el'Aneb*," *grape-mounds*, at once solved the difficulty; and the advantages

of these sunny slopes, and of the radiation of heat from the black stones for the cultivation of the vine, was at once apparent. I mention this, as it has suggested to us the possible solution of another important topographical question, which, however, I will reserve until we have books of reference at hand.

The name Sebáta at once suggests the Zephath of the Bible. Zephath signifies a watch-tower; and it is a noteworthy fact that the fortress of el Meshrifeh, discovered by us in the same neighbourhood, exactly corresponds to this in its position and in the meaning of the name. I would make one more suggestion respecting this site. Zephath has always been considered as identical with Hormah; and in Judges i. 17 it is thus spoken of: "And Judah went with Simeon his brother, and they slew the Canaanites that inhabited Zephath, and utterly destroyed it. And the name of the city was called Hormah." May we not understand the word "Zephath" in its proper signification, and consider "the city," after all, as separate from the tower or fortress thus attacked and destroyed. The city, which was protected by so commanding a fort, might well be spoken of as the City of the Tower; and, as so important a position would not be likely to be neglected by later inhabitants of the land, I think it not improbable that in El Meshrifeh we see the site of Zephath itself, and in Sebáta that of the city of the "Zephath," to which the Israelites, after their victory, gave the name of Hormah. About fifteen miles to the north-west we came upon other remains hitherto unknown: a rock-hewn sepulchral cave containing six lateral recesses; and, a little farther on, a ruined town of considerable extent, called Sa'di. Near by are traces of a rock-hewn well, which, from the fallen troughs beside it, cut in huge blocks of stone, belong evidently to a very ancient date, and would seem to possess a much better claim to be identified with Isaac's Well at Rehoboth, than that at Rehaibeh, two miles farther on. The ruins at the latter place, and those at Khalasah, where we next encamped, are better known; and, although we were enabled to make a more leisurely inspection of them than has yet been attempted, I shall reserve the description for a more extended report. Khalasah is situated in Wady Asluj, which at this point takes the name of the ruined city. Wady el Kurn, in which it is generally placed, has no existence except upon the maps. From Khalasah we went on to Beer-sheba, and found on our way the ruins of a Roman station, and a road from Gaza, joining, as we were informed, the old road to Akabah *viâ* 'Abdeh, or Eboda. We found Beer-sheba presenting an aspect far different to that described by previous travellers; for such had been the severity of the recent drought, that the herbage is entirely burnt up, and in place of rich pasturages there is nothing but a dry, parched valley, bare and desolate as the desert itself. This state of things had compelled the Bedouins to move off with their flocks and herds to more fertile spots, and we were therefore unable to find camels to take us back into the mountains without going up to Hebron, as our Arabs dare not venture so far beyond their own borders. We did not

regret this, however, as we were enabled to visit the ruins of Haura described by Dr. Tristram, and moreover succeeded, even so near the beaten track, in lighting upon another ruined town named Datraiyeh, of which the existence has not, I believe, previously been made known.

In a short sketch like the present report, I cannot give the details of our work; but I may confidently say that when they are published, we shall be found to have corrected many erroneous impressions with regard to the country, and to have discovered much that is of high importance in illustrating the geography and history of the Bible; and I trust that in the remaining portion of our explorations we may be as successful. Our journey has been a most interesting one, though not without its anxieties and risks. Our Arabs were very different to the "gentle Towara," and it was no easy task to overcome their prejudices and their fears, and to extract from them the information which we required.

The whole of our journey—nearly 600 miles—from Suez to this place has been performed on foot, and having no servants, everything has devolved upon ourselves. This, with the route-sketching, making plans, &c., left us but little time to ourselves; and although Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, in addition to his own natural history investigations, devoted himself with great energy to assisting in the other objects of the expedition, yet we seldom worked less than fourteen to sixteen hours in the day. We have brought plans and sketches of all the ruins and other objects of interest on our route, and Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake has also taken a number of photographs. Curiously enough, we did not find a single inscription in the country, if we except the Arab tribe marks, which have, many of them, considerable archæological and historical interest. I commenced a collection of them last winter in Sinai, and hope to give a complete account of them, with their history and origin.

When we arrived here at Jerusalem, the long-continued drought had caused the greatest apprehensions, as the water supply was nearly exhausted; the rain has, however, at last come, and has set in with great violence. As soon as the weather permits, we shall resume our journey. Starting from Hebron we shall enter the "Negeb" mountains by Tell Arad, and instead of following the regular route to Wady Musa, shall pursue what we believe to have been the course of the Roman road to Abdeh. From this point we shall descend into Wady Murreh, and examine this and Wady Figreh, as well as the passes of Ghárib, Enfah, &c., exploring as far as possible the lower portion of the mountains inhabited by the Azazimeh. This will complete the exploration of the Tîh and its mountain borders, the work which the Palestine Exploration Fund has confided to my hands. After visiting Wady Musa we shall return into Palestine north-east of the Dead Sea, and so back to Jerusalem. In our remaining trip we shall travel even more simply than before, discarding the larger tent, and only taking

with us the absolute necessaries of life. We find that a very light equipage enables us to move with more freedom, to say nothing of its advantages in an economical point of view.

E. H. Palmer.

IV.

Jerusalem, *June* 2, 1870.

Leaving Jerusalem on the 20th of March, we proceeded to Hebron, with the intention of completing our explorations in the mountains of the Tîh. From the latter place we took with us a small party of the Jehalin Arabs, with four camels to carry our baggage, and an Abyssinian lad whom we had hired as servant, and the well-known old sheikh Hamzeh of Khalil; we ourselves, as usual, performing the journey on foot.

Passing by Tell 'Arad, Keseifeh—a ruin of considerable extent, and containing the remains of a Christian church—Melh, 'Ar'arah, and various other places of minor importance, we came to Ras Abu Taráfeh, erroneously called on the maps Abu Teraibeh, from which point our route lay through entirely fresh and unexplored country. Here we noticed traces of a large caravan road, and the ruins of a small station or fort, the first indications of the Roman road to Arabia, through the mountains of the Azazimeh, the existence of which has been before suspected, and which we have since proved by our subsequent discoveries. We then traversed that portion of the mountain plateau known as Jebel Rakhmah, and on the fifth day came in sight of Wady Murreh. The maps are so incorrect that it would be impossible to convey an idea of this piece of our journey without tracings of our route sketches, but we were pleased to find that the latter exactly fitted in with those which we had previously made while examining the mountains from the western side.

The descent into Wady Murreh is made by a steep pass, called Nagb el Gharib; the valley is not by any means, as has been described, a broad plain, but is a deep cutting in the great limestone plateau, and from its sheer precipitous sides, and the huge mounds and banks of alluvial deposit with which its bed is dotted over, presents a picturesque and even grand *coup d'œil*. To the south-west the plateau assumes a more broken and mountainous character, forming the head of Wady el Abyadh, and to the east of this are situated the ruins of 'Abdeh, the ancient Eboda, which we had determined to visit. We pitched our tent in a small branch of Wady Murreh, called Emka'ab, and made preparations for an excursion, which was to settle the disputed site, on the following morning. By this time the Azazimeh, who were encamped in large numbers in the neighbourhood, began to collect, and showed considerable displeasure at our intrusion on their domains, hinting, in unmistakable terms, that we should not be allowed to see any more of the country. In the morning, however, we started, fully prepared for a scene, and taking with us two

of our Jehalin camel-drivers, whom we found, in spite of their bad reputation, to be very willing and intelligent fellows, made for the pass at the head of Wady Emka'ab, by which 'Abdeh was to be approached. As we neared the foot of this pass we observed a party of armed men hastening on to anticipate our arrival, and who, as soon as they saw us, called out to us in peremptory tones to go back from whence we came while our lives were yet safe. Getting nothing but a laughing retort, and seeing us determined to advance, they became very angry and excited, and rushed up the pass singing their war-song, and occasionally firing off their matchlocks. Arrived at the top, their attitude and language became so menacing, and the large stones they threw over the edge came so unpleasantly near, that we thought it advisable to sit down and endeavour to hold a parley and come to terms. We accordingly sent up one of our men to treat with them, but the experiment was unsuccessful, and our messenger of peace was met with drawn swords and pointed guns, and fairly driven down the hillside. We were, therefore, obliged to discuss the matter from a distance, and after several failures and several grand demonstrations on the part of the Azazimeh, in one of which they actually lit the beacon fire, proclaimed war, and offered us the customary start before making the attack, we at last arranged the matter amicably for a pecuniary consideration, our late antagonists consenting themselves to act as our guides for the sum of not quite eight shillings, to be divided amongst them all. Here and at other places where no Europeans had before ventured, we overcame very serious difficulties at a trifling cost; but elsewhere, where the ill-advised liberality of M. de Saulcy and the Duc de Luynes and others has raised the expectations and excited the cupidity of the Bedawin, we were often compelled to pay extravagant sums before we could prevail upon them to show us a single thing. The invariable answer to our remonstrances in such cases would be, "The Amir thought it worth so much, and if you don't like the price you need not go."

I mention this because that part of our journey which lay through districts previously visited was beyond all proportion more expensive than that through unknown parts of the country; and while professing ourselves able to deal on fair terms with the Bedawin, we are powerless in the face of such precedents as "the Amir's" lavish backshish. Had we given in at first to the Azazimeh they would have demanded pounds instead of piasters, and we might, by paying these demands, not only have saved ourselves some unpleasantness, but have effectually closed 'Abdeh against all but millionaires. As it was, neither our purses nor our inclinations sanctioned such a course, and we preferred trusting to firmness and patience for success.

'Abdeh is situated on a kind of promontory, and is defended on the east side, where it joins the plateau, by a strong wall, and on the precipitous parts by escarpments similar to those described at Meshrifeh. It consists of a large fort, with official residence attached, and a village of considerable size extending on either side. The buildings, which are

Christian, are some of them in good preservation, but the remains are neither so extensive nor so perfect as those of S'baita. Careful measurements were taken, and plans made of the whole. The discovery of the real site of Eboda is important in a geographical point of view, as Dr. Robinson and others have identified it with El Aujeh, ruins which I have described before; and the existence of an ancient road from Gaza to Petra and Akabah, passing through the Azazimeh mountains, has consequently remained a matter of great doubt.

Leaving 'Abdeh, we proceeded down Wady Murreh, which, after about seven miles, is joined by some other wadies, from one of which it then takes the name of Wady Madherah. Four miles farther down, the ancient road, which we had hitherto been following, branches off into the mountains of the Azazimeh by a valley called Umm Tarfa. We were surprised to hear from the Arabs that Jebel Madherah lay only a little farther down the wady of that name, so sending on our camels, with orders to camp in the Wady Umm Tarfa, we proceeded to ascertain if the information was correct. After two miles we reached the foot of the mountain, or rather large isolated mound, which we sketched in with the neighbouring passes of Yemen and Sufáh, over which lie the roads from Hebron to Petra. We found the position of this mountain to be wrongly marked on the maps by more than twelve miles.

Turning into Wady Umm Tarfa we commenced the actual exploration of the Azazimeh mountains. For some miles we followed the course of a precipitous but narrow valley, called Wady Hanjúreh, and then struck over a monotonous, though rugged, plateau of limestone; descending by a steep pass, called Nagb Ibn Már, we found ourselves on a broad open space, which might almost be called a plain, and from which several large valleys, the principal ones being called Wady Rámán and Wady Abu Taraimeh, flow down into the 'Arabah. The elevation of this mountain near the Nagb Ibn Már is about 2,000 feet, the same as that of Jebel 'Araif, which, however, is considerably higher than Migráh. This shows how gradually the plateau lowers until it falls away, in a series of precipitous steps, into the 'Arabah on the east, and towards Jebel 'Araif to the south, terminating the plateau of the Azazimeh mountains, and again rising until it forms a second step at Jebel 'Ejmeh, the southern limit of the Tîh. On the third day we emerged from the mountains by Wadies Rámán and Jeráfeh, near the head of the former of which we found a ruined fort or station, a conclusive proof, if the numerous broad but disused camel tracks which we continually met with had not been sufficient, that we had been following the ancient Roman road throughout the whole of our course. In Wady Ghamr, to which we next came, we caught our first glimpse of the Arabeh. Here, again, we found the maps considerably at fault: Wady Ghamr is described as a smaller wady, taking its rise in the Azazimeh mountains, and flowing into the Arabeh from the west; and Wady Jeráfeh is set down as a larger watercourse, flowing down from Jebel 'Ejmeh and meeting the waters of the Ghamr at the south-east corner of the Migrah mountains. The real fact, however,

is that Wady Ghamr takes its rise to the south-east of Jebel Araif, flows round the base of the lower plateau, into which we had descended from the Nagb Ibn Már, and receives the waters of Jerâfeh from the north. The whole appearance of this mountain region is desolate in the extreme, and although we found water in many parts of our route, the Azazimeh who inhabit it are some of the poorest and most degraded of the Arab tribes. We did not complete the exploration of their country without experiencing considerable opposition and annoyance, but owing to the light baggage with which we travelled, and the unpretending appearance of our *cortége*, we were enabled to overcome the difficulties, and to escape without any serious mishaps. From Wady Ghamr we crossed the Arabeh and entered the mountains of Edom. The Arabs to the east of the Arabeh were then actually fighting, and at least one party of travellers whom we afterwards met had been unsuccessful in reaching Petra. To the no small astonishment, however, of the fellahin, we appeared amongst them without warning, and remained for more than a week examining the antiquities of the place. On our entry we were encountered by a band of thirty armed ruffians and a great display of warlike demonstration, and alarm guns were fired from all parts of the valley to collect the fellahin against the invaders. It required all our diplomacy to manage these scoundrels, who are now, if possible, more lawless and turbulent than ever, but we luckily escaped with no further loss than that of a crowbar. We were fortunate enough to discover a small but exceedingly interesting rock-cut city some distance to the north of Petra, the existence of which had been previously unknown. Of this we shall give a description in another place. At Petra a question of some difficulty presented itself with regard to the expedition to Moab, which it had been arranged that I should undertake. The obvious and cheapest route was to return to Jerusalem and enter the country by the territory and under the escort of the 'Adwán. To take the eastern course involved passing through a country already embroiled in warfare, and amongst tribes whose lawlessness and rapacity are proverbial even amongst the Bedawin themselves. Several considerations, however, determined us to take the latter course. The 'Adwán and S'Khúr Arabs had been employed in the affair of the Dhibán stone, and being "posted up" in desert news, we knew that they had not only searched in vain in their own country, but had been unsuccessful in their attempts to discover several "written stones" said to be in the possession of the Hamaideh and Beni Hamideh, the tribes whose opposition caused the lamentable destruction of the celebrated monument of Meshá. We accordingly resolved to brave the risks and enter into negotiations with the last-mentioned tribes, unprejudiced by the presence of strangers, whom we knew that they regarded with no small suspicion and distrust. We accordingly made arrangements with the 'Ammaún Arabs, and, under their guidance, left Petra. Although this tribe possesses a better reputation than the other Eastern Arabs, we soon found that there was little to choose between them and their neighbours, and from them we met, for the first time in our expe-

rience of Bedawin, with breach of faith and dishonesty. Although several times threatened, we fortunately escaped without personal violence, and have great hopes of bringing the offenders to justice, as, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Moore, the consul, the affair has been taken up officially here. Throughout the whole of our journey to Moab we were obliged to adopt the most stringent precautions, as predatory bands infested the country in all directions, and we had more than one instance of the state of things in two wholesale murders, which occurred within a short time of our passing the spots in which they were perpetrated. On one occasion an Arab of the Saidiyeh tribe sought the refuge of our camp; he had been robbed of his arms, stripped to the shirt, and received a bullet-wound in his foot, while his three companions had been shot dead within a short distance of our camp. Poor fellow; he was only a robber, according to his own statement to us. Even our own guides, as we were making a forced march one night, appropriated a camel, whose owner being alone had fled at our approach, and we had some difficulty in compelling them to abandon the spoil.

We traversed the eastern sides of the Arabeh, descended into the Ghor, and proceeded past N'meirah to the Ghor el Mezári, where we took guides from the Ghawárineh, and devoted a day to the examination of the Lisan, on which we found one small ruin. We entered Moab by the pass of Jerrah, and were hospitably entertained by Ahmed Ibn Tarif, the sheikh of the Beni Hamideh. The object of our coming was immediately divined by the Arabs, for we found that the affair of Dhibán had afflicted them with a positive mania for "written stones." Our host offered to conduct us at once to Shihán that we might see, and, if it pleased us, buy a stone which he declared he had found and concealed there, and which the now celebrated Ibn Nuseir had been unable to obtain for the "consuls at Jerusalem." He had, however, a keen eye to profit in the transaction, and declared that we must pay a sum of money down before seeing the stone, because, as he frankly told us, it might be worth nothing, and then we might only give him a trifle for his trouble, which would not answer his purpose. He, moreover, added the following reassuring remark: "If you Franks had come down here twelve months ago and offered me a pound or two, you might have taken all the stones you chose, the Dhibán one included; but now you have taught us the worth of written stones, and the Arabs are awake to their importance at last." In fine, we considered the necessity for ascertaining the truth, and had in the end to give a liberal backshish for permission to see the stone, which turned out after all to be a carved Ionic capital. This was but one of a series of troublesome and expensive disappointments. Several times we were told, by men who had actually assisted in breaking the Dhibán stone, and who might therefore be supposed to know what it was like, of other monuments which they declared to be the very counterpart of it. We could not leave such statements unsifted, and the same routine had to be observed time after time—an extravagant backshish—a long walk or ride, occasionally entailing a night passed under

the shelter of a rock, with no other food than a piece of dry bread and a skin of water—the result being a stone covered with old tribe marks, natural veins, or at the best a fragmentary Nabathæan inscription.

We visited camp after camp, staying with the various sheikhs, passing from tribe to tribe, and living *à la Arabe* in order to gain their confidence, and in this way we succeeded in inspecting every known "written stone" in the country, besides examining and searching ruins for ourselves; but the conclusion has at last forced itself upon us that, *above ground* at least, there does not exist another Moabitish stone.

If a few intelligent and competent men, such as those employed in the Jerusalem excavations, could be taken out to Moab, and certain of the ruins excavated, I think it not improbable that further interesting discoveries might be made, as the Bedawin have at various times undoubtedly found relics of antiquity—gold coins, and even a small idol—when ploughing in the neighbourhood of the ancient cities. Such researches might be made without difficulty if the Arabs were well managed and the expedition possessed large resources, but it must be remembered that the country is only nominally subject to the Turkish Government, and is filled with lawless tribes, jealous of each other and of the intrusion of strangers, and last, not least, all greedily claiming a property in every stone, written or unwritten, which they think might interest a Frank.

At least a thousand pounds would be required, and with this sum a second Moabitish monument might be found, but until such sum is put into an explorer's hand there is little chance of a second being brought to light.

Our journey has not, however, been unfruitful, as we have visited many parts of the country previously unexplored, and have carefully examined ruins before known only by name, and have thus collected much valuable geographical information. Amongst other curiosities, we were told of the existence, on the shore of the Dead Sea, of a wonderful figure of "the wife of the prophet Lot," of which they told a legend differing but slightly from the Biblical account. The spot was very difficult of access, and could only be approached by men on foot and without incumbrances, so we started early one morning from the camp of Ibn Tariff and reached the "Bint Nebi 'Lut" a little before sunset, and passing the night as best we might under shelter of a cliff, returned the next day. This figure is situated between the "seils" of Jerrah and Mojib, and is a natural pinnacle of rock, which, however, does present a rude resemblance, when seen from a distance, of an Arab woman with a child on her shoulder. The legend is sufficiently curious as showing how local tradition preserves the memory of bygone events in spite of time or change of race. Returned to Jerusalem, we have been working diligently at the inscriptions in the Haram area and elsewhere, and have got copies, or squeezes, of them all. The great Cufic inscription round the arcade has been copied with great care. The point where the substitution of the name Abd Allah for Abd el Melek was shown by M. de Vogüé puzzled us a little at first, as the distinct join shown in that

gentleman's illustration is the commencement of a fresh set of mosaics, the former batch having run out, which is carried through the rest of the inscription. But on inspecting it closely by the aid of ladders, we found that immediately after that join, the mosaics had been taken out, and clumsily replaced to insert the forged name. I have taken a squeeze impression, which shows the state of the mosaic both in its original and altered aspect; and having traced the outline of the letters while they were visible through the wet paper, have obtained a copy of this part of the inscription, from which persons interested in the question may judge for themselves.

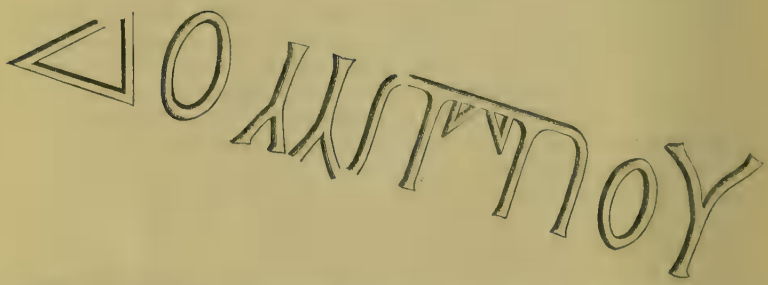
We have had no leisure to make tracings of our plans, inscriptions, &c., as we have worked without interruption since leaving Egypt. I, therefore, reserve these, as well as a more detailed report of our proceedings, until our return to England. As soon as we can finish our work here, which I trust will only occupy us a few days longer, we intend visiting Beit Jibrin, starting immediately afterwards, through Palestine to Damascus, and shall endeavour to glean all the information possible about the nomenclature, traditions, and archæology on our route.

E. H. PALMER.

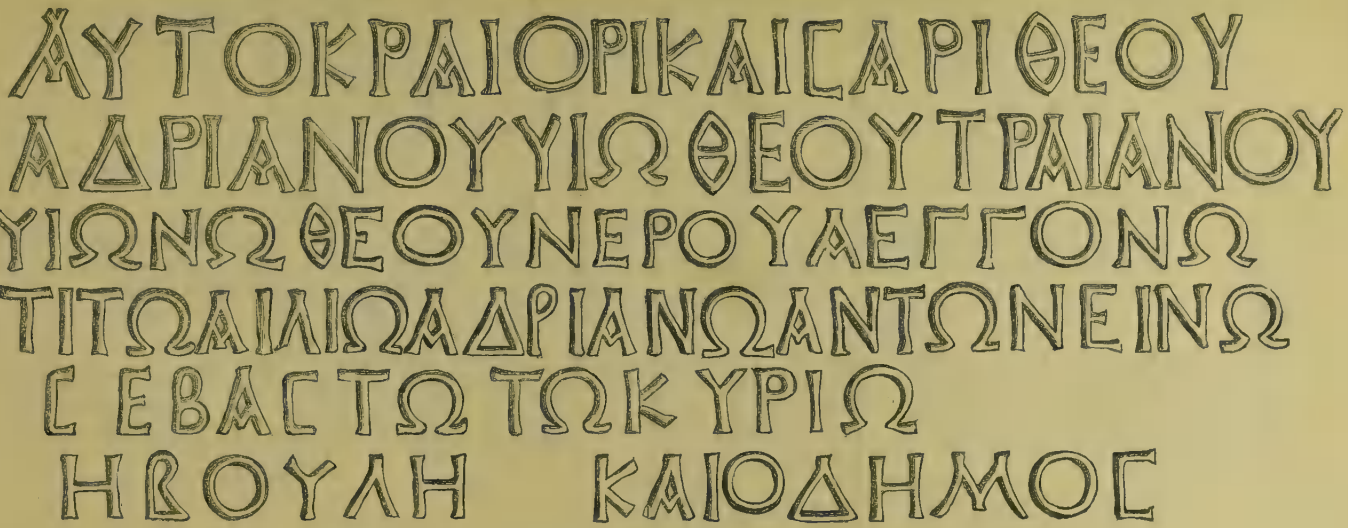
INSCRIPTIONS AND MASONS' MARKS.

THESE inscriptions and masons' marks, from the Lebanon and Saida, are for the most part reduced from squeezes, and have not been described or published previously.

They are naturally very imperfect; but it is hoped that future travellers will, with these to help them, recover those portions which are here missing or incorrect. C. W.

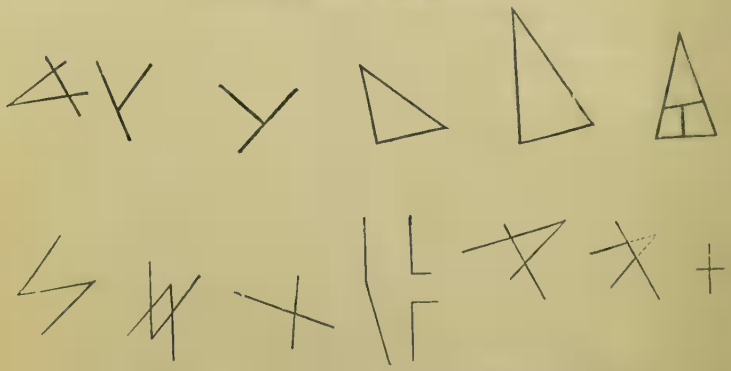


Mason's mark or name on the bottom of a Corinthian capital at Saida. The middle letters are indistinct.



INSCRIPTION ON A PEDESTAL IN THE GARDEN ON MONS. ARBELA, SAIDA.

MASONS' MARKS FROM SIDON.



Reduced from squeezes of characters on Wall D of Sea Castle, Saida.

Reduced from squeezes of characters on Wall C of Sea Castle, Saida.

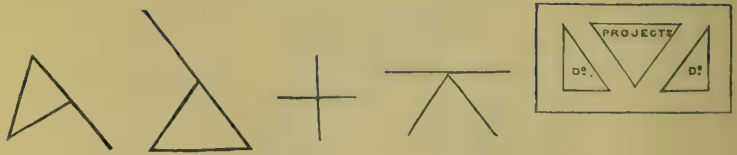
REDUCED FROM SQUEEZES.

Castle.

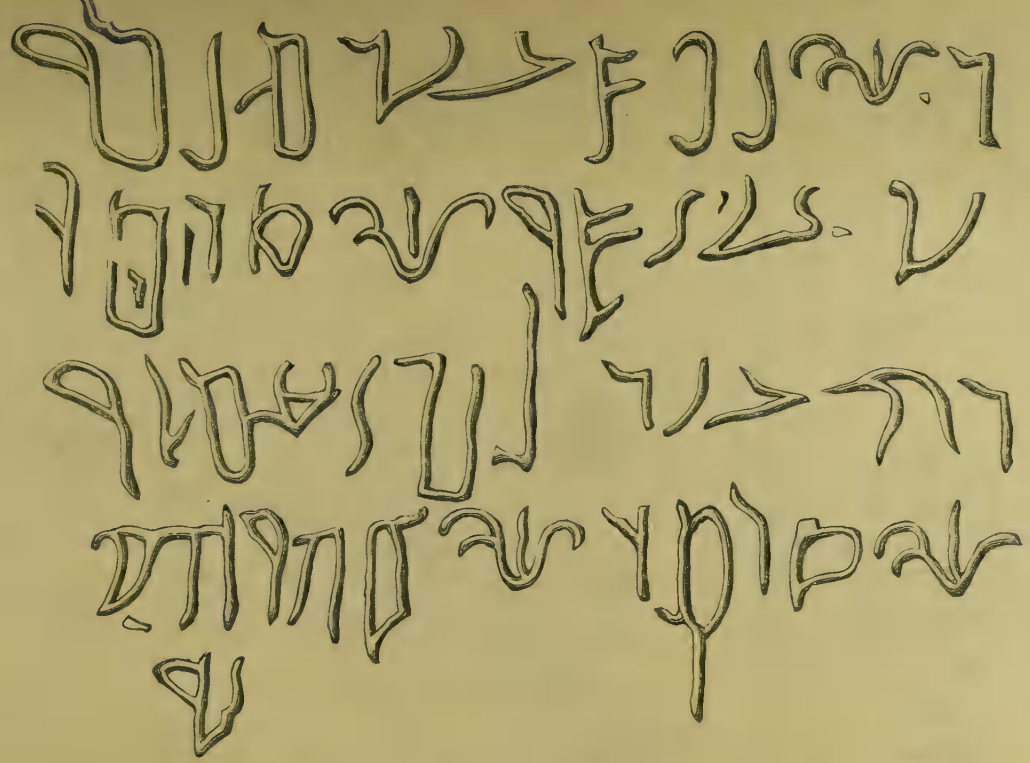
Cross inside arch.

Citadel.

Hiram's Tomb.



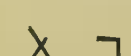
Sketches of incised marks on walls on Sea Castle.



COPY FROM A SQUEEZE OF A NABATHEAN STONE FROM UM ER-RUSSAS, ON KERKA MAAIN (SCALE ½)

CHARLES WARREN.

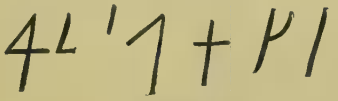
MASONS' MARKS IN THE LEBANON AND CŒLE-SYRIA.



Burkush.

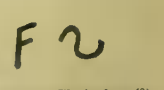
Afka.

Kulats-Ah-Shukif.



Baalbec.

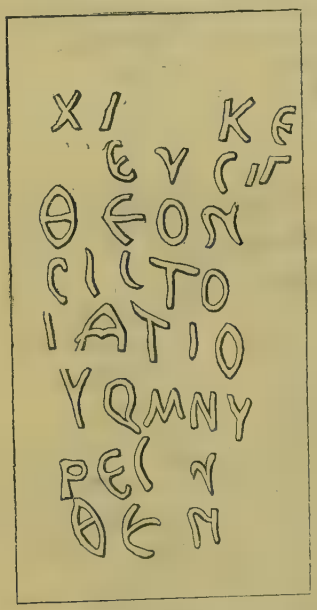
Christian.



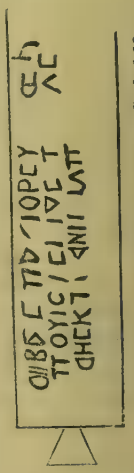
Damascus—Christian.(?)

Damascus.

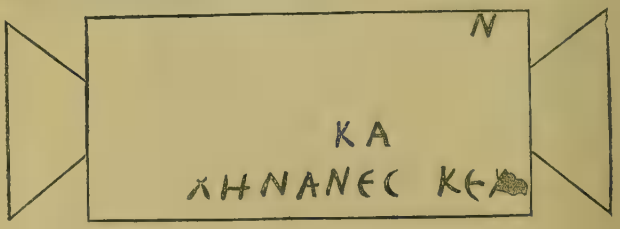
Banias, at South Gate on column (roughly sketched).



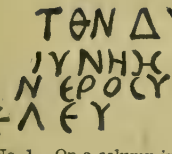
Stone on summit of Hermon. Scale 1-12.



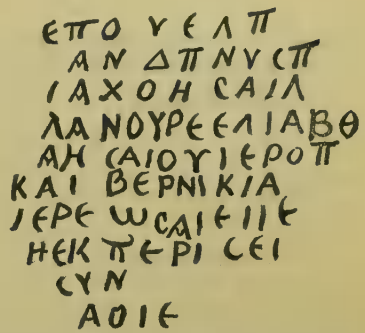
Aiha on west wall of temple, outside. Scale 1-12.



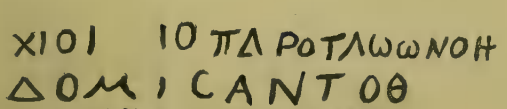
On west wall inside of eastern temple above north bank of Awaj.



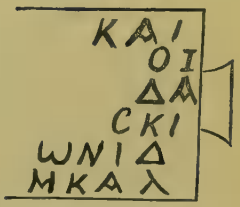
Rukleh.—No. 1.—On a column in upper temple; remainder of inscription buried in the ground. Scale 1-12.



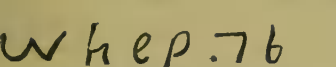
Rukleh.—No. 2.—On a column in upper temple; remainder of inscription buried in the ground. Scale 1-12.



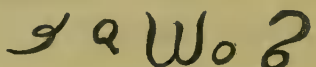
Rukleh.—No. 3.—On a stone lying in lower temple. Scale 1-12.



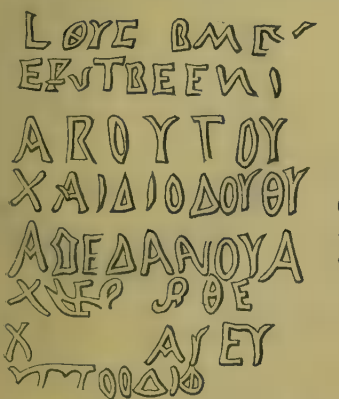
Rukleh.—No. 4.—On a stone built in wall in house. Sc. 1-12



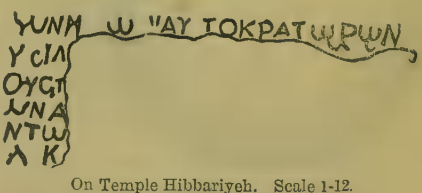
Cut on rock at Ain Hersheh. Scale 1-12.



Inscription at Kubrika.



On pedestal, Deir Al Ashayir. Scale 1-12.



On Temple Hibbariyeh. Scale 1-12.

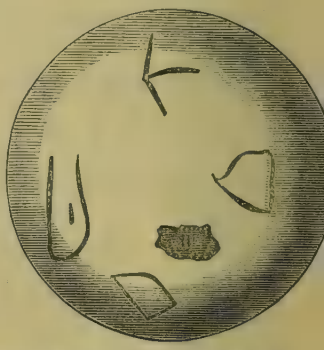
LIST OF WEIGHTS AND OTHER STONES FOUND IN THE SHAFTS AT OPHEL, ROBINSON'S ARCH, AND ELSEWHERE.*

		Estimated Weight. Grains Troy.
A	Broken	14647
B	,, ...	7765
D	Nearly perfect	7253
B	,, ...	6987
B	Broken	6562
—	———	5906
B	Broken	5929
C	Nearly perfect	5674
A	M. Ganneau, nearly perfect... ...	5698
E	Broken	3062
—	———	4203
B	———	3097
A	Nearly perfect	2891
A	,, ...	3049
A	,, (given previously, 2301) ...	2321
B	Broken	1750
B	,, ...	1859

These weights are only obtained approximately.

The A of M. Ganneau was found at Convent of Sisters of Sion, and was lent for comparison ; it has an inscription on it, already forwarded home.

November 2, 1869. C. WARREN.



Stone Weight, full-size. (See squeezes of same.) Characters, supposed to be Hebrew, on a stone weight found at Robinson's Arch—exact weight 1234½ grs. troy. By Capt. Warren, R.E.

* These weights are now all in the office of the Fund

NOTE ON THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

It has always struck me that in the Indian baolee (*pr.* bowlee) we have the analogue of the Pool of Bethesda ; it is a pool of masonry entered at one end by a flight of steps, and from which at the other water may be drawn by a pulley and rope. On three sides of the pool, and just above the water level, with steps leading down to it, are a series of chambers opening into one another, resorted to for shade and coolness, and called taekhánas.

The main difficulty with Bethesda, after settling its locality, ἐπὶ τῇ προβατικῇ, is to account for the five stoas. May they not have been subterranean, and, in fact, a range of pillared taekhánas as represented in my ideal plan ?

N.B. The well at the city of Nahor must have been a baolee, for—first, Rebecca went *down to the well* and filled her pitcher ; and, second, she drew water (at the other end) for all the camels.

February 5, 1870. R. F. H.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

His Grace the Archbishop of York in the Chair.

The Annual General Meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, on the 16th of May, 1870.

The Chairman : Before I commence the business of the meeting, I have to mention that letters expressing regret at inability to attend, and interest in the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund, have been received from the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Chester, the Dean of Canterbury, Sir Moses Montefiore, and the Master of the Temple. I will now call upon the Rev. Mr. Holland, the Secretary, to read the Secretaries' Report.

The Rev. F. W. Holland read the Report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Report, which the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have the honour to lay before you this day, will be very brief.

Captain Warren will himself describe to you the result of his excavations at Jerusalem, which have of late formed the *main* portion of the work that the Society has been carrying on ; and full details of its other operations have already appeared in the public papers, and in the "Quarterly Statements" of progress, which are issued to all subscribers.

In addition to the excavations at Jerusalem, which have not been unfruitful in results, some interesting explorations have been made during the past year in the north of Palestine. Captain Warren found it necessary to withdraw his men from Jerusalem during the summer months, in consequence of the prevalence of fever, from which they had already suffered much, and the whole of the exploring party removed to the Lebanon, until the cooler weather set in. While there they occupied themselves in investigating the ruined temples of Cœle-Syria and Mount Hermon.

The temples of Cœle-Syria appear to date from Roman times, and the inscriptions which are found in them are mostly Greek.

The small temples about Hermon appear to be somewhat of more ancient date, their architecture being of the Ionic order.

On the summit of Mount Hermon stands the ruins of a sacellum, which has nothing in its construction in common with the temples on the west below. This probably had to do with a different and more ancient form of worship.

All these temples have been sketched, and accurately described.

On his journey northwards Captain Warren visited Saida, the ancient Sidon, and discovered there, on the stones of the ancient walls, undoubted Phœnician masons' marks, somewhat similar in character to those in his excavations at Jerusalem. He also procured from excavations which had been made at Sidon some specimens of ancient pottery precisely similar to that found at Jerusalem, in the excavations there, below the early Christian pottery.

Another portion of Captain Warren's work deserves also to be especially mentioned, viz., his labours in connection with the discovery of the Moabite stone.

That stone was actually discovered by the Rev. Mr. Klein, a Prussian gentleman connected with the Church Missionary Society in Jerusalem, in August, 1868, and the Prussian Government, to whom the discovery was reported, proceeded to take steps to obtain possession of the stone.

As long as others were in the field, and the safety of the inscription would have been endangered by his interference in the matter, Captain Warren very properly abstained from any action.

But when, owing to an unfortunate quarrel between two parties of Arabs, it had been broken in pieces by cold water having been thrown upon it after it had been heated by fire, he very promptly came to the rescue, and it was owing to his exertions that the excellent squeezes of the remaining portions were obtained, which have been the means of the interpretation of the inscription, and which you now see lying on the table before you.

Another important work which has been undertaken during the past year by the Palestine Exploration Fund, has been the exploration of the Tîh desert, the wilderness of the forty years' wanderings of the children of Israel.

The services of Mr. E. H. Palmer, who was previously connected with

the Ordnance Survey of the Peninsula of Sinai, were secured for this purpose; and in company with Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, he is now engaged in exploring that vast tract, a large portion of which has never before been visited by travellers.

Mr. Palmer's first work was to examine the passes of the range of mountains which forms the northern boundary of the Peninsula of Sinai, and which must have been crossed by the children of Israel on their march northwards from Mount Sinai. He then visited the mountainous district of the Negeb, or "south country" of the Bible, and investigated the ancient ruins and wells that abound in that country, which, though now a desert, bears traces of having once sustained a considerable population. Correspondence with that remote region is difficult, and the reports which have reached us from Mr. Palmer are too scanty for us to give any accurate description of the work which he has accomplished; but he appears to have made some interesting discoveries with regard to the fixing of the site of Kadesh, and the maps which he has sent home prove that he is accomplishing with great accuracy the work which he has undertaken.

When we last heard from him he was just starting south again, after a short visit to Jerusalem, to explore the south-east of the Negeb, and after he had accomplished this he proposed to make his way round the east of the Dead Sea to Jerusalem. He will thus pass through the country of Moab, and if any other inscriptions are to be found there he will doubtless secure them. His knowledge of Arabic and the Arab character renders him the fittest person to undertake so difficult and dangerous a journey, and the results of his explorations may be looked forward to with great interest.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund only regret that they have not had larger funds placed in their hands to enable them to carry out their work.

The annual subscriptions amounted last year to about £1,000, the donations to about £2,000, and the collections after meetings and lectures brought in about £500 more.

Upwards of 200 lectures have been delivered in different towns in England and Scotland during the past year, and many local committees have been established.

Thus much progress has been made in making known the objects of the Fund, but further support is still greatly needed.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to return their thanks to Mr. Deutsch, who has done much valuable service in the examination of the inscriptions which have from time to time been sent home;—

To Dr. Chaplin, who has kindly taken charge of the excavations during Captain Warren's absence from Jerusalem, and also of a meteorological station;—

To Mr. Eldridge, the Consul-general of Syria, who has also taken charge of a meteorological station;—

To the Honorary Secretaries of the many local committees established in various towns in this country;—

And also to those gentlemen who have contributed papers to the Journal, which is issued quarterly, and to which we would refer those who desire to obtain a further knowledge of the work which is being carried on by the Palestine Exploration Fund.

The CHAIRMAN: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—My title to occupy this chair is hardly stronger than the title any of you might possess who take a great interest in this work, but are not able to follow it out properly in all its details. The foundation of that interest is that we owe to Palestine the greatest debt that one land can owe to another; that it has been the cradle of our religion, and that we read to this day with unabated interest the books that were written there. Considering that, and considering that this English people has shown a greater interest, I may say, than any other people on the face of the earth in the circulation of those holy books, it is very remarkable that in the year 1865 a number of persons of eminence in literature and science met together in the Jerusalem Chamber to discuss the present state of knowledge in regard to Palestine; and whatever might have been their opinions, and whatever line of thought they might have followed, they all agreed in one particular,—that about the land of Palestine, its antiquities, its geology, its zoology, and its science in general, the English people knew marvellously little; and it was in consequence of that meeting that this Palestine Exploration Fund was established. Now, I must beg your indulgence for this particular undertaking on some special grounds. Our business has hitherto lain mainly in and about Jerusalem itself; but besides the religious jealousies we have to encounter there, there is the fact that every step of our knowledge, being of an antiquarian kind, has to be sought for below the ground rather than upon it; and that excavation within the walls of the city, where every foot of land is occupied and will only be parted with for a price, is an expensive amusement, and a somewhat unsatisfactory one. The knowledge which our explorer has been able to acquire for us has been acquired for the most part by sinking shafts, like those which are made in trying for a vein of metal in this country in a mine. Of course when he arrives at the bottom of his shaft he has seen all the strata he has passed through, but he has only a very small clear space at the bottom, and anything beyond that must be got at by fresh mining. I grant that our results on the one hand have not been so great as we desired, but I ask you to grant on the other hand that knowledge so pursued is acquired only under circumstances of great difficulty, and that we may be pardoned if our progress appears slow. But I must say that the work of this Society has been very considerable since we commenced our researches in 1865. And, to leave Jerusalem for a moment, I may say that several scholars have had occasion to change their opinions a little as to the site of the mountain on which the Law was given, in consequence of the researches of Captain Wilson. He has produced a model

of the Sinai district, which seems to show, by an argument which is appreciable by all, exactly where was that mountain on which Moses received and from which he delivered the Law. I cannot claim for our Society that we actually discovered this Moabite stone; and I will hardly touch upon that subject in the presence of Sir Henry Rawlinson, but I may say that if Captain Warren had been on the spot, and if Mr. Klein had adopted a different mode of operation, a more satisfactory result would have been obtained. What was done was that offers were made for the purchase of this object before any attempt was made to get a copy of it. This was quite a wrong proceeding; because the people of the country became aware of the value we set upon this otherwise uninteresting object, and finding the stone was considered so valuable they went to work and broke it up into fifty pieces, thinking they could make a better market of it in separate parts. However, even after this rude process, the stone is likely to be recovered to the world. We have here a thing which is called technically a squeeze;—a piece of porous paper is wetted and forced into the surface and inscriptions on the stone, so that when it is dry and removed it presents the exact appearance of the stone. This is a squeeze of one portion. And, as was well said by Captain Warren, it does not matter much whether London, or Paris, or Berlin, possesses the stone itself, provided we have exact transcripts of it, and know its significance. If when it is fully deciphered it proves as interesting as every scholar believes it to be, we shall have the one sole record, till Captain Warren brings us another, of a people who played an important part in the history of the Jewish people, forming, as it does, a most interesting comment on the third chapter of the Second Book of Kings, where the same name occurs that is commemorated on this stone. I will not venture—caution is the duty of all inquirers—to say whether the King of Moab mentioned in the Scripture is the same that set up this stone, but nothing has been discovered against it.

I will venture, before I sit down, to say a word in order to quicken your interest in this important subject. This is a question entirely of money. It is a question entirely of money for this reason—we have not, at this time of day, to argue whether the lands of the Bible are interesting to us. It is admitted by all. What we wish to direct your attention to is a particular agency by which that interest may be quickened, and our knowledge of the text of the Bible greatly improved and increased. It is an expensive undertaking. We may be asked, and we shall be asked again and again, where are the striking and great results that may be expected from turning up the soil of this ancient country? I tell you we must wait for that. And when we look at what has been done in the four years that we have been at work, I can tell you that there has been much fruit; and so much as to encourage us to proceed for the next four years, and so on further. Before I

conclude, however, I ought to say that two letters have been put in my hand, of a different complexion, though they both bear on the same subject. One is an intimation that an illustrious lady—the Princess Louise—has just become a subscriber to our Fund; and the other is what I am sure you will listen to with great regret, namely, that Mr. Deutsch is very unwell at Oxford, and is not able to be here to-day. He has worked very much at Jewish history, and we should have been very glad to hear him to-day, as we heard his eloquent accents last year. I can imagine no country that ought to be more interesting than this to men of science and historians. There is no country more singular in its circumstances. In the first place, as an able writer well says, this country had some rare qualifications for being the home of the particular people whom God placed there. It was a country in the very centre of the world, on the banks of that great inland lake the Mediterranean, round which the civilisation of the world, its philosophy and its law, have all concentrated, and from which they have emanated to all parts of the civilised world. It was there that at every conclusive period of its history—it was by contact with one or other of these great nations—that its own fate was sealed. But while Palestine was central, it was also retired. As has been observed, it was no highway of the nations; no great communication went through it; and the people who were sent there by God to cherish with peculiar jealousy their own institutions and laws were, to a great extent, insulated by the geological character of the land. It was fit for the home of a striving energetic people like the Jews. We are surprised to read in the Bible of the various products of its soil; it seems almost impossible that one country could have combined them; and when we look at its desolate position now we are tempted almost to doubt whether they were ever combined. Yet that country did produce them in virtue of its great variety of climate. Thus we have its forests on the north, and we have that strange river the Jordan, which, with its lakes, which have been called the eyes of the country, is at the bottom of a deep trench, cutting through the land below the level of a deep sea—a feature unparalleled in every other country in the world. The Sea of Galilee is 300 feet below the Mediterranean, and the rapid river runs down its course, lower and lower still, till it reaches the Dead Sea. Look at its coast scenery, and look at its fertile meadows and garden country, and you will understand why, so long as an industrious people did their best for it, it was a land of corn, oil, and honey. There was every kind of climate there, rendering the soil fit to bear, under proper culture, almost all the good things that have been given to man. And let me say one word about the people that lived there. They were well fitted for the soil wherein they dwelt, and their religion was fitted for them. It was an historical and prophetic religion. They were never to forget their past history; and that history was a history of humiliation. They were never to forget that they had been in the land of Egypt,

strangers and slaves. "Ye shall not vex the stranger nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." It is written in their Law in sentiments like that; they were never to forget it. But it was also a religion of hope; they were to watch, and wait, and labour patiently for the coming of a great future for their people; a future they little understood; but yet there was not a Jew among them all who did not feel bound, looking back, to think of the Egyptian slavery, and there was not a Jew among them all who did not feel bound, looking forward, to confess that he looked forward to a glorious future for his people. They have been a parable for the history of all nations. In the Christian religion we, too, look back upon a bondage of sin, and a future of hope, and we feel bound, with one hand in the past and one in the future, to labour and be diligent, and wait and hope for that which God will accomplish for us. So long as this world lasts, so long will the history of the Jewish people be read as high above the history of all the nations of the world. They have done much for its thinking men, for its laws, and for its social order; but this has done more, for it has touched the religious conscience of the world, and led us from things below to things above. (Cheers.) I will now call upon Captain Warren to read his Report of Proceedings.

Captain Warren, R.E., read the Report.

My Lord Archbishop, ladies and gentlemen,—Two years ago, when I had the honour of addressing you on the subject of the Jerusalem Explorations, we had brought sufficient to light to cause several very curious questions to be raised with regard to the ancient topography of the Holy City; but still not sufficient to settle any of the disputed points as to the location of the Temple; we have now made such further progress that, although we are not able to state where the Temple actually stood, yet I believe we are able to say to some extent where the Temple was not, so far as concerns parts about which there had hitherto been utter uncertainty.

Yet much as we have advanced in our local knowledge since our commencement, there is still an immense mine of information below the surface ready to yield its fruits whenever money and influence shall enable the Society to examine and explore those parts within and without the Haram Area which are still inaccessible.

I have been asked on this occasion to give my opinion with regard to the ancient topography, and am told that at the last meeting I attended I gave general dissatisfaction by simply relating what had occurred, without delivering any opinion with regard to results. Now I did so for a very good reason: I had formed no opinion on the matter. Since that time I have certainly advanced in my ideas on the subject, but still I have come to no conclusion; if, however, you are content to listen to the very crude notions I have formed on the subject, I am very willing to put them forward, always reserving to myself the option of backing out of them directly I see a more tenable position.

There are two points of paramount interest in the Holy City, around which all other interests centre.

1. The Temple in which the Jews and first Christians worshipped.

2. The tombs of the Kings of Judah, including the sepulchre of Him who was styled the "King of the Jews."

Now Jerusalem of to-day is a city so transformed by the accumulation of rubbish of fallen buildings, that it is impossible to point to one single spot and say with mathematical precision, "This is the very spot where such and such a building stood;" it can only be said, "This is near the spot where so-and-so may have stood;" and even then you have half-a-dozen dispositions of some of the remarkable sites.

The chief point, therefore, to be had in view in the explorations was the fixing of some point from which we might start forth and map out the ancient city with precision. For doing this two methods were apparent: the one was to obtain the contours of the ground as they existed in olden times, by which means the topographical accounts of the historians could be understood and the places spoken of very approximately located; the other method was by digging about the supposed site of some remarkable building in hopes of finding its remains.

Both of these methods were adopted, and we have now advanced so far as to be able to lay down an approximate contoured plan of the city as it existed in olden times, and we have also examined round two-thirds of the Haram Wall on the outside, some part of which is acknowledged by each theorist to have formed part of the outer court of Herod's Temple.

The Holy City is built upon a series of rocky spurs close to the water-shed, or backbone of Palestine, and it appears to be quite certain from the nature of the surrounding country, that in early times the site of Jerusalem was a series of rocky slopes, the ledges being covered here and there with a few feet of red earth; when, therefore, we get down to the surface of the rock at the present day (provided it has not been cut) we get down to that surface which presented itself to view in olden times before the first inhabitants built their city: as a rule, however, we have found the rock cut away in steps, with old walls built on them and remains of houses; and this we have found over a great portion of that space to the south of the present city of Jerusalem, shown on your card as lying between the valleys of Hinnom and Kedron; thereby showing that that part was once a portion of the ancient city.

A map, therefore, giving the contours of the rock, as found at the present day, gives a very close approximation to what the surface of the city must have been in early times, and there should not be now the great difficulty there has hitherto been in making the topographical remarks of Josephus apply to the ground.

I cannot, however, say that I can lay out the old city to my entire satisfaction, as there is a portion of ground in the centre of the city where the rock has not yet been found, and on the depth of rock here a good deal depends; a good model, however, made from the contoured plan,

will help very much, as at present it is very difficult to keep out of one's mind the lie of the ground according to the old model, and there will be a very great difference between the two; as in some parts of the town the rock crops up to the level of the streets and has been cut away, while in other parts there are from 30 to 70 feet of *débris*.

A very decided valley will appear running down from the Jaffa Gate to the Tyropeon, near Wilson's Arch; and I am under the impression that the pool of Hezekiah will prove to be the Gihon in the valley where Solomon was anointed King.

The Haram Area of Jerusalem is a raised platform about 1,500ft. from north to south, and 900ft. from east to west, sustained by a massive wall rising 50 to 80ft. above the present level of the ground.

There is no question but that within this area the temple of Herod once stood, and that some part of the retaining wall is on the site of, or actually is, a portion of the old wall of the outer court; and on this account the main strength of our working parties had been centred about it, and we have succeeded in gaining a knowledge of the original appearance of this outer wall on the east and south sides, and on part of the west.

We find that the crest of the rocky spur runs from the north-west angle of this platform in a south-west direction, to the triple gate in the south wall; and that at these two points, and in the line between them, the rock is at the surface; towards the north-east and south-west the rock falls rapidly, so that at those angles it is at depths reaching up to 135ft. below the surface; and the enormous wall is at the present day upwards of 160ft. in height.

The platform is nearly on one level all over, and in the centre is a second platform, about 18ft. higher, on which the dome of the rock stands, covering the Sakhra, or sacred rock of the Mahometans, which is said by them to be a morsel of Paradise.

Round the Haram Walls we have found that the great arch called after Captain Wilson is continued by smaller arches, supporting a secret vaulted passage, apparently for the conduct of soldiers, and leading up towards the great towers at the Jaffa Gate; below this vault we have found other chambers of a more ancient date, ornamented with pilasters and capitals; and lower still we have found an old city gateway. To the south we have examined the great lintel, called after Dr. Barclay, which proves to be over a gateway 30ft. high, the sill of which is some 40ft. above the Tyropeon Valley; farther to the south we have found the pier belonging to the arch called after Dr. Robinson, and the actual fallen voussoirs of the arch, settling the disputed point with regard to the existence of this bridge; and below it we have found a great rock-cut aqueduct, with round rock-cut pools, at intervals, apparently for carrying pure water from the upper pool of Gihon round by the pool of Hezekiah, through the town to Siloam.

We have found that the platform is built over the bottom of the Tyropeon Valley at the south-west angle.

Farther round we have examined the wall to the rock, along the south front, and find the portion west of the double gate to differ from that to the east. We have found a great course of stone 6ft. high running from double gate to south-east angle, from which we may assume this portion to be of one date.

Farther on we have examined the curious water passages under the triple gate, and discovered a very remarkable passage under the single gate. Then at the south-east angle we have found the wall of Ophel, joining in with a straight joint; and at the bottom of the wall, 75ft. below the surface, were found those incised and painted characters which have exercised scholars for some time past, and which are by some considered to be Phœnician, and by others Himyaritic.

Passing up along the east wall, we have found a massive exterior wall in front of the Golden Gate, through which we could not penetrate; and farther still to the north we have examined the north-east angle in the most thorough manner, and the rock all around it.

We have got a totally new conception of the Birket Israil (so-called pool of Bethesda). We find it to lie in a valley running nearly south, so that it has rocky sides to its east and west; and we have found a very curious old overflow chamber, through which the water appears to have escaped to the Kedron, and to which there is a secret staircase apparently leading down, in the thickness of the wall, from chambers in the tower at the north-east angle. We have found this tower to be a remarkable construction of over 180ft. in height at present, 135ft. of which is buried in the ground. At the bottom of this we have found painted characters which are also pronounced to be Phœnician. South of this tower we find the valley running through the pool of Bethesda to come out into the Kedron; and we are certain that north of the dome of the rock the valley is over 100ft. deep; then at the northern edge of the raised platform, we have found that remarkable rock-cut ditch which turns out to favour every theory equally. All these, and a hundred other points of great interest, have been opened up, the mere touching upon which would occupy too long, so I shall content myself with trying to deduce some results from the chaos of materials before us.

Though there is no disputing the opinion that the Temple once stood within the Haram Area, there are the most various theories as to its exact position, many of them founded on very elaborate calculations, which are not easy to be controverted; and were it not that each differs in general results, one might be led to suppose that each must be right.

According to these several theories, the Temple courts are made to occupy in the present Haram Area, the south-west angle, the northern end, the centre, the southern end, and the whole area.

But with regard to the Temple itself, there are scarcely more than two opinions—one places it near the sacred rock of the Mahometans, the other places it in the middle of a square of 600ft. at the south-west angle.

Among all these theories, however, I am not aware of any which has not to reject a portion of the account of Josephus, of the Talmud, or even of the Bible itself. Now my impression is, that the question should be solved without rejecting any portion of the topographical accounts, and I feel convinced that if read in a proper light they would be all found to coincide. At the same time, in stating the views I at present hold on the subject, I feel sure I shall be accused of rejecting a portion of the text of Josephus, viz., that portion in which he speaks of the Temple court having been a square of 600ft. For a long time I could see no getting out of his statement about the 600ft., but at last I saw that the question was reduced to an absurdity; that if the Temple was to be only 600ft. square, it must be in three places at once. On this, I looked more closely into the text, and I think it quite clear that Josephus means that it was the court of King Solomon's Temple that was 600ft. square.

There are two passages. In "Antiquities," xv. xi. 4, it will be seen that the wall was 600ft. a side, and that on the east side was a double cloister, which had been adorned by kings before the time of Herod; but the second passage clears up the obscurity of the first, and distinctly states that this 400 cubits, or 600ft. on the east side, was the work of King Solomon, and that it had not been touched by Herod. I have never seen any stress laid upon the passage, so I will take the liberty of quoting the second at length (xx. x. 7). "So they persuaded him (Agrippa) to rebuild the eastern cloisters. These cloisters belonged to the outer court, and were situated in a deep valley, and had walls that reached 400 cubits, and were built of square and very white stones; the length of each stone was 20 cubits, and their height 6 cubits. This was the work of King Solomon, who first of all built the entire temple"; but King Agrippa refused to pull down these cloisters.

Now we are told (l. xxi.) that Herod doubled the size of the Temple enclosure; so that also with finding on the ground that 600ft. was too small, I begin to feel very little doubt that Herod's Temple was of a larger size.

To return to the passage just now quoted, we find that, as late as King Agrippa's time, this eastern cloister of Solomon was standing, and there can be little doubt that it remained intact until the final destruction of the Temple by Titus; but if so, there is no reason why it should have suffered any more than the other massive walls, and, therefore, we should expect to see from 40ft. to 100ft. in height of this grand old wall still remaining. Josephus tells us it was situated in a deep valley; in other words, it formed part, and must still form part, of the east wall of the present Haram Area. Now we have come across stones 20 cubits long, but not any 6 cubits high. The highest course in the Haram Wall is only 4 cubits, therefore we do not appear yet to have come across the formation of this old cloister; but there is still a space of 600ft. between the Golden Gate and the south-east angle quite unexplored, and it may still be in

there. I was so impressed with the idea that we might come across the wall exactly as described by Josephus that for the last few months I made great efforts to get up to it. I must tell you that, running along this east wall, there is a wide Mahometan cemetery, which makes operations very difficult. We, however, got up about 200ft. along the east wall from the south-east angle, and then were obliged to give it up on account of large stones above us breaking in our mining frames; then I tried opposite a point in the wall about 300ft. south of the Golden Gate, and, after getting to within 63ft. of the wall, had to give it up because we were in very loose soil, and just in front of us were some arched tombs, on the surface, in which a caving in of the earth might have caused a settlement.

I was most unwilling to give the matter up, because it appeared to me to be one of the points on which might hang the solution of a great many questions. The only method now remaining for solving the question in safety would be to obtain permission to sink a shaft alongside the wall, through the cemetery; but it does not appear probable that the scruples of the people could be overcome just at present. In default of examining this wall, I feel it premature to offer an opinion, and must suppose the Haram Wall to be of the same description from the south-east angle to the Golden Gate as we have found it through the first 200ft. On this wall, at the south-east angle, were found the characters incised, and also painted, described by some scholars as Phœnician, and by others as Himyaritic, so that this wall may very possibly be of the age of Solomon.

I will now endeavour to convey to you my idea of where the Temple of Solomon was. I have said that the ridge of the rock runs down from the north-west angle to the south-east; and it appears to me that the Temple lay somewhere on this ridge, because it seems incredible that a building which was so conspicuous, and was to play such an important part in the fortification of the city, could have been placed down in a hole. Of course it may be said that the site was not selected by an architect, and that it had to be built on the spot where was the threshing-floor of Araunah; but it seems reasonable to suppose that Divine Providence would have caused the threshing-floor to have been placed in such a position as would have been afterwards favourable for the building of the Temple. And then, again, the ridge of the rock is just the place for a threshing-floor, so as to catch every puff of wind for blowing away the chaff after the corn has been trodden out.

Supposing it to have stood on the ridge, then we must give up all idea of its having stood in the south-west or north-east angles. It also could not have stood at the north-west angle, because we are told there was a valley to the north of it, which Pompey partially filled up when he took the city. The only place which suits at all is the centre: place it here, nearly coinciding with the dome of the rock platform, and it appears to suit exactly. It has the valley to the north; it has the raised platform

of the dome of the rock, which is just about the height of the inner court above the outer; it has the unexplored 600ft. of wall south of the Golden Gate, and overlooking the Kedron. But it will be asked, "What about the south-east angle, with its substructions, and its walls with Phœnician characters inscribed thereon?" I think it was Solomon's palace. This is a suggestion which I put forward without any good reason for it, except that Solomon's palace just fits in there, and we know it was close to the Temple, and yet never have been able to suggest any place. The east wall would then have run down from the Golden Gate to the south-east angle enclosing the Temple and the palace, but the cloisters would have stopped short at the 600ft. and gone round the Temple. The palace would then have measured 600ft. by 300ft., and have extended along the south wall from the south-east angle to the Double Gate. The wall now running round from the Double Gate by south-west angle to Barclay's Gate would not then have been in existence, but would have been built by Herod when he enlarged the Temple courts. At this time he would have taken in the palace of Solomon also, and nothing would remain of it except the substructures, which now, though evidently rebuilt at a period after the destruction of the Temple, still go by the name of Solomon's Stables.

There is one difficulty I feel bound to state. Josephus leads one to suppose that on increasing the size of the Temple courts, Herod took in ground from the north, while in this way he is made to take it in from the south; but it is evident, if the Talmud is to be relied on, that the increase must have been to the south, as the Temple is said to have been at the north-west angle; and if the increase had been to the north, the Temple would have remained towards the south. With regard to this passage of Josephus, I do not feel yet quite satisfied that he means the increase was to the north, as I have found some other passages where in the translation the points of the compass are vague. I will endeavour to explain how this may come about: for example, a few weeks ago Dr. Chaplin was making some inquiries for me of a rabbi with regard to the positions of certain synagogues; the answers appeared obscure, and to test his ideas of the compass he was asked on which side of Jerusalem Mount Olivet was; he immediately replied "On the west," and persisted in it; and then it appeared that he had a different view of the subject, and meant that Olivet was looking west at Jerusalem. In the same way an obscure sentence in the original may have been rendered into English in the reverse sense to what should be attached to it.

This position of the Temple of Solomon in the centre of the Haram Area, agrees with the position I suppose Zion to have occupied, which on your card is somewhat north of the word Acra; it also agrees with the direction of the boundary line between Judah and Benjamin as I suppose it to have been drawn.

There have always been several reasons in favour of the Virgin's Fount being considered En Rogel, though many place it at Bir Eyub; but M. Ganneau's recent discovery of a rock with a name closely

approaching to Zoheleh, appears to be greatly in favour of the Virgin's Fount. We are told that the line of boundary passed Zoheleh to En Rogel and thence up the Valley of Hinnom. Now if the Virgin's Fount is En Rogel, then the Kedron must be one with Hinnom.

My impression, then, is that the boundary line after passing the word Siloam on your plan went up the Valley of Kedron or Hinnom as far as the letter K; then went due west across the Haram Area, south of the word Acra, and then across by the Jaffa Gate and Russian property to Lifta.

By this disposition Zion, the citadel, comes in to the tribe of Benjamin, and its low town partly into Benjamin, and partly into Judah, in accordance with the historical accounts; while the Holy of Holies comes into Benjamin, and a portion of the southern part of the Temple courts comes into Judah, exactly as is described by the Talmud when it says that the portion of the Temple supported on arches was in Judah, while that on the solid rock was in Benjamin.

Some of these dispositions are somewhat novel, but you will see that in this way a heap of difficulties are removed; and no fresh ones, as far as I can see, brought up: at the same time, the books of the Old Testament, the Talmud, and Josephus, are found nearly to coincide.

The whole question of the topography is rather one of years than of days, and it is impossible to enter into such a question in a few minutes; but I may mention with regard to the Birket Israil (the so-called Pool of Bethesda) that I believe the present high walls to be the work of the Saracens, and therefore the fine porches may still be found on the southern side under the Haram Area, should permission ever be obtained to examine the wall.

It was a great disappointment to find that the grand aqueduct in the Kedron Valley had never been completed. We had cleared it out for eighteen hundred feet until we had passed Bir Eyub; we had come to a great grotto cut into the form of a pool, with an upper and lower aqueduct leading to it; then a system of staircases cut in the rock leading up by seventy or eighty steps. Suddenly we found the work had never been completed, the staircases led nowhere, and the inhabitants of the city lost their chance, which some of them talked about, of our getting up to the sealed fountains of Jerusalem.

I cannot find that we are any nearer the solution of the difficulties about finding the tomb of David and other kings of Judah, and it appears to me to be quite premature to speculate upon the matter so long as we are uncertain whether the valley from the Damascus Gate flows east to the north of the dome of the rock, or whether it divides Moriah from the western part of the city by a deep valley.

Our excavations for the last few months have been devoted almost entirely to the east wall of the Haram Area, and the last result was a valuable negative one. I could find no trace of any pier in connection with the springing of the arch on the eastern side near the south-east angle.

Some persons have supposed that there may have been a bridge here across the Kedron. I calculated the span of the arch would have been about 25ft., and drove a gallery near the rock between 15ft. and 45ft. from the wall, without finding any signs of the pier; and yet the pier, if it ever existed, should have been still about 30ft. in height, judging by the quantity of *débris* about. I think, therefore, it is probable that no bridge existed then, and that, as M. de Saulcy suggests, the arch was to support a projecting balcony. I do not see any reason for there to have been a great bridge all across the Kedron for the taking over of the red heifer. I should imagine that if an arched causeway had been raised a few feet above the ground, and taking the slope of it, the animal could have been driven down and up again without any difficulty.

The last result we obtained was to find that the stones in the east wall have rough projecting faces, except near the angles, where they are highly finished; this may account for the allusion made in the Psalms to the polished corners of the Temple.

It should be observed, however, that the portions of the wall north of the Golden Gate differ materially in detail from that to the south, and appear to have been built at a different period.

Besides the excavations at Jerusalem, we have been occupied in making reconnaissances outside; a plan has been made of the plain and part of the hill country between Jerusalem and Gaza. The fellahîn here were not very amiably disposed when they found what I was about; some of them had been working down at the Suez Canal, and they took it into their heads that I was surveying the country for the construction of a canal between the Mediterranean and Dead Sea, through the Judean Mountains, which they considered would be highly objectionable, and would be the signal for their lands being given up to the Franks.

At one place, Ekron, a Mahometan came up very mysteriously and said that all the people in the village supposed themselves to be descended from Jews, who had been forced to embrace the Moslem faith.

Several of the Mahometans down there seemed to think they had a different God to the Jews and Christians, and some of the more liberal of them said they had no objection to our having a heaven, provided we kept out of their paradise. I was asking one liberal-minded man what became of the souls of the evil-disposed Mahometans on the day of judgment. He said that after all the good ones had walked over the thread passing from the Haram Area to paradise, the bad ones would sit shivering on the brink calling to Mahomet, who would take no notice of them. Then they would go to Abraham and ask him to help them, but he would say the Jews were his *protégés* and he could not help them; then they would go to Christ, but he would say he had enough to do in looking after the Christians; then they would go to Moses, who would get very angry and say he would not help anybody, as he was disgusted with mankind; then they return to Mahomet and beseech him to save them, upon which, after a little thought, he turns them all into fleas and turns himself into a sheep, then they all hop into his wool, and he carries them off in triumph to paradise.

On the east side of Jerusalem I have examined the country on both banks of the Jordan, and believe we are the first Europeans to go up and down along the banks of this river between the Dead Sea and Tiberias. Lieut. Molyneux, R.N., and subsequently Lieutenant Lynch, of the United States, went down the stream some years ago in boats.

We managed to get along in this way: we took one soldier from the Government, and when we passed a Bedouin encampment we sent in and told the sheikh he must provide us with an escort to the next encampment; in this way we went from tribe to tribe with very little trouble, and at a cost of about two dollars a day. The fact was, we came on them before they had time to think about the matter; if we had attempted to make a contract we should have had to pay at least £5 a a day—that was the least sum one of the sheikhs would go for.

I was also engaged in surveying part of the Judæn wilderness to east of Jerusalem, and here we had a guard of fellahin, who appear to be paid for running away in time of danger, and they perform their parts admirably. When they see a hostile party approaching to attack, they note the tribe to which it belongs, and then bolt to give information; the party then comes up and robs you if you don't resist, but is afraid to do you much harm, because the tribe is known. Should the guard remain with you they might be disposed of by the hostile party, and then you would be completely in its power. As a rule, however, it is very seldom that life is taken in Palestine, except when individuals are caught alone, because there is a blood revenge, and if a man from one tribe takes the life of another, he must either pay blood-money or one of his tribe will be killed in return.

I have twice had to protect my own guard; once we were jogging along quietly and some black Bedouins came and took his gun away from him, and we went among them and got it back again.

On another occasion I was sitting in my tent when the guard suddenly rushed in and crept under the table, and on looking out I saw two Bedouins stalking him down; it turned out that they were playing him a practical joke. He had a blood-feud with another tribe, and these men were friends of his who had disguised themselves in order to give him a fright.

On the east of Jordan I have made a reconnaissance of nearly all the country included between the two rivers Zerka, of which no map previously existed. South of Amman we came upon a piece of elevated country about four miles square, literally covered with ruins of temples and houses. It must have been most densely populated, and even now it swarms with Bedouins. From one hill we saw over twenty encampments, in one of which there were upwards of sixty large tents.

It was considerably to the south of this, by one day's journey, that the now well-known Moab Stone was discovered by the Reverend F. Klein, of the Church Missionary Society: he found it in the ruin of Dhiban, which had not previously been visited since 1809 by Irby and Mangles.

I have brought home the squeezes and the small portions of the stone which I have been able to get.

No doubt it is unfortunate that the stone should have been so barbarously destroyed by the natives, but things are so uncertain in that country that I consider it a happy chance that we should have been enabled to obtain the information we are already in possession of.

Last summer I was occupied in examining the temples of Cœle Syria, and have made plans, I think, of nearly every one. They do not appear to be connected with the older worship on top of Mount Hermon; rather, I think, they were devoted to hero-worship. We found six or eight Greek inscriptions in the Lebanon, and several more at Jerash, which have not yet been published.*

I paid a visit to the Governor-General of Syria, at Damascus, and he was delighted to hear of the reconnaissance which had been made on the east of Jordan, and asked for a copy of it; he also offered to provide us with an escort of cavalry at the public expense if we would continue the survey down as far as Kerah and give him a copy of it. It is not likely that such a chance should occur again, and it is to be hoped that the scheme will not fall through for want of money.

Our new Pasha at Jerusalem is very favourably inclined to the Palestine Exploration Fund: he has been at European courts, and understands that we have no sinister objects in view, and will probably give every help in his power, provided he is kept fully acquainted with what is going on.

The foreign consuls have shown themselves very much interested in our work, and I have received great support from them all at one time or another, and also from the ladies and gentlemen attached to the religious bodies at Jerusalem.

The Jews are also highly interested now that they find that we do not interfere with their tombs; and on one occasion, after our finding the vaults at Wilson's Arch, they came to visit them in swarms, and invited me to a synagogue, where they always put up a prayer for Queen Victoria, and they added one in for the Palestine Exploration Fund and its executive; they were always on the look out for our finding water, as they have a tradition that on the finding of a third spring their Messiah will come, and they consider two to have been found already.

In conclusion, I would tender my thanks to those visitors to Jerusalem, and especially the ladies, who have been down our shafts, and sympathised with and advised me on many difficult subjects.

Sir Henry Rawlinson: My Lord Archbishop, ladies and gentlemen,—After the very lucid and interesting statement which has been made to you by Captain Warren, it is comparatively easy for me to discharge the duty assigned to me—that of moving the first resolution—a resolution expressing our sense of the importance of the work upon which Captain Warren has been engaged, and tendering a vote of thanks to him for the valuable services which he has rendered to the Palestine Exploration Fund. (Cheers.) Now it would be superfluous on my part

* The Lebanon inscriptions will be found *supra*, pp. 323—330. The Jerash inscriptions will appear in the next *Quarterly*.

to attempt to follow Captain Warren in his Report. I should rather wish to draw attention to his personal merits on this occasion. The public at large—and when I say the public, I use the word advisedly, because I am satisfied that there is no one in this Christian country who does not really feel a deep and sincere interest in Palestine—the public I say, at large then, can appreciate the results of Captain Warren's works; but they cannot appreciate and do not appreciate the cost at which those results have been obtained. No one who has not had personal experience in similar operations can realise the personal labour and the wear and tear of mind and body which the traveller undergoes who has been situated like Captain Warren. (Hear, hear.) It is not merely that he has ordinary engineering difficulties to encounter, that he is exposed to the influences of an oppressive and unhealthy climate, and that he is dependent upon lazy and incompetent workmen for his operations; but besides all this he has to struggle, it must be remembered, to say the least of it, with an unsympathising Government. (Cheers.) If we will only throw back our recollections for a few years, we cannot fail to acknowledge that twenty years ago the excavation of Jerusalem would have been an absolute impossibility. Jerusalem itself, with the Mosque of Omar and the sacred precincts, was forbidden to any Christian, and it was at the risk of his life that any one attempted to penetrate them: and even now, notwithstanding the spread of enlightened feelings, and the diminution of fanaticism, it cannot be denied that the Mohammedan Government look with much disfavour upon the supposed desecration of the sacred shrines. I do not, however, wish to be hard upon the Turks in this respect; for I would appeal to the Chairman as to what he would think of a party of foreign *savans* commencing excavations around York Minster. I think we are bound to make allowances for the sensitiveness of people with regard to their sacred edifices. (Hear, hear.) But what I do feel is that this natural sensitiveness on their part makes it more praiseworthy in Captain Warren that he should have succeeded as he has. It speaks volumes in favour of his patience, his temper, and his diplomatic skill, that he should have overcome these difficulties to such an extent, and achieved the results he has obtained. (Cheers.) Now, my Lord Archbishop has kindly alluded to myself in connection with the Moabite stone; and I would ask permission to say a few words on this subject, which may be called the great discovery of the year. It is a discovery which is no doubt of very great importance, and I think I have perhaps some right to make a few observations upon it, for two reasons:—First, because I have been fortunately instrumental in bringing to light a considerable number of similar monuments bearing upon the early history of the Jewish nation—(cheers)—and also because I believe I was the first person in England who suggested that the Omri of the Dhibân inscription was the king of that name mentioned in Scripture—the founder of Samaria, a king whose name has been brought to our notice on the famous black

obelisk in the British Museum. That is admitted by all oriental students, and I am gratified to be the first to have suggested it. (Hear, hear.) I do not want to take an exaggerated view of the Moabite stone. It has been said on the continent that it is of great importance, but not of that paramount importance that is claimed for it by some people. The great value I would wish to deduce from it is that it ought to be, and is, in fact, an immense stimulus to further research. (Hear.) It is almost impossible, remember, that this can be an isolated record. (Hear, hear.) We already have evidence that the nation adjoining the Jews—the Assyrians—were in the habit, on every occasion of a royal expedition or a conquest, of erecting a commemorative record, and leaving it on the spot as a local memorial. We are also aware that the Phœnicians were in the habit of inscribing sarcophagi and slabs in a similar way. We now find that the Moabites pursued the same practice, and commemorated their local conquests by monumental records. The inference is inevitable that this was the general custom among the Semitic nations inhabiting the country between the Mediterranean and Syria, and that if we are to examine the countries adjoining Palestine, Syria, the country of the Ammonites, and the country of the Moabites, we shall find similar monuments. Now with regard to the Jews themselves, I think it is doubtful whether they ever did erect any such monuments. There is no allusion that I am aware of in the historical books of Scripture to the erection of similar trophies, and I am inclined to think it was regarded as an idolatrous practice, and was therefore forbidden; but in the surrounding nations we have every reason to expect that similar monuments are to be found, and the discovery of this special stone ought to be an incentive to additional research. (Hear, hear.) There is another point of great value to be deduced from the discovery, and that is in relation to the Phœnician characters. Now the squeezes which the meeting will be able to see here exhibit the inscription in its natural size, and in the Phœnician character. There is no sensible difference in the Phœnician characters used on the Moabite stone on the shores of the Mediterranean and the same characters used on the metal weights and clay tablets of Assyria; and I may also quote the stones with builders' marks which have been found in Jerusalem, also with the Phœnician characters. The inference is, therefore, inevitable, that the Phœnician character was the only cursive character used by the Semitic nations; and in that way I should feel confident that if any monument of that early period is found in Jerusalem, it will be found in that character. The Hebrew character did not, I fully believe, exist, even in any modified form, till after the return of the Jews from their captivity. If that can be proved it is an important piece of information, and we shall have been mainly indebted to this Moabite stone for arriving at such a result. (Hear, hear.) There is only one other observation that I will venture to detain the meeting with, and that is with reference to Captain Warren's conduct in respect to this

Moabite stone, Now I followed this matter with much interest throughout, and *I must say he has behaved throughout in the most straightforward and honourable manner.* (Hear.) If any national jealousies have been imported in this question, they have not been imported into it by him or through him. (Hear, hear.) He stated openly that it was a matter of comparative indifference to him, as he knew it would be to the Palestine Exploration Fund, whether the stone was preserved in the Museum of Berlin, or Paris, or London. What he aimed at was that the stone should be preserved intact, and that, at any rate, an accurate copy should be preserved for the knowledge and benefit of all mankind. That his hopes were frustrated, and that the stone was broken, must be a cause of universal regret, but that is owing to circumstances for which Captain Warren cannot in any way be held responsible. (Cheers.) Now I will beg leave to read the resolution, and to recommend it to your favourable consideration. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P.: Ladies and gentlemen,—I feel that I have no qualification that justifies my occupying more than a single minute of your time; but, as a contributor to the funds of this Association and a member of the Committee, I am desirous to join in the expression, first of our continued interest in the work in which we are engaged, and then of obligation to Captain Warren for the work he has accomplished on our behalf. There is nothing that can in any sense be called denominational in this work. (Hear.) We have to deal with facts, facts as distinct and hard as the stones which have been sent home from our excavations. It should be borne in mind that the extent of the work we accomplish must be measured by the amount of money we receive. I am here to renew the expression of my own readiness to assist the Fund, as I have hitherto done somewhat substantially, and to impress upon all who are present here to-day not to be content with listening to the deeply interesting statements which have been made, and saying "Hear, hear" to a vote of thanks to those who have been helping us, but to give a proof which Englishmen well understand of their interest in the work, by contributing largely to the funds, which I undertake to say will be wisely expended. (Cheers.)

Professor DONALDSON: My Lord Archbishop,—At this late hour of the afternoon it is not for me to occupy much of the time of this meeting. Captain Warren has described particularly well the operations which he has carried on in Jerusalem, and which I saw in the year 1868. Allusion has been made to the manner in which Captain Warren has drawn up his Report, and to the way in which he has conducted himself throughout; but what struck me throughout was his frank way of speaking of his investigations. He did not pretend to make any very great discoveries of large importance, but the results were satisfactory to himself. In accompanying him along the valleys of Jerusalem we went up a long aqueduct which he had discovered, 1200 feet in extent; the intense heat was almost insufferable, and it made us understand what he must have undergone.

(Hear.) I will briefly allude to the Moabite stone. After reading the notice of its discovery in the *Times*, I was engaged in examining a stone from the Testamentum Augusti at Ancyra, and which narrates facts just in the same style as they are related in this. There were two inscriptions, one in Latin and the other in Greek, and in the language, just the self-same laudation, "I did so and so," is repeated in the inscriptions of Augustus at Ancyra. The valley of the Jordan is extremely interesting; but I was especially interested in following Captain Warren's excursion to the northern part about Hermon, and up to the valley of Cœle-Syria. I believe if you were to draw a line across the country from Sebaste to Jerâsh, you would find that all the Roman works are to the north of that line. At Jerusalem there are no Roman works; they are rather Greek than Roman. Captain Warren found upon Hermon those interesting temples which are illustrated in the last number of the Society's *Quarterly*, and which are so extremely interesting. We knew nothing about them at all compared to the extent which Captain Warren has revealed to us. I feel that a large line of separation will have to be drawn as to their dates, which at some future period will be extremely interesting. I will only add that, if Captain Warren returns, I hope the funds will be sufficient to allow him to have an architect draughtsman with him, because we especially want the details of the monuments which he has discovered. I beg pardon for intruding so long upon the meeting, but I could not forbear saying a few words to bear my testimony to the value of the researches by Captain Warren. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster: The resolution which I have to propose is this,—"That it is desirable that special efforts should be made to raise funds to complete the survey of the whole of Palestine, and to proceed with the other objects for which this Society has been established, namely, the accurate and systematic investigation of the archæology, topography, geology, and natural history of the country for Biblical illustration." I am extremely sorry that the gentleman who was to have moved this resolution, Mr. Deutsch, has been prevented by illness from being present on this occasion; otherwise you would have heard from him much more than it is in my power to say to you on the subject of what is unquestionably by far the most interesting feature of the Palestine Exploration Fund this year,—the discovery of the Moabite stone. If in each year something is discovered which creates as much interest and is likely to prove as important, it will be quite a sufficient reward for our labours. (Hear, hear.) With regard to this point I would once more dwell upon the point upon which Sir Henry Rawlinson has insisted, —that the importance of the discovery of the Moabite stone is not so much in itself—important as that is—as in the proof it furnishes that such stones, such trophies and inscriptions, are likely to be found in other places. Down to this time the most provoking part of Palestine

Exploration was that, whilst the natural features of the country might be fairly well known, and tombs of great antiquity were found in abundance, yet that nothing whatever was found in the way of writing. It was most tantalising to me in Palestine, and must be so to all travellers who come there from Egypt, where every wall and tomb is covered with inscriptions. To come to a country where one is naturally still more desirous to find inscriptions, and to find nothing of the kind at all, is a great disappointment; and the impression was gaining ground that nothing was to be found. This has been dispelled by the discovery of the Moabite stone; and, as it has been said that as "there are more fishes in the sea than are caught," so we may say that there are more Moabitish and Jewish stones than this which has been found at Dhibân. (Hear, hear.) Sir Henry Rawlinson said it was improbable that any such trophies were erected by the Jews themselves. Even if we did not find trophies erected by the Jews, it would be desirable to find those which were erected by neighbouring tribes; but I cannot give up the hope of such trophies being yet discovered. I have taken the liberty of sending for a Bible from the library of the Royal Institution, to refer to the fifteenth chapter of the First Book of Samuel, which describes Saul's victory over the Amalekites; and we read that it was told Samuel that "Saul came to Carmel, and, behold, he set him up a place, and is gone about, and passed on." Whatever may be the exact meaning of the word in the original, which is there translated "place," it looks very much as if it were meant for a "trophy." The Septuagint translated it by a word similar to "erected a triumphal arch;" and it was probably some kind of trophy. Now if that is recorded in the single case of Saul, there is nothing to prevent its having taken place again and again; and I trust that in this survey which we have in progress, when they come to Carmel—the southern, not the northern Carmel—they may find some trace of this trophy. (Hear, hear.) I will say no more now than again to remind you how much remains to be, and that in this Exploration, at every turn, such monuments and inscriptions may be, found as interesting as the Moabite stone.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. George Groove will second the resolution. (Cheers.) In calling upon Mr. Grove, I must venture to say, in the presence of my brother officials of this Society, that he is virtually the founder and institutor of the Society, and has done wonders for it throughout. (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE GROVE: All I have to say has been already said to you by Captain Warren in his interesting and touching statement, and in the general considerations which have been put before you by the Archbishop, by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and by the Dean of Westminster in his own peculiar manner, much better than I can hope to say it; but there are one or two things which, as my heart is very much in this work, I may be perhaps allowed to bring before you. The resolution which I have to second mentions the desirability of special efforts to raise funds to complete the survey of the whole of Palestine.

It will be within the knowledge of the meeting that a great deal has been done already to the survey of the country; but I think we should not deceive ourselves, and that at present the object we should have in view and keep steadily before us is Jerusalem,—the exploration of Jerusalem itself. It is there that we should concentrate our efforts, and everything we do there will tell with most effect. I have heard some remarks from the lips of one of our own speakers, and I heard it from others outside on one or two occasions, as if our progress had not been encouraging, that our progress has been rather discouraging than otherwise. But I cannot think how any one, who can have listened to the statements of Captain Warren, can consider that to be the case. Our progress has not only been not slow, but, considering the enormous difficulties which have been put in our way, and the single-handed manner in which Captain Warren has had to fight them, our progress, instead of being slow, has been encouraging and quick. It is all very well to say that nothing has been found yet inside Jerusalem, because we have not been allowed to get inside. But we do not intend—the governing body do not intend—to drop this thing. (Cheers.) The people of England, whenever the subject has been brought forward, have responded to it in the noblest possible manner. The religious and intelligent public, when applied to, have only asked what we proposed to do with the money; and when we have said, "It is to explore Jerusalem," they have given it in large sums. We do not intend to let the exploration of Jerusalem slip or go to the wall at all. (Cheers.) What we intend to do, please God, is to get inside the Haram Area, and to explore there in the same way as Captain Warren has outside. It is hardly fair to say that our exploring in Jerusalem is the same thing as if foreigners were to come and explore at York Minster or Westminster, because we know that if we had the same chance of exploring as the Turks have had at Jerusalem, we should have done it ourselves. I speak of this in the driest possible way; and as an official of this Society, I say, back us up with your money; we want it now; we must have a large sum to enable us to resume the excavations which Captain Warren has so successfully proceeded with. (Cheers.) I hope he may be induced to go out again. If not, I hope some one will be found to take his place, and carry it on with equal devotion. I hope that our Report will go out to every man and woman who believes the Bible to be the greatest, and most interesting, and most beautiful document in the world, and to every man and woman who believes that an intelligent and proper exploration of the country in which that book was written will make that book more intelligible. Let those who cannot give largely give small sums; but let us have these small sums in large numbers, for we shall want a large sum of money to enable us to go on with our labours. (Cheers.) I need hardly say anything more after all that has been already said. If I were to do so, it would only be to repeat the great personal interest I feel in the work. I do feel a tremendous confidence that the work which has been carried

on so far will be brought to a happy and successful issue. (Loud cheers.) I take this opportunity, in conclusion, of correcting a little error which I made in a letter which I wrote to the *Times*. I said that Mr. Drake and Mr. Palmer had been sent out in the employment of the Palestine Exploration Fund; whereas Mr. Drake went out at his own expense to investigate the natural history of Palestine, and was aided by the University of Cambridge. I am happy to have the opportunity of acknowledging that mistake. I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. MORRISON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Captain WILSON, in seconding the vote of thanks, said: When I consider that it is hardly six years since I first went out to Jerusalem, and that at that time it was almost an unknown town, I think it is with great satisfaction that the Palestine Exploration Fund can look upon the diagrams now in this room representing the results of the explorations which have been carried on by Captain Warren. (Hear, hear.) When I went out everybody followed me with gloomy predictions. I was told that we could not go out at night, and that we could not carry on the survey in a place where Mohammedans ruled; but when we brought back the plans we had made there, people began to alter their opinion. I am very glad that Captain Warren has followed the matter up, and brought to light so many interesting features in the topography of Jerusalem. I think it will be a most important thing if he can give us a plan of Jerusalem as it was in the time of our Saviour, and then people can build their different theories upon that. (Hear, hear.) As you are aware, I was in Sinai last year, engaged in the Ordnance Survey of that country. His Grace has kindly alluded to our labours there, and I am happy to find that they have been—as the editor of the "Speakers' Commentary on the Bible" has been kind enough to say—of very great use to him with reference to the various points connected with "The Mountain of the Law in the Peninsula."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I am very much obliged to Mr. Morrison and Captain Wilson for the mode in which they have proposed and seconded this vote, and to the meeting for the manner in which you have received it. I take such a vote to express general satisfaction in the purposes of a public meeting; and I will just mention that one gentleman has given me a mute testimonial of the same feeling in the shape of a card, bearing upon it a short but intelligible inscription—to wit, the amount of the donation he intended to give to the Society. I will gladly receive, either now or through the treasurer, similar votes of thanks to myself. I have only to thank you, and to say that I think you have had a very satisfactory account of the proceedings of the Palestine Exploration Fund. (Cheers.)

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

PATRON.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

OFFICE—9, PALL MALL EAST, S.W., LONDON.

Reports on Progress of Works at Jerusalem and elsewhere in the Holy Land, by Lieutenant Warren, R.E.

XLVII.

25th February, 1870.

Conclusion of the Excavations at the N.E. Angle of Haram Area.—Account of this work has been sent up to 13th December, 1869; we had then failed in driving a gallery to south along Haram Wall more than 75ft. beyond the tower, and had commenced a shaft from the gallery along the Haram Wall at 63ft. south of south-east angle of tower, and had sunk to a depth of 28ft.

The level of gallery at shaft mouth was 2,363ft. 3in. (see plan). For the first 17ft. 6in. passed through good black earth to 2,345ft. 6in., then passed through a heap of broken cut stone, the faces well cut with marginal drafts. It was difficult work getting through these, as they had to be broken up with the hammer, and the concussion brought stones down upon the workmen.

At 31ft. (2,332ft.) these large stones terminated, and to 36ft. (2,327ft.) alternate layers of earth and gravel or small stones were met with, each layer of earth about 6in. thick, and gravel about 9in.

We now came on loose shingle and stone clippings to a depth of 49ft. (2,313ft.). The shingle kept giving way, and running into the shaft till it was feared the large broken stones would be dislodged; the frames were battened together and earth thrown behind them. On stone U, at level 2,326ft., a mark was found, it is difficult to say whether it is natural or not; a squeeze of it did not show at all. A sketch has been made.

Passed through a hard black soil, sloping to east, till 56ft. (2,307ft.),

when a layer of red clay, mixed with small stones, three inches thick, was reached. At 53ft. (2,310ft.) a small drain was found running along the Haram Wall on top of stone Z, evidently the same drain as was met with in the shaft at south-east angle of tower: it was made of small stones and mortar; very hard, apparently had been mixed with oil. Just below this drain several pieces of tessera were found: they are similar to those found about Jerusalem, supposed to be Roman. Several specimens have been kept, they have a high polish.

We now continued below the layer of red clay (which dips to east), and finding the soil black and hard to 60ft. 6in. (2,302ft. 9in.), commenced gallery B to south at that level on 22nd December, 1869.

At 9ft. 6in. to south, that is at 72ft. 6in. to south of south-east angle of tower, commenced a shaft through black earth and small stones and broken pieces of pottery. At 65ft. came on small shingle to 67ft. (2,296ft.), and then stones and wet earth to 80ft. (2,283ft.), when rock was found sloping to north, which showed us that we had gone too far to south. The rock is cut away in steps for the stones of the wall.

A gallery was now commenced to north along the rock, to find the bottom of the valley; but, after six feet, a large stone crushed through the frames, and the gallery had to be tamped up. The rock was found to continue falling to north.

Gallery B was now driven to north for 18ft., when at 45ft. from south-east angle of tower a shaft was sunk through hard black soil, for 11ft. 6in. (2,292ft.), when shingle was met with. The rock was found at 2,289 sloping rapidly to south, and stepped down for the reception of the stones of the wall.

Commenced a gallery to south along rock, and at 16ft., 24th January; found the lowest point 85ft. below the gallery, or at a level of 2,278ft. 3in., or a little over 125ft. below the present surface. This is the greatest depth of *débris* we have yet found.

The ground here was very wet, and it was to all appearances the bottom of the valley; but to make sure, the gallery B was again driven to south, until at 104ft. 6in. from south-east angle of tower, shingle, sloping to south 1 in 5, was met with, and the gallery had to be stopped. At this point a shaft was sunk: the first 18in. through black soil, then a layer of blue clay without stone or grit in it, from 9in. to 12in. thick, and falling to east at one in twelve; under this was gravel, hard and difficult to get through, till at 16ft. rock was found (7th February, 1870) at a level of 2,289, sloping to north.

There was thus a rise from the apparent bottom of the valley of 11ft. in 46ft. horizontal.

There is still, however, the possibility of the bottom of the valley being farther to south, as the rock here appears to lie in benches, with every here and there a drop. As it is, the bottom of the valley, as found by us, is over 165ft. below the Sakhra.

In this gallery at H 10 we have excavated more than 600ft. run of shaft and gallery.

Elevation and sections of the point where the wall has been exposed are given, from which it will be seen that the faces of the stones project in most cases upwards of a foot beyond the marginal drafts, and this is to be noted particularly in comparing this wall with that lately exposed on east side near south-east angle.

On the stone *a* (below Z) was a surface of plaster.

January 20th, 1870.

A sarcophagus * was presented to the Palestine Exploration Fund on January 19th, 1870, by Mr. Hay, acting consul for the United States, and Captain Walker: they found it near the Convent of the Cross, in a rock-cut tomb.

This tomb is situated on the east side of the valley running up from the convent to the third tower on the Jaffa road; it is cut out of a soft rock like the Malaki.

The entrance is 1ft. 9in. wide, and opens into a chamber 8ft. 4in. square, and 3ft. 10in. high; on the south side are three loculi 7ft. 6in. long, 1ft. 4in. wide, and 2ft. 10in. high; on the east side are two loculi (see plan) of about the same dimensions. The roof is flat; the sarcophagus is only 2ft. 6·9in. long, 1ft. 0·4in. broad, and 1ft. 3·5in. high, and appears to be less ancient than the tomb.

Nothing else was found inside but a lamp of earthenware.

The ground belongs to the Lifta men, and the tomb appears to have been opened for some years; but the sarcophagus was not removed, as they thought it to be Moslem. It was amusing to find that the fellâh Sergeant Birtles took with him to remove it was the owner of it and the soil, and had often wished to make a little money out of his property. The sarcophagus is of soft stone, similar in general appearance to those found in great numbers about Jerusalem, but more skilfully cut than any I have seen. A squeeze has been taken of it.

It is noticeable that these sarcophagi are seldom found close to Jerusalem, but generally at a distance of about a mile. We have found them on the east side of Olivet, north of Russian Building, near Mar Elias, and now at the Convent of the Cross. They have generally been ascribed to the third or fourth century of our era. M. de Saulcy found one very similar to east of Dead Sea, at Kerak, I think.

The great Rock-cut Aqueduct south of Bir Eyub.—Account of this was given up to 21st December, 1869, when some rock-cut staircases were found 86ft. north of the cistern or grotto.

A shaft was now sunk at 75ft. north of the pool at Bir Eyub, and at a depth of 22ft. came on head of staircase. The soil sunk through was black earth and stones, mixed with a great quantity of red pot-sherds. The staircase was found to be closed at top by a masonry

* This sarcophagus has been received, and is now in the office of the Fund.

wall, and on breaking through this, the steps, after going 6ft. to west, branch off north and south. That to the north has again a branch staircase to east.

The northern staircase has sixty-seven steps. It descends 39ft. vertical, in 56ft. horizontal, and ends abruptly, having never been finished. At 16ft. 9in. down this staircase the branch to east commences, and falls (with twenty-two steps) 19ft. vertical in 27ft. horizontal; it then turns to north, and falls 5ft. 10in. in 10ft. 6in., and ends abruptly.

The staircase to south (with fifty-four steps) falls 41ft. 5in. in 72ft., and ends in the aqueduct, where the upper and lower join together, at about 86ft. north of the grotto. These staircases were only partially filled up with mud and broken jars and pottery.

There only now remained the continuation of lower aqueduct to north to examine. This was continued for 148ft., where it was also found to end abruptly, rock on all sides. It is generally about 3ft. 7in. wide and 6ft. high. It appears, then, that this great work has never been completed. It is to be presumed that the great volume of water which now issues from the aqueduct in the spring, enters through the rifts in the rocky sides of the grotto. The reasons for the wall stopping up the upper aqueduct having been built are not apparent. This aqueduct, leading into the grotto, is 86ft. long: that is 44ft. from grotto to first wall, 4ft. thickness of wall, 32ft. to second wall, 3ft. thickness of wall, and 3ft. to small steps.

In the first wall at bottom a hole or duct was left $6\frac{3}{4}$in. by 4in., and on the northern side a stone plug to fit and 12in. long was found in it.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

MARCH 24TH, 1870, TO JUNE 30TH, 1870.

a denotes Annual Subscriber.

*** If any omission or mistake be observed in the following lists, the Secretary will be very glad to be informed of it, and will rectify the error in the next *Quarterly Statement*.

	£	s.	d.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE	10	10	0
*a*Lord Lawrence	5	0	0
Sir Moses Montefiore	10	0	0
Bishop of London	10	0	0
Bishop of Chester (2nd Don.)	10	10	0
Sir D. A. Baxter	25	0	0
Hon. Robert Marsham	20	0	0
*a*Sunday School Union	5	5	0
W. Spiking, Esq. (2nd Don.)	5	0	0
Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., jun.	0	5	0
J. Swainston, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Rev. M. E. Benson	1	0	0
Per Miss Howitt	1	1	0
*a*Miss Peachey	1	1	0
*a*A. W. Hann, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. G. Despard	1	1	0
*a*J. Farish, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Hornby Wright, Esq	1	1	0
*a*J. W. Overbury, Esq.	1	1	0
P. H. Gosse, Esq., F.R.S.	2	2	0
Per H. Smith, Esq.	0	14	0
J. Dyer, Esq.	0	10	0
E. N. Buxton, Esq.	1	0	0
Alex. Fraser, Esq.	0	10	0
N. Powell, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Bulmer, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. T. Cornthwaite	0	10	0
*a*F. Gordon, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Snow	0	5	0
Henry Walmisley, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Neve	0	5	0
*a*Mrs. Killick	1	1	0
Collected by Miss Killick	0	9	0
N. R. Beddowes, Esq.	0	2	6
*a*Morton Edwards, Esq.	0	10	0
Mrs. Wasey	1	1	0
Rev. E. B. Creek	0	10	0
Miss Gardiner	0	10	0
*a*Rev. F. G. Burnaby	1	0	0
*a*J. A. Howden, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*R. H. Dawson, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Warner	0	10	0
*a*Mrs. Sturt (£1 1s. *a*.)	1	5	0
*a*Miss Barlow	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Walker	1	1	0
*a*Thomas Taylor, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*A. M. Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*James Monteith, Esq.	2	2	0
Per A. Poole, Esq.	2	5	0
Per W. Appleford, Esq.	0	8	6
*a*Miss E. Brooke	2	2	0
Rev. W. H. Twemlow	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas	1	0	0
Rev. John Monteith	2	0	0
Miss Griffith	1	0	0
*a*William Cole, Esq.	1	1	0
Per Mrs. Bremer	0	10	0
Per Miss Grant	1	1	0
*a*W. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.D.	1	1	0
*a*J. W. L. MacKean, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Rev. T. M. R. Barnard (10s. 6d. *a*)	0	12	6
*a*Mrs. Trigg	0	2	6
Mrs. Hume	0	5	0
Miss Garnet	1	1	0
*a*Rev. George Austin	0	10	6
*a*Rev. J. W. W. Taylor	0	10	6
*a*Rev. S. L. Warren	1	1	0
*a*Rev. M. T. Farrer	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. F. Birch	1	1	0
*a*Rev. H. Anderson	0	10	0
Per Lieut. Warren	2	0	0
*a*C. C. Plowden, Esq.	2	0	0
*a*Rev. G. D. W. Ommaney	1	0	0
*a*C. Richardson, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*E. W. Chapman, Esq.	0	15	0
G. Pritt, Esq.	1	2	6
*a*Rev. R. K. Codrington	1	1	0
Per Miss Williams	0	10	0
Captain Mackenzie	1	1	0
Rev. H. De Winton	1	1	0
Per Stephen Gibson, Esq.	0	13	0
*a*Rev. Cator Chamberlaine	1	0	0
*a*Rev. Dr. Porter (£1 *a*)	2	0	0
Rev. G. A. Festing	1	1	0
*a*W. J. Booth, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Cleaver	1	0	0
W. G. Wodehouse, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*H. S. Patterson, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Rev. T. Ladds	1	1	0
Rev. Douglas Boutflower	1	1	0
*a*John P. Bell, Esq., M.D.	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
C. W. Rockwell, Esq.	10	0	0
Per A. E. Hobson, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*T. Hall, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Rev. O. Vignolles	0	10	6
*a*C. H. Millar, Esq.	3	3	0
*a*Edward Millar, Esq.	2	2	0
Per E. Brownen, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Skirving	1	1	0
Per Rev. R. W. Fiske	0	2	6
*a*E. Barret Kearney, Esq., M.D.	1	1	0
G. H. Skelton, Esq. (3rd Don.)	5	0	0
*a*Miss Davis	0	10	6
*a*Miss Hornidge	0	10	6
*a*Rev. Isaac Taylor	1	1	0
*a*T. Smily, Esq.	0	10	6
W. Giles, Esq.	2	0	0
*a*W. F. Lawrence, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Mrs. Guise	1	0	0
*a*Col. Palliser	1	0	0
Rev. F. T. Colby	1	1	0
Rev. F. Baldey	1	1	0
Edgar Drummond, Esq.	5	0	0
Edgar Lewis, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*P. C. Bevan, Esq.	1	1	0
Per E. Leech, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. Woodruffe	1	1	0
*a*James Hilton, Esq.	2	0	0
Per G. R. Ritson, Esq.	0	4	0
Per C. H. Hensen, Esq.	0	3	0
Anon.	0	2	6
Lieut. W. Warren	1	0	0
*a*Sinclair Mulholland, Esq.	1	1	0
W. H. Wills, Esq. (2nd Don.)	5	0	0
Per Miss Patterson	0	3	6
Per Miss Hellyer	0	11	3
John Player, Esq.	1	1	0
Joseph Walker, Esq.	0	2	6
*a*Miss Williams	1	1	0
Miss Deey	1	0	0
Henry Vaughan, Esq.	20	0	0
*a*Rev. A. M. Rendall	1	1	0
Per John A. Hartley, Esq.	1	0	0
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Mrs. Butt	1	1	0
Rev. J. F. Cobb	1	0	0
W. Martin Cooke, Esq., M.D.	1	1	0
*a*H. F. Bowker, Esq.	1	1	0
J. S. Budgett, Esq.	10	0	0
*a*T. Cook, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. H. Caddell	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Anderson	1	0	0
Miss Greathead	2	2	0
*a*Bow Lane Sunday School	1	1	0
Lieut.-General A. Clarke	5	5	0
*a*Miss Zornin	1	0	0
*a*Rev. R. E. Edwards (£1 1s. *a*)	1	5	0
*a*Miss Fisher	2	2	0
Lieut.-Gen. Gascoyne	1	0	0
Sir Walter C. Trevelyan	5	0	0
*a*Robert Jackson, Esq. (10s. *a*)	1	0	0
*a*Thomas Dobson, Esq.	1	1	0
H.S.B., per Archbishop of York	5	0	0
Lady Smith	5	0	0
Henry Peto, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. D. L. Furber	0	10	6
Mrs. Vaux	0	5	0
*a*Mrs. Townsend	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Hampton	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Russell	1	1	0
Miss Jones Parry	1	0	0
James Abbott, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. G. W. Cole	0	2	6
*a*F. Howard, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*Rev. E. Baynes Badcock	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Dr. Bayley	1	1	0
John Eccles, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Miss Relton	0	5	0
*a*R. W. Mummery, Esq. (10s. *a*)	0	11	6
Per Miss Fountain	0	11	0
Sir Rutherford Alcock	5	0	0
*a*W. Edmunds, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. R. W. Church	1	0	0
*a*Rev. E. D. Stone	2	2	0
*a*Mrs. Gott	1	1	0
*a*J. Morris, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. Helmore	0	10	0
*a*Mrs. B. Kilburn	1	1	0
*a*T. G. Kent, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*Rev. E. S. Dewick	2	2	0
*a*C. H. Hawkins, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Dr. Turner	0	5	0
*a*Mrs. Calvert Jones	1	0	0
Mrs. Newman Smith	6	0	0
Edward Fry, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Barrington Mills	1	1	0
*a*F. Wilbraham, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. Bliss, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. H. B. Burney	1	1	0
Rev. F. G. Burnaby	2	0	0
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*a*Rev. John Stoughton, D.D.	1	1	0
Rev. C. D. Marston	5	0	0
*a*Miss Mayow	1	0	0
Rev. W. De Foe Baker	1	0	0
Island of Arran	0	1	0
*a*Rev. John Winter	0	10	6
Per G. R. Taylor	0	6	6
Rev. W. A. Plumptre	0	10	6
*a*Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin	2	2	0
*a*Rev. W. H. Bathurst	2	2	0
Rev. C. Mayall (2nd, per)	0	13	0
W. H. Bellamy, Esq.	3	0	0
*a*General Ashburnham	5	0	0
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*a*J. W. Froude, Esq.	1	1	0
W. H. Bennett, Esq.	1	0	0
Per Miss Binyon	0	9	0

	£	s.	d.
"A Lady Friend at Brighton"	1	0	0
*a*Messrs. Thorp Brothers	1	1	0
Mrs. Isaacs	0	5	0
*a*C. Lambert, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Rev. James Davis	1	1	0
*a*G. Ashworth, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Henry West	1	0	0
J. J. Stevenson, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*Rev. H. K. Richardson	1	1	0
a"A Friend," per Mrs. Hancock	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. Guise Tucker	0	10	6
*a*Col. Robertson	1	0	0
*a*Rev. D. Anderson	1	1	0
Anon., per do.	0	15	0
*a*Miss Martin	1	1	0
*a*Thos. Ward, Esq.	1	1	0
Per B. J. Baldwin, Esq.	0	5	6
*a*Miss Douglas	1	0	0
*a*T. F. Pells, Esq.	0	10	6
Per Chas. Bolton, Esq.	1	5	0
*a*G. W. James, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*F. George, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*H. S. Goodchild, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*B. A. Lyon, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Esther Jones	0	1	0
*a*J. E. Matheson, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*Rev. R. E. Bartlett	0	10	0
*a*H. Richards, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*A. O. Van Lennep, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*J. H. Powell, Esq.	0	10	0
Mrs. F. H. Leaf	1	1	0
Mrs. Mylow	0	10	0
Townsend Mylow, Esq.	0	10	0
G. E. Eyre, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Spottiswoode, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Owens	1	0	0
Grand Lodge of Iowa	2	0	0
*a*S. Lloyd, Esq.	10	0	0
Edward Cunnington, Esq. (£2 2s. *a*)	3	3	0
*a*Miss Glossop	0	5	0
*a*W. Morley, Esq.	2	2	0
Per W. Leaf, Esq.	2	10	0
*a*James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S.	5	0	0
*a*S. Scott, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Professor Donaldson	1	1	0
Miss Chambers (£1 1s. *a*)	2	1	0
Miss Spooner	0	2	6
*a*Rev. Adam Clarke Smith	0	10	0
*a*Captain G. Black	0	10	6
*a*Rev. Thompson Phillips	0	10	6
*a*W. Macnamara, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*Rev. G. Gould	1	1	0
*a*C. Frazer, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. G. Howlett, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*F. Harmer, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. P. Jarrold, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Thomas Jarrold, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Huish	1	0	0
Per Miss Wilson	1	1	2
*a*T. Simson, Esq.	1	0	0
Bishop of Sydney	2	2	0
Captain Kay	2	0	0
Colin Smith, Esq.	0	2	6
Albert Smith, Esq.	0	2	6
Miss Debenham	10	0	0

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

I. Nova Scotia.

Per Captain Moody—			
*a*Bishop of Nova Scotia	1	1	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle	1	0	0
T. Matthew Jones, Esq.	0	8	0
*a*P. Carteret Hill, Esq.	1	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Bullock	0	7	6
Rev. J. C. Edghill	0	10	6
Rev. W. H. Bullock	0	10	6
Hon. A. Keith, Grand Master of Provincial Lodge	1	0	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss	1	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Baynes	0	10	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Wilkins	1	0	0
*a*Brereton H. Collins, Esq.	1	4	0
H. Nepean Clark, Esq.	2	0	0
*a*Rev. E. B. Nicholls	1	0	0

II. New Brunswick.

Per Captain Moody—			
Bishop of Fredericton	2	0	0
Mrs. Neville Parker	0	4	0
Miss Parker	0	4	0
Rev. H. Tippet	0	4	0

III. Cape Breton.

Per Henry Poole, Esq.—	Dollars.
J. E. Hill, Esq.	1.00
Judge Dodd	2.50
J. W. Johnstone, Esq.	0.50
T. C. Hill, Esq.	0.50
— Dodd, Esq.	0.50
J. W. Jennings, Esq.	0.50
D. M'Donald, Esq.	1.00
R. J. Uniacke, Esq.	1.00
Hugh M'Leod, Esq.	0.50
N. L. Mackay, Esq.	0.50
Miss Campbell	0.25
Mrs. A. Bowen	0.50
Mrs. Kirkwood	0.50
Rev. M. Crouch	1.00

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Bath.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. T. P. Methuen.	£	s.	d.
Rev. C. R. Davy	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
J. W. Morris, Esq.	0	5	0
J. R. Bedwell, Esq.	0	5	0
Miss Dyke	0	5	0
Mrs. Stainforth	1	0	0
Rev. C. Kemble	0	10	0
Captain Anderdon	1	0	0
Mrs. Mount	1	0	0
Rev. W. Sargent	1	1	0
Rev. W. S. Shaw	0	5	0
Collection	8	8	8½
Rev. J. F. Moor	0	10	0
Mrs. Churton	1	0	0
Rev. J. Olive	1	0	0
Miss H. Armitage	0	5	0
Rev. J. Lawes	0	10	0
Rev. J. Bond	0	10	0
Mr. J. Johnston	0	10	0
Rev. R. Drummond	0	5	0
Rev. J. Macnaught	0	5	0
R. Stothert, Esq.	0	10	0
Mrs. Ainslie	0	5	0
Rev. J. Buttenshaw	0	5	0
Mrs. Buttenshaw	0	5	0
Rev. J. Earle	0	5	0

Bedford.

Hon. Sec.—Edwin Ransom, Esq.

The following names were incorrectly given in the last list:
Rev. C. C. Beaty-Pownall.
J. N. Foster, Esq.
Joseph Tucker, Esq.

The following are new Subscribers:

John Usher, Esq.	0	10	0
William Ransom, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. John Brown	0	10	6
John Harvey, Esq.	1	0	0
Lt.-Col. Stuart	1	1	0
Rev. J. W. Haddock	0	10	6
Miss Thompson	0	10	6

Birkenhead.

Hon. Sec.—Ed. Rae, Esq.

*a*Rev. T. E. Espin	1	1	0
C. Clark, Esq	1	1	0

Brighton.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. Dan. Winham.

Mrs. D. S. Dykes (2nd Don.)	5	5	0
"A Lady Friend at Brighton"	1	1	0
Per Rev. Dan. Winham	8	7	0

(Names will be given subsequently).

Bury, Lancashire.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. E. J. Hornby.

The following names were to be added or altered in the list of the subscribers which appeared in page 152 of *Quarterly* IV.:

George White, Esq.	1	1	0
Captain J. J. Mellor	1	1	0
Rev. H. Butcher	0	10	6

Cheltenham.

Hon. Sec.—Edward Wilson, Esq., M.D.

Per D. W. Nash, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer*	25	0	0

Cardiff.

Hon. Sec.—J. C. Oliver, Esq.

Euston Gibbs, Esq.	1	1	0
Lewis Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
Per J. C. Oliver, Esq.	1	10	0
John Cory, Esq.	2	2	0
R. Cory, Esq.	1	1	0
John Fry, Esq.	1	1	0
James Ware, Esq.	1	1	0
John Holst, Esq.	1	1	0
G. S. Stowe, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Nixon, Taylor, and Cory	1	1	0
T. A. Richards, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Taylor, Esq., M.D.	1	1	0
J. C. Oliver, Esq.	0	10	6
Jas. Ward, Esq.	1	1	0
Rhys Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
J. F. Barry, Esq.	1	1	0
Collected by Dr. Fiddian	1	1	0
Do., Miss Hopkins	1	1	0

Chislehurst.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. F. H. Murray.

G. B. Wollaston, Esq.	1	0	0
T. Charington, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Rev. F. H. Murray	1	0	0
W. R. Winch, Esq.	10	10	0

Clifton.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. C. H. Wallace.

Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. F. H. Scrivener	11	0	7
Miss Russell	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Cornish	1	0	0
Rev. J. H. Crofts	0	10	6
Mrs. Gorham	0	10	6
J. F. Hore, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*S. Dermot Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Miss Moor	1	1	0
W. F. Lavington, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. W. F. Holson	0	5	0
*a*Rev. C. H. Wallace	1	0	0

DOVER.

Hon. Sec.—W. P. Mummery, Esq.

*a*K. Murchison, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Ed. Knocker, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. J. Bampton	0	10	0
*a*A. Birmingham, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Col. Powell	0	5	0
*a*Mr. Charles Spice	0	10	6
*a*W. Elsted, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. E. Light	0	10	6
*a*W. P. Mummery, Esq.	0	10	6

DARLINGTON.

Chairman.—

Restoration Lodge, No. III., of Ancient and Accepted Masons. Proceeds of Lecture delivered by Rev. H. B. Tristram	20	11	6

DEVIZES.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. P. S. Bingham.

*a*W. Butcher, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*W. Cunnington, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Rev. A. C. Smith	0	5	0
*a*Rev. W. P. S. Bingham	0	5	0

EDINBURGH.

Hon. Sec.—A. Keith Johnston Esq., LL.D.

Amount remitted, £100.

Messrs. Younger and Co.	0	10	0
John Millar, Esq.	2	2	0
J. Nelson and Son	2	2	0
Miss Kerr	0	10	0
J. A. Jamieson, Esq.	0	10	0
G. Ramsay, Esq.	0	10	0
F. Anderson, Esq.	0	10	0
Mrs. Maitland	0	10	0
Mrs. E. Baxter	0	10	6
Rev. A. H. Chinnery	0	10	6
John Chalmers, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. J. MacGregor	0	10	0
Messrs. A. Campbell and Co.	1	0	0
Rev. G. D. Cullen	1	0	0
J. and F. Wilson, Esqs.	0	10	0
Miss Rosa Douglas	0	10	6
W. Leckie, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Muir	1	0	0
H. L. Norris, Esq.	0	10	0

FALMOUTH AND CORNWALL.

Hon. Sec.—A. Lloyd Fox, Esq.

Rev. J. H. P. Bennett	0	5	0
Rev. G. L. Church	0	10	6
Rev. G. Edgcome	0	10	0
Rev. G. Hext	0	10	0
Rev. G. Hill	0	2	6
Rev. R. Martin	1	0	0
Rev. W. Rogers	1	1	0
Mrs. R. S. Bolitho	1	1	0
Edmund Carlyon, Esq.	2	2	0
E. T. Carlyon, Esq.	0	10	6
Thomas Coode, Esq.	0	10	6
W. Duncalf, Esq.	0	5	0
J. S. Enys, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Enys	0	10	0
John Freeman, Esq.	1	1	0
R. W. Fox	1	1	0
Samuel Fox	1	1	0
Robert Fox	1	1	0
Charles Fox	1	1	0
A. L. Fox	1	1	0
Mrs. Hicks	0	10	0
Mrs. Hodge	0	10	0
John St. Aubyn, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
P. P. Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
Col. Tremayne	1	1	0
F. Truscott, Esq., B.A.	0	5	0

GUILDFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Col. Thurburn.

Proceeds of Lecture by Captain Palmer	3	4	0

HALIFAX.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall.

Collected after Lecture by Rev. J. W. Bardsley	2	4	6
*a*Archdeacon Musgrave	1	1	0
*a*Sir Titus Salt (for five years)	2	2	0
*a*Col. Akroyd, M.P.	1	1	0
*a*J. Waterhouse, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Edward	1	1	0
Rev. J. Hope	1	1	0
*a*T. Purlay, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Dodgson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. A. L. W. Bean	1	1	0
*a*W. H. Rawson, Esq.	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
*a*Mrs. W. H. Rawson	1	0	0
R. Hartley, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Ramsden	0	10	6
Mr. Cash	0	10	6
*a*Mr. G. Wheelwright	0	10	6
Rev. W. E. Chapman	0	10	0
*a*E. Crossley, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Souter	0	10	0
Mr. Whitby	0	5	0
Lecture at Sowerby by Rev. J. W. Bardsley	2	9	4
Per Miss Rawson	1	5	0

IPSWICH.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. J. R. Turnock.

Anon., per Rev. J. R. Turnock	2	2	0
*a*The Archdeacon of Suffolk	1	1	0
*a*Edward Grimwade, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*G. C. E. Bacon, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*J. C. Cobbold, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*W. Brown, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Joseph Hammond	1	1	0
*a*Sterling Westhorp, Esq.	0	10	6
Mrs. Sladen Smith	0	10	0

LEEDS.

Hon. Sec.—Ed. Atkinson, Esq.

Alex. Ritchie, Esq.	1	0	0
T. Scattergood, Esq.	0	5	0
Mrs. Birchall	2	2	0
*a*W. J. Armitage, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*Rev. A. Atkinson	1	0	0
*a*Ed. Atkinson, Esq., F.L.S.	1	1	0
J. W. Atkinson, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Edward Birchall, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Birchall	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Sir T. E. W. Blomefield, Bart. (£1 1s. *a*)	2	2	0
*a*Miss C. Charlesworth	1	1	0
*a*Miss F. Charlesworth	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Eustace R. Conder	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. Dunn	0	10	6
Sir Andrew Fairbairn	5	0	0
W. Ferguson, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Rev. John Gott	2	2	0
*a*Miss Harris	1	1	0
*a*Miss Heaton	1	0	0
*a*William Hay, Esq. (£1 1s. *a*)	6	1	0
John Holmes, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*G. Metcalfe, Esq.	1	1	0
John Rhodes, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*Miss Roberts	1	0	0
*a*Chas. Ryder, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Henry Temple	0	10	6
Miss Tripp	0	10	0
*a*Rev. T. Whitby	1	1	0
*a*Thos. Wilson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Canon Woodford, D.D.	1	1	0
J. Dodgshun, Esq.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.

LIVERPOOL.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. C. D. Ginsburg.

Proceeds of Lecture at St. Augustine's by Rev. J. W. Bardsley	0	11	3
*a*Halsall Segar, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*H. Segar, Esq., jun.	1	1	6
*a*W. Madley, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Rev. Dr. Ginsburg	1	1	0

MANSFIELD.

Hon. Sec.—T. W. Clarke, Esq.

Mrs. Melfit	1	1	0
Miss Anderson	0	5	0

NEWCASTLE.

Hon. Sec.—Thos. Hodgkin, Esq.

*a*Literary and Philosophical Society	3	3	0

NOTTINGHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. F. Morse.

*a*W. Windley, Esq.	2		0

PLYMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—J. Shelley, Esq.

H. B. Woodhouse, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Franklin Bellamy	1	0	0

SCARBOROUGH.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. Dr. Evans.

Lecture, May 9, collected at doors	7	16	1½
*a*Rev. R. F. L. Blunt	0	10	0
*a*Rev. A. S. Aglen	0	10	0
*a*Rev. J. Bedford	0	10	6
*a*C. J. Peacock, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Foster, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*John Rowntree, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Hodgson Smith, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*W. M. Wright, Esq. (for five years)	0	5	0
*a*John Colby, Esq.	0	2	6
M. C. Thackeray, Esq.			
*a*G. Bacon, Esq.	0	10	0

SOUTHBOROUGH.

Hon. Sec.—Colonel Hebbert.

Mrs. Pierce Butler	0	10	0
Miss Hebbert	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Rev. S. H. Langston	0	2	6
Miss Herschel	0	2	6
Mrs. Wheeler	0	2	6
Mrs. E. Ralph Coke	0	2	6

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Collection at Meeting of June 25th	9	15	5
*a*James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S.	5	0	0
*a*Rev. C. Bannatyne	1	0	0
*a*E. S. Dowling, Esq.	1	0	0
T. Edwardes Moss	5	0	0
*a*Lord Lawrence	5	0	0
*a*J. Robison Wright, Esq.	5	0	0

TAVISTOCK.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. D. P. Alford.

Per Rev. D. P. Alford	1	5	9
Miss Helen Edgell	0	10	6

TIVERTON.

Hon. Sec.—Major Stehelin.

The following names were incorrectly given in *Quarterly* No. V. :			
*a*H. Gill, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*G. R. Cock, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*H. Stokes, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Rev. Robert Duckworth	1	1	0

WELLS.

Hon. Sec.—W. S. Welsh, Esq.

*a*R. N. How, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*G. Lawrence, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*C. W. Lavington, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*W. Dore, Esq.	0	2	6
*a*G. Thorn, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*J. D. Sherston, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*Dr. Pope	0	5	0
*a*Dr. Edwards	0	2	6
*a*Mr. Kelway	0	5	0
*a*E. H. Elton, Esq.	0	5	0
*a*Rev. F. S. B. Peppin	0	5	0
*a*Rev. G. H. Fagan	0	5	0
E. C. Tudway, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Giles, Esq.	0	5	0
E. Charleton, Esq.	0	10	0

WINDSOR.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Courtenay Hawtrey.

H.R.H. Princess Louise	10	10	0
Proceeds of Meeting, less all Expenses	18	9	0

ERRATUM.

For E. James Pocock, Esq., read *C. Innes Pocock, Esq.*

LIST OF LECTURES AND MEETINGS

Held for the Fund between March 18th and June 25th.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FUND, held on May 16th, at the Royal Institution. The Archbishop of York in the Chair.

OXFORD. May 27. The Vice-Chancellor in the Chair.

SOIRÉE at the house of W. Leaf, Esq., Streatham.

Subscribed and promised	£40	4	0

MEETING at the Vestry Hall, South Kensington, Saturday, June 25th. Chairman: Lord Lawrence.

Collection in the Hall	£9	15	5
*a*Lord Lawrence	5	0	0
*a*James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S.	5	0	0
*a*Rev. C. Bannatyne	1	10	0
*a*E. S. Dowling, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*J. Robison Wright, Esq.	5	0	0
T. Edwardes Moss, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. T. M. Gorman's list—			
Robert Hampton, Esq....	5	0	0
W. Banting, Esq.	2	2	0
John Sperling, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*J. J. Merriman, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. T. M. Gorman	2	2	0

LECTURES.

*** In this list the gross receipts only are given, except in a few cases, where expenses were first deducted.

By the Rev. G. St. Clair—	£	*s.*	*d.*
March 22. Luton	4	17	1¾
,, 28. Lowestort	6	16	1¾
,, 30. Chelmsford...	5	17	2½
April 1. Notting Hill	3	3	7½
,, 5. Erith	2	3	2
,, 11. Tolmer Square	3	9	1
,, 12. East End, Finchley	2	11	1½
,, 13. Enfield	4	11	7½
,, 14. Upper Holloway	4	17	11¾
,, 20. Highgate	2	17	0
,, 21. Clapham	10	17	4
May 2. Lynn	1	11	10
,, 3. Bedford	4	10	2¼
,, 4. Lincoln	6	15	6
,, 5. Leeds	2	16	6
,, 6. ,, ...	4	14	2
,, 9. Scarborough	9	6	7½
,, subsequently paid	2	14	6
,, 11. Whitby	7	18	8
,, 12. Malton	4	9	10
,, 16. Romford	2	1	0
,, 18. Norwich	17	11	1
,, 19. Yarmouth	11	19	1

		£	s.	d.
By the Rev. Henry Geary—				
March 21.	Bromley	13	1	8
,, 22.	Bedford	9	7	10
,, 24.	Deal	7	18	7
,, 25.	Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood	11	18	2
,, 28.	Buckhurst Hill	11	16	0
,, 29.	Chislehurst...	21	11	1
,, 30.	Chichester	7	12	5
,, 31.	Southampton	4	7	0
April 1.	Droxford	8	17	10
,, 4.	Surbiton	3	17	1
,, 5.	All Saints', Dalston	3	4	7
,, 7.	Westbourne Park	8	11	1
,, 8.	Fulham	4	8	5
May 31.	North Audley Street	10	3	1½

By the Rev. F. H. Scrivener—
Lectures have been given in Bath, Clifton, Teignmouth, Stonehouse, Dawlish, Torquay, and Wellington College.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

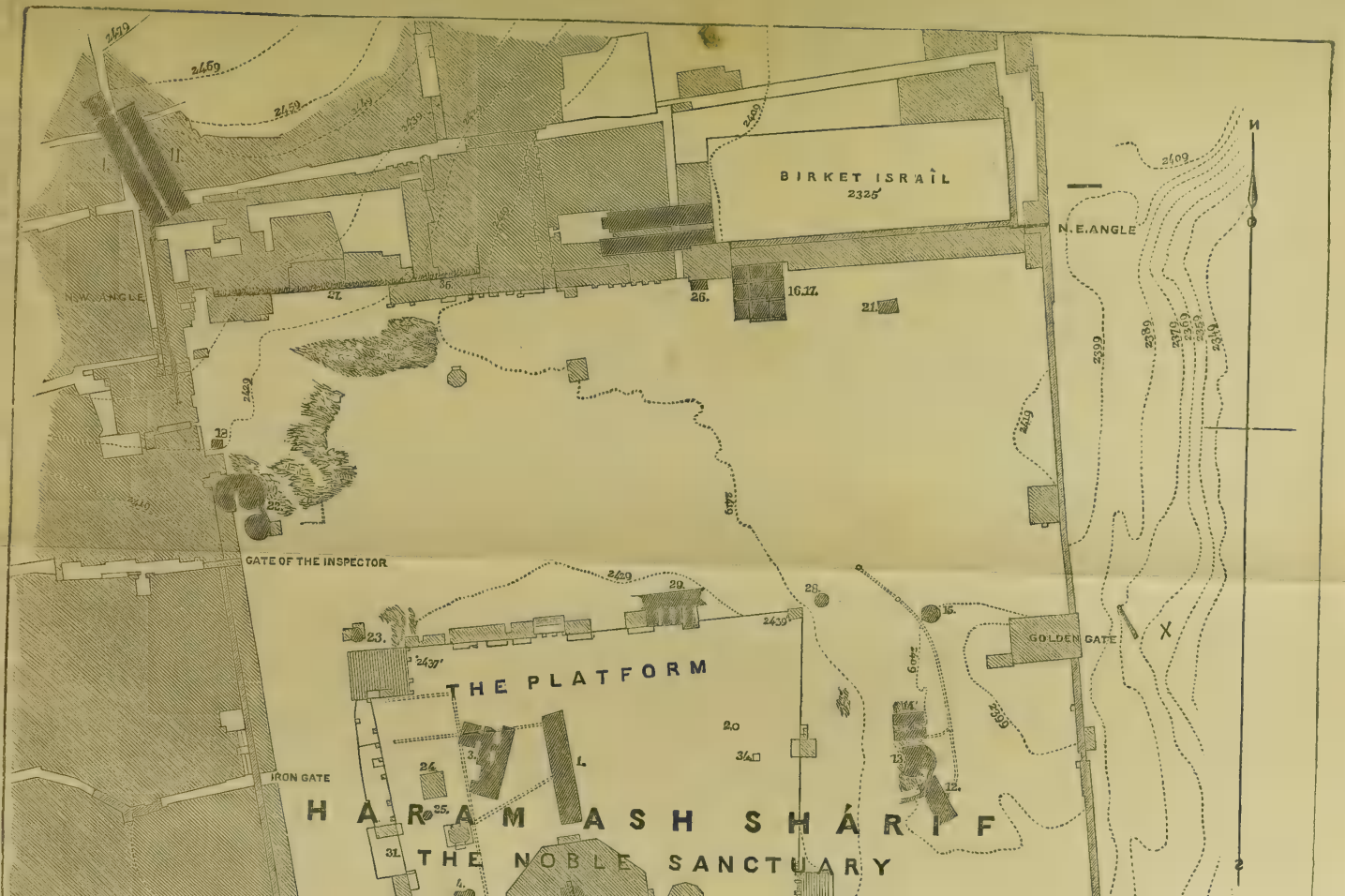
1. Report of Preliminary Meeting, 1865.
2. Captain Wilson's Expedition, 1866.
3. Meeting at Cambridge, 1867.
4. Annual Meeting, with Lieut. Warren's Report, 1868.
5. Statement of Progress, January 1st, 1869.
6. Lieut. Warren's Letters and Reports, with lithographed plans.
7. Lieut. Warren's Notes on the Valley of the Jordan and Excavations at Ain es Sultan (Jericho).
8. Dean Stanley's Sermon on the Exploration of Palestine. Price 6d.
9. Quarterly Statement. No. I. April 1st, 1869.
10. Quarterly Statement. No. II. June 24th, 1869.
11. Quarterly Statement. No. III. September 30th, 1869.
12. Quarterly Statement. No. IV. January 1st, 1870.
13. Quarterly Statement. No. V. April 1, 1870.
    Contents: Statement of Progress—The Moabite Stone, with an Illustration—The Temples of Cœle-Syria, with two Illustrations, by Captain Warren—The Summit of Hermon, with an Illustration, by Captain Warren—Our Summer in Lebanon, with an Itinerary, by Captain Warren—The Rock Tombs of El Medyeh, by Dr. Sandreczky—The Stone of Zoheleth, by M. Clermont-Ganneau—Letters from Mr. E. H. Palmer, Nos. I. and II.—Arabic Glossary—Captain Warren's continued Letters.
14. Quarterly Statement. No. VI. June 30, 1870.
    Contents: Statement of Progress—The Original Discovery of the Moabite Stone—The Expedition to East of Jordan, by Captain Warren—Heights of Places to East of Jordan, by Captain Warren—Letters from Mr. E. H. Palmer, Nos. III. and IV.—Inscriptions and Masons' Marks, by Captain Warren—Note on the Pool of Bethesda—List of Weights, &c., by Captain Warren—Report of Annual Meeting of May 16th—Captain Warren's continued Letters, No. 47.

All the Quarterly Statements except No. V. are now out of print.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

ALDERSHOT : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. E. Sabin.
ALEXANDRIA—DUMBARTON : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. D. Wright.
ALNWICK : *Hon. Sec.*—Edward Allen, Esq.
ASHFORD : *Hon. Sec.*—F. A. Dewé, Esq.
BASINGSTOKE : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. Marriner.
BATH : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. T. P. Methuen.
BEDFORD : *Hon. Sec.*—E. W. Ransom, Esq.
BIRKENHEAD : *Hon. Sec.*—Ed. Rae, Esq.
BIRMINGHAM : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Charles Evans.
BRADFORD : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. Dyson.
BRIGHTON : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. D. Winham.
BROADSTAIRS : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. H. Carr.
BURNLEY : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. H. Stamer.
BURY : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. Hornby.
CALLINGTON : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. F. V. Thornton.
CAMBRIDGE : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. T. G. Bonney, Tutor of St. John's College.
CARDIFF : *Hon. Sec.*—J. C. Oliver, Esq.
CHELTENHAM : *Hon. Sec.*—Dr. E. Wilson.
CHESTER : *Hon. Sec.*—The Very Rev. the Dean of Chester.
CHICAGO, U.S.A. : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Dr. Patton.
CHIGWELL : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. H. M. Robinson.
CLAPHAM : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, St. James's, Clapham Park Road, S.W.
CLIFTON and BRISTOL : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. C. H. Wallace.
CROYDON : *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. Warren.
DALKEITH : *Hon. Sec.*—W. Bryce, Esq., M.D.
DARLINGTON : *Hon. Sec.*—
DEVIZES : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. P. S. Bingham.
DEVONPORT : *Hon. Secs.*—Rev. H. Everett, J. Venning, Esq.
DORCHESTER : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Handley Moule.
DOVER : *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. W. P. Mummery.
DUNDEE : *Hon. Sec.*—R. Mackenzie, Esq.
DURHAM : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. Dodd.
EASTBOURNE : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. H. R. Whelpton.
EDINBURGH : *Hon. Secs.*—Rev. W. Lindsay Alexander, D.D., and A. Keith Johnston, Esq., LL.D.
ESHER : *Hon. Sec.*—R. Few, Esq., Wolsey Grange.
EXETER : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Prebendary Acland.
FALMOUTH, for the County of Cornwall : *Hon. Secs.*—A. Lloyd Fox, Esq., and W. P. Dymond, Esq.
FARNHAM : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. E. Utterton.
FAVERSHAM : *Hon. Sec.*—
FROME : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. T. G. Rooke.
FOLKESTONE : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. W. Watson.
GLASGOW : *Hon. Sec.*—A. B. M'Grigor, Esq.
GLOUCESTER : *Hon. Secs.*—Rev. J. Bowman and F. Cooke, Esq.
GREENOCK : *Hon. Sec.*—D. MacDonald, Esq.
GUILDFORD : *Hon. Sec.*—Col. Thurburn.

HALIFAX: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Dr. Hall.
HAVANT: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. F. P. Seymour.
HERTFORD: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. T. Lingley.
HUNTINGDON: Rev. Gerald Vesey.
JEDBURGH: *Hon. Sec.*—G. Fyfe, Esq.
KETTERING: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. H. Jackson.
LEEDS: *Hon. Sec.*—Edward Atkinson, Esq.
LEWES: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. R. Straffen.
LIVERPOOL: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. C. D. Ginsburg.
MALVERN: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. D. F. A. Grahame.
MANCHESTER: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. Crane.
MANSFIELD: *Hon. Sec.*—T. W. Clarke, Esq.
MARGATE: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. G. Collis.
MIDDLESBOROUGH: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle.
NEWARK: *Hon. Sec.*—Evelyn Falkner, Esq.
NEWBURY: *Hon. Sec. pro tem.*—Rev. J. L. Randal.
NEWCASTLE: *Hon. Sec.*—Thomas Hodgkin, Esq.
NOTTINGHAM: *Hon. Sec. pro tem.*—Rev. F. Morse.
OLNEY and NEWPORT PAGNELL: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. P. Langley.
OXFORD: *Hon. Secs.*—Rev. Professor Rawlinson and Rev. Edwin Hatch.
PERTH: *Hon. Sec.*—R. Jameson, Esq.
PLYMOUTH: *Hon. Secs.*—J. B. Rowe, Esq., and J. Shelley, Esq.
PORTSMOUTH: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. N. R. Devereux.
RAMSGATE: *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. Wilson, High Street.
REIGATE and REDHILL: *Hon. Sec.*—W. Wilson Saunders, Esq.
RICHMOND: *Hon. Sec.*—R. R. Alexander, Esq.
RYDE: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. Le Mesurier (Bembridge).
SCARBOROUGH: *Hon. Sec. pro tem.*—Rev. B. Evans, D.D.
SHERBORNE: *Hon. Sec.*—J. Farmer, Esq.
SOWERBY: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. A. L. W. Bean.
ST. ALBANS: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. J. Lawrance.
ST. ANDREW'S: *Hon. Secs.*—Dr. Lees and Dr. Mitchell.
ST. GERMANS: *Hon. Sec.*—R. Kerswill, Esq.
ST. LEONARDS:—Mrs. Alexander, Brunswick House, Marina, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions.
STIRLING: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. Taylor.
STREATHAM: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. Raven.
TAUNTON: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. D. Alford.
TAVISTOCK: *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. Frederick Clarke.
TIVERTON: *Hon. Sec.*—Major Steheln.
TUNBRIDGE: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. W. Bromley.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. Weston Elwes.
UXBRIDGE: *Hon. Sec.*—J. Hunt, Esq., F.R.G.S.
VENTNOR: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. A. L. B. Peile.
WARMINSTER: *Hon. Sec.*—J. Morgan, Esq.
WELLS: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. G. Fagan.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE: *Hon. Secs.*—Capt. T. Townsend, R.E., and J. Titley, Esq.
WIMBLEDON: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. T. Whitehead.
WORCESTER: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Francis J. Eld.


BIRKET ISRAIL
2325'
N.E.ANGLE
N.W.ANGLE
GATE OF THE INSPECTOR
GOLDEN GATE
THE PLATFORM
IRON GATE
H A R A M A S H S H Á R I F
THE NOBLE SANCTUARY
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THE PLATFORM
GATE OF THE CHAIN
WILSON'S ARCH
THE MOORS OR THE PROPHET'S GATE
ROBINSONS ARCH
SHAFTS
S.W. ANGLE
DOUBLE GATE
TRIPLE GATE
SINGLE GATE
S.E. ANGLE
OPHEL WALL
GABAL MAGHARIBE
PLAN OF THE NOBLE SANCTUARY
SHEWING THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCHES OF
Capt C.W.Wilson R.E.& Capt. C.Warren R.E.
100 50 0 100 200
Scale of English Feet

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

THE present *Quarterly* offers to subscribers of the Fund the promised plan of the Haram Area, showing the excavations as revised by Captain Warren. A few words of explanation will be found in another part of this number. It is hoped that the study of this plan will lead to a fuller comprehension of the nature and importance of the work already accomplished.

Mr. E. H. Palmer and Mr. Drake have just returned to England, after a journey of no ordinary danger, as well as interest. There has not been time for Mr. Palmer to prepare a report of the results of the expedition for this *Quarterly*, but a full account may be expected in the next. It may be remarked that Mr. Palmer and Mr. Drake have traversed a country previously almost wholly unknown—the scene of the Forty Years' Wandering, and, with no attendants or escort, but relying entirely on their own tact, and Mr. Palmer's knowledge of the language, worked their way round the south of the Dead Sea from Petra, through the country of Moab—perhaps the most lawless district of any about Palestine.

Captain Warren has been wholly occupied since his return to England in putting together his work for the Committee. A large portion of this will be published in the forthcoming book, the "Recovery of Jerusalem." With the help of abundant maps, plans, and illustrations, it will be found easy to follow his discoveries and estimate his work.

The plans of the Committee for the future have been, as was to be expected, interfered with by the European war. They propose at present to organise an expedition as soon as possible which shall

have for its object, in the first place, to explore thoroughly the wadies and ruins lying round the Sea of Galilee. Little has yet been done in this district, the most interesting, next to Jerusalem, of any in Palestine to the student of the New Testament. They will be guided, of course, by the amount of funds at their disposal.

Through the kindness of the authorities of the Department for Arts and Sciences, arrangements have been made for exhibiting some of the results of the Society's labours at the South Kensington Museum. When the room is open, due advertisement will be made.

Jerusalem, which is and always will continue to be, the central point of interest, will not be lost sight of. At present, Dr. Chaplin, now one of the Committee of the Fund, has charge of the works and stores, &c., left behind by Captain Warren. The discovery at the Convent of the Sisters of Sion narrated below carries on the previous work in the same place of Captain Wilson, who first discovered this curious passage, and Captain Warren, who first explored it.

Lectures will be delivered during the coming season, and friends of the Fund who wish to promote its interests and extend a knowledge of its work by having a Lecture in their neighbourhood, may communicate to that effect with the Secretary at the Society's office as early as possible.

THE HARAM AREA.

The Haram Area—or Noble Sanctuary, as Captain Warren translates it, on some part of which, as all are agreed, stood the Temples of Solomon, Zerubbabel, and Herod—is a large enclosure, in shape oblong, but somewhat irregular, its angles not being all exactly rectangular, nor its opposite sides exactly equal. Thus the south side is 922ft. long, the east 1,530ft., the west 1,601ft., and the north 1,042ft. The large space enclosed within its walls contains the celebrated Kubbet es Sakhra, or Dome of the Rock, certain mosques, small oratories, and green spaces. It contains also a large number of tanks, which have been examined and measured with the greatest care by Captain Wilson and Captain Warren. These will be found numbered on the plan. The Dome of the Rock is an octagonal domed building rising from a platform partly built, partly formed of the rock, and paved with stone slabs. It covers a large rough, unhewn rock rising a few feet above the pavement, containing a cave, in the centre of which is a marble slab said to cover the entrance to a passage called by the Mohammedans the "Well

of Souls." About this cave and the building which surmounts it controversy has been active; one party, at the head of whom may be mentioned the Rev. George Williams, author of "The Holy City," maintaining that the site is that of the altar of the Temple, and that the mosque is Saracenic, while another party thinks, with Mr. Fergusson, that the mosque is a Christian church—no other than Constantine's Church of the Anastasis, built over what Constantine believed to be the site of our Lord's Sepulchre. At the south-east angle are the so-called "Solomon's Stables," a series of vaults under the S.E. angle discovered some thirty years since, and now well known to most visitors to Jerusalem. They have been described by nearly all writers on the subject. A very curious passage, discovered by Captain Warren under the "Single Gate," led him, though he was obliged to leave the place without further exploration, to believe in the existence of other vaults and chambers beneath these.

Then gates exist in the south vale, called respectively the Single Gate, the Triple Gate, and the Double Gate. At or under each gate exist passages, which are marked in the plan. At the Double Gate exists the modern wall of the city. The buildings in the southern portion of the Area are the Mosques of Omar, of El Aksa, and of the Mogrebbin, Moroccans, or Moors.

The gates on the west side will be found on the plan in their English names. These are—

The Moors' or Prophets' Gate . . . Bâb al Maghâribé;
The Gate of the Chain . . . . . Bâb as Silsilé;
The Gate of the Bath . . . . . Bâb al Mathara;
The Iron Gate . . . . . Bâb al Hadid;
The Gate of the Inspector . . . . . Bâb an Nâzir;

with one or two others. These are all modern.

About 50ft. from the south-west angle is a projecting portion of an arch, called, from him who first pointed out that it must have belonged to an arch, "Robinson's Arch." Here, it will be remembered, occurred one of the most memorable of Captain Warren's discoveries. On the plan will be observed the course of the aqueduct, which he found running along the bottom of the wall, partly cut in the rock, partly constructed of masonry, and with one of its circular pools crossed by the Haram Wall, a circumstance from which we may fairly infer that the wall is of more recent date than the pool, *i.e.*, than the aqueduct. This aqueduct may have been built for the purpose of carrying off the stream of running water which Captain Warren found higher up the wall at Wilson's Arch.

The vaults and chambers found at Wilson's Arch, already fully described in Warren's reports and letters, were built apparently to sustain the causeway which doubtless crossed the valley at this point, and were probably used as granaries. We have thus two causeways, one at Robinson's Arch and one at Wilson's Arch, across the Tyropœon

Valley, which runs very nearly down the west wall, crossing it at the south-west corner.

The Hill of Ophel lies to the south of the Haram Area. A large number of excavations were made here, and many of them were attended with the happiest results. Among these, it is only necessary to call attention here to the discovery of the Ophel Wall.

At the south-east angle were found, on the lowest courses of stones, the characters and marks which have excited so much curiosity, and which were pronounced by Mr. Deutsch to be Phœnician. Further examination of the valley proved that the whole western bank of the Kedron Valley is buried in *débris*, in some places 60ft. to 80ft. deep, and the bed of the river has been shifted 90ft. to the east.

The "Golden Gate" is the only gate on the eastern side; this is now mainly taken up with tombs, a circumstance which renders it impossible to dig there. A shaft was, however, sunk, and though unfortunately it could not be prosecuted to the end, it led, as will be remembered, to results of great interest.

At the north-east angle were found other characters resembling those of the south-east. Here, too, was discovered a valley, the existence of which had been suspected before, running across the angle.

The contour lines represent the surface contours, and show the number of feet above the level of the Mediterranean. Another contour map has been prepared by Captain Warren, from which a model has been executed, showing the lie of the rock itself, or, pretty accurately, that of the ground before any building was placed upon it.*

The "Birket Israil" is the traditional Pool of Bethesda.

Reference need not be made here to Warren's letters, which are in the hands of all subscribers. The brief explanations given above, with the map, will prove, it is hoped, a sufficient help to their right understanding. The deepest shafts were at the three angles, that at the north-east being 120ft. before the rock was reached. Speaking roughly, at each of these angles, 100ft. of rubbish hides the wall from view, rubbish which has arisen on the eastern side wholly from *débris* produced by siege and destruction.

DISCOVERY AT THE N.W. ANGLE.

THE Turkish authorities, in searching for water at Jerusalem, have made an important discovery at the north-west angle of the Haram Area, of which Dr. Chaplin has sent an account, together with a plan executed by Mr. Schick.

In the rock-cut passage, described Oct. 28, 1867 (Letters, p. 35), leading from the double tunnel under the Convent of the Sisters of Sion

* This model can be seen at the office of the Fund, and may be lent for exhibition at lectures and meetings.

to the Haram Enclosure, the rubbish has been cleared out, the bottom is found to be plastered, and the dam built across has a hole in it for stopping and letting out the water.

The extreme southern end of the passage, which was blocked up, has now been cleared out, and is found to turn sharply to east for a few feet, when it meets with a massive wall of bevelled or marginal drafted stones. This wall is 8ft. thick, and lies along the western boundary of the Haram Enclosure; three courses are rubble, the middle one is 4ft. 7½in. in height, the drafts are 7in. wide at top and bottom, and from 3in. to 4in. at the sides, and sunk about ¼in.

The portion of the wall exposed is only a few feet south of the north-west angle of the Haram Area.

September 27, 1870. CHARLES WARREN, Capt. R.E.

(*Extract from Letter referred to.*)

"JERUSALEM, *October* 28, 1867.

"I have been unable to explore passage in west wall of the Souterrain at 'Sisters of Sion;' it is blocked up with masonry. I have, however, examined the hitherto unexplored passage cut in the rock at its southern end, and consider the results will be thought very interesting. Last week I looked into this passage, and found it to open out to a width of 4ft., and to be full of sewage 5ft. deep. I got some planks and made a perilous voyage on the sewage for about 12ft., and found myself in a magnificent passage cut in the rock 30ft. high, and covered by large stones laid across horizontally. Seeing how desirable it would be to trace out this passage, I obtained three old doors and went down there to-day with Sergeant Birtles; we laid them down on the surface of the sewage, and advanced along by lifting up the hindermost and throwing it in front of us. The general direction of the passage is due south; after 16ft. it runs to west for 6ft., and then pursues its original course. In some places the sewage was exceedingly moist and very offensive, and it was difficult to keep our balance whilst getting up the doors after they had sunk in the muck. After advancing 6ft. we came to a dam built across the passage—ashlar—about 10ft. high: the passage in continuation also containing sewage at the lower level of 6ft. Everything had become so slippery that we had to exercise great caution in lowering ourselves down, lest an unlucky false step might cause a header into the murky liquid. After leaving this dam behind us some 50ft. we found the sewage to be firmer at top, and after a few more feet we were enabled to walk on its surface with the aid of poles. The roof now began sloping down, so that the height was considerably lessened, and on arriving at a little more than 200ft. from the commencement we found our passage diminished to only 8ft. in height, and blocked up at the end by masonry. The sketch will show more clearly the exact position of this passage; it is cut throughout in solid rock from top to bottom, and thus we have a fair section of the contour from the Serai to the Via Dolorosa.

"It is evident that no ditch ever traversed the city across the line of this passage; and, therefore, the theory of a cutting from Birket Israil to the Street El Wad is untenable, unless it be supposed to have been more northerly in the direction of the arched Souterrain, whose direction, S.S.E., appears inconsistent with such an arrangement. I cannot for a moment think that this passage was originally intended as a drain; it may have been a natural cleft, utilised by cutting, and this would account for its great height, which in some places is full 36ft. above the surface of the sewage.

"Dr. Chaplin suggests that it is the passage, 'Strato's Tower,' mentioned by Josephus as leading to Antonia."

See also "Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem," pp. 45 and 85, and Plate xvii. 6.

PHŒNICIAN INSCRIPTION ON JAR HANDLES.

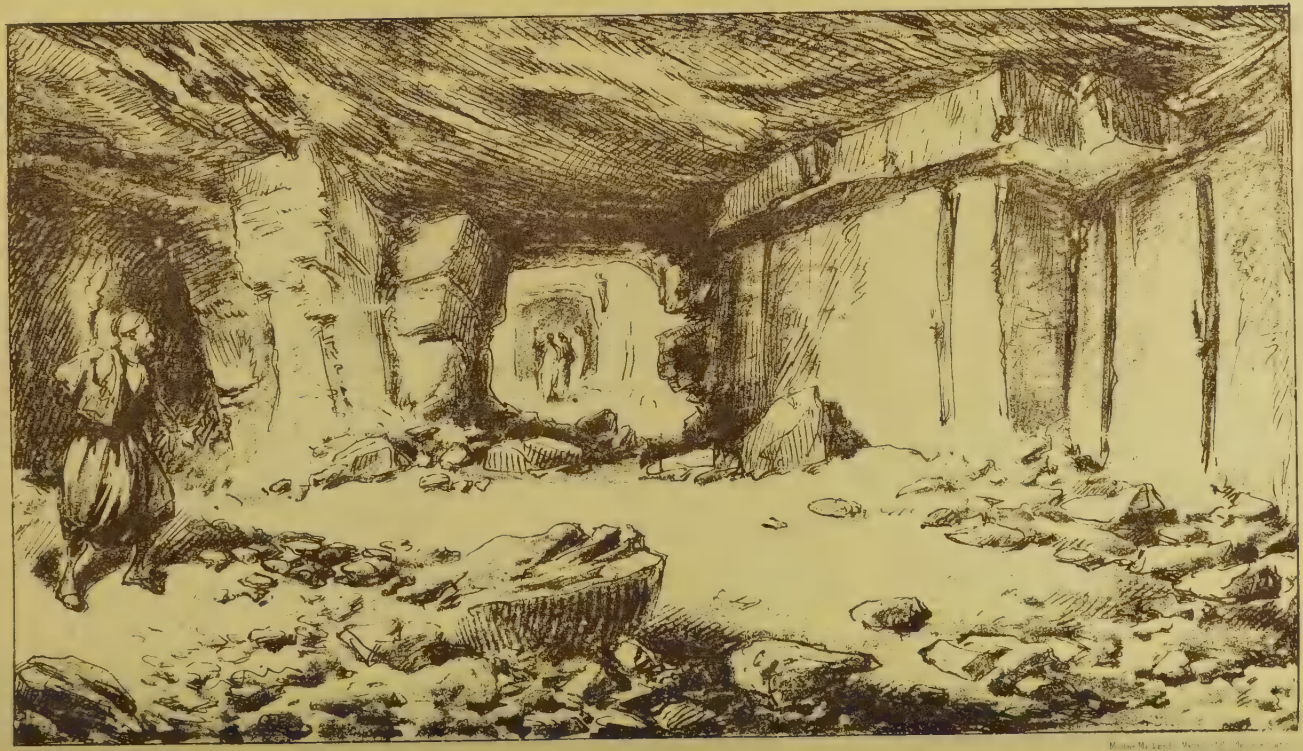
Some two years since there were sent to England, with the other objects found by Captain Warren in the shafts, certain jar handles, all of which were stamped with the same mark—apparently an eagle, rudely designed. They were found at the foot of the wall at the south-east angle. Captain Warren (Letters, p. 88, *Quarterly Statement* No. 1.) describes a "clay mould" from 8ft. to 10ft. in depth, resting on the soft rock at the bottom. This is cut away, apparently to allow the stones to be placed in their proper positions, Captain Warren drawing therefrom the inference that the clay mould is of older date than the wall. *On* this mould were found the jar handles referred to.

In preparing the illustrations for his paper in the forthcoming book, Captain Warren wished a woodcut to be made of the marks on these handles, and for that purpose cleaned one of them. On being brushed, certain letters before hidden by dust became clear and legible. These letters are in shape similar to those of the Moabite Stone.

The letters were not quite the same on the different handles, but they have been deciphered by Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, as follows:—

(1.) LeMeLeK. Ze PHa. Son of the king Zepha.
(2.) LeK SHaT King Shat.
(3.) LeK The following letters being uncertain.

Photographs have been taken of the handles, which can be seen at the office of the Fund. The originals are now—with the other objects found in the shafts—in the South Kensington Museum.



THE ROYAL QUARRIES UNDER JERUSALEM

THE ROYAL CAVERNS OR QUARRIES, JERUSALEM.

BY WILLIAM SIMPSON, F.R.G.S.

THE existence of large excavations under such cities as Jerusalem, Rome, Paris, Constantinople, Kief, &c., has led to some curious theories. These ancient cities were not only capitals, but religious centres, and more or less regarded as sacred places. This identity of character naturally led to the conclusion that there must have been some similarity of purpose in these subterranean labyrinths. An extended knowledge of each of these places tends to destroy the supposition that there was any uniformity of idea in forming them. At Kief they are places of burial. The greater part of the Roman catacombs are the same. There are a few small chapels among these tombs, the chapels being tombs themselves. Some were undoubtedly Arenaria, from which the material for lime was taken. The pre-Christian date of any of them is a subject which is at present too fiercely debated to be assumed as a settled point. With the exception of the catacombs of St. Priscilla, where there is a choked-up line of an old aqueduct, evidently an accident among these underground ramifications, there is no appearance of any relation to a water-supply in the whole of the vast extent of these excavations. At Constantinople, on the contrary, "water-supply" is seemingly the only purpose. There is the *Bir-bin-derik*, or cistern of a thousand and one columns, and the *Yere-baton-serai*, or "subterranean palace," both of these being very fine specimens of architecture. The latter is all in beautiful marble and elaborate Corinthian. In both cases they are built, and the columns support the ground above. There is another very large underground reservoir at Constantinople, which is said to extend from under the Seraglio Sta. Sophia, the Atmedan, and as far as the tottering column, and much farther, according to some accounts, for there is a story that two men ventured upon this unknown sea in a boat and never were again heard of. There were nineteen cisterns originally in Constantinople for supply of water. Eleven of these are said still to be in existence.

Most of the excavations of Jerusalem seem to resemble those of Constantinople in their purpose, "water supply" being evident in their construction, the great Bahr-el-Khebir, excavated under the Haram, being evidently connected with the ample supply required by the Temple services. The same may be suggested in regard to all the smaller cisterns under the Haram, and they are very numerous, as may be seen in the large map at the office of the Palestine Exploration Fund. These are all in the solid rock, the only yet discovered exception being the underground built cistern at the north-east corner, and how far the others are natural, and how far excavated, it is now difficult to determine. These may have been caves originally, and they may have been extended as the wants for water increased, and passages of communication from the one to the other would be added,

the whole as it remains at present forming a most wonderful labyrinth of cisterns, grottoes, tunnels, stairs, &c., &c. The Sacred Cave under the Dome of the Rock is an exception: it has never been a well, no doubt, but it has been a natural cave, and it has been also increased, and its original form altered by excavations. The second cave underneath, called the Bir-Aruah, or "Well of Souls," has a long passage running north and south, connecting it with the cisterns of the Haram. The two tunnels under the Convent of the Sisters of Zion are partly cut in the rock and partly built, and their object has also apparently been the supply of water. The long rock-cut tunnel at En-Rogel, which Captain Warren has cleared out, at least to one of its extremities, must, although not yet clearly understood, have been designed for a part of the water system of ancient Jerusalem. There are also subterranean passages leading to the Fountain of the Virgin.

These are the principal subterranean places as yet discovered in Jerusalem, with the exception of the Royal Caverns or Quarries. And as the supply of water is evident in the one case, the supply of stone for building will be as clearly seen in the other.

The Damascus Gate is in the north wall, where it dips down into the upper portion of the Tyropœon Valley. Upon passing out, a part of the city wall is seen on the right hand, standing very high upon a mass of stratified and rugged rock, and it is only when you come close under this point that a very low entrance is discovered, so low that one has to stoop in passing in. Gradually the height increases, and before you have proceeded far the ground slopes downwards, and you find yourself in a very magnificent cave. At this point there is nothing to indicate that the place is other than a natural cave. The roof is formed by the stratification of the limestone rock, and fragments are scattered about on the ground. This portion may have been an original cave formed by nature, and it may have become a quarry when the building of the Temple, the palaces, or the walls of the city would require a large supply of stone, and its nearness would be a strong recommendation. After entering a little farther, the evidences of its having been a quarry soon begin to appear. This is seen in the straight-cut walls, the absence of stratification in the roof, in rude masses, more or less square, being left to give support as they quarried beyond. But above all, the character of a quarry is seen in the stones, more or less cut out, left as the work was going on. The process by which a block of stone was separated seems to have been by cutting a perpendicular line into the rock as far in as the breadth of the block was required. These cuttings, which are yet to be seen in many parts of the quarry, are about four or five inches wide, and would allow the use of a pick or instrument with a long handle, by which the incision could be carried on to the necessary depth. A similar cutting is necessary behind, and the same at the top and bottom, before the stone could be removed. This process, although it must have been slow, has the advantage of producing stone already squared. There is very satisfactory evidence left as to how they

arranged the means of light for this work. On the left-hand side of each cutting there is a very slight hollow formed at the corner, into which a small wick may have been placed and a little oil; the small cup-like hollow makes the theory of a wick and oil more probable than that it was for a candle, and the smoke has blackened the white limestone above, which still remains over each as a record of the past. The side of the cutting is also blackened, as well as the outer face, telling that when the workman advanced with his work and required the light to shine inwards that he must have turned the wick so that he might see to the back of the narrow incision. One cannot but admire the simplicity and ingenuity of such primitive means, for the space is so narrow, that there is no room beyond what is required for the movement of the pick, and a lamp would have been in the way. The illustration given with this article will assist in conveying a clearer idea of what is here described.

At one place our guide placed one of the candles on the ground at the edge of what seemed a precipice, and in a few minutes after we had gone on we found that we were in a lower level, for through an arch of solid rock we could look up and see the candle throwing a dim glimmer on the darkness around. This was what a theatrical manager would call in his bill "startling effects," and our guide seemed to pride himself upon it quite as much as if he belonged to the stage. Upon inquiring of him as to the real extent of these caverns, he spoke with a mysterious vagueness on the subject. "No one could tell," but it was believed "that they extended all under Jerusalem; he would take us as far as he knew, and he was the only guide in Jerusalem with whom it was safe to enter these places." Such was his account. And some caution is necessary in the selection of a guide to this labyrinth, for one friend has reported that his party went in with a person who pretended to be acquainted with the place, but had not a sufficient amount of candle, and they were left in the dark: the guide sat down and cried, and the party had to grope their way in the darkness, but they were lucky enough to scramble out. Upon inquiring of Captain Warren about the real extent of these caverns, his account was much less imaginative than that of our guide. The limits of the place were understood to have been all explored, but there might be other caverns of the same kind under Jerusalem. In fact, the existence of others is highly probable. The Royal Quarries are in some places as much as 100 yards wide, and may be said to extend from the entrance to about 200 yards or more in a south-easterly direction. They are on the eastern side of the Tyropœon valley, and under the high ground upon which stands that portion of Jerusalem known as Bezetha. They are supposed to extend south as far as the Austrian Consulate, and it will be noticed that they thus approach very near to the excavations under the Convent of the Sisters of Sion, the double tunnel at this last place extending to under the Haram Area; so that it may be said that the ground is nearly hollow all the way from the Temple enclosure to the Damascus

Gate. The popular idea is that a passage exists from these caverns to the Haram, and leading to the cave under the Dome of the Rock, but none of the authorities who have examined the place give any countenance to it. The following from a Mohammedan author will indicate what has been believed about these curious quarries. Mejir-ed-Din says: "Opposite to and to the south of the Zahara, and below the northern gate of the city [Damascus Gate], is a great oblong excavation, called the Cotton Grotto; some say that it extends even below the Sakarah." The place was called by the Arabs, "Maghara el Cotton," or the "Cotton Grotto," and its existence seems not to have been altogether unknown, but it was only about fifteen years ago that it was explored, and described by Dr. Barclay. The following is a notice of it which appeared at the time:—"Those portions of the cut-away rock which lie exposed to the action of water, were coated over with a thick incrustation of stalactites, which showed the remoteness of the age of excavation; yet the marks of the chisel on the dry portions of the rock looked as new and fresh as if the workmen had only just retired. We proceeded onwards, encountering on our way only such objects as tended to heighten our curiosity and to excite inquiry, such as, Why and wherefore were deep niches cut here [these niches have been explained in this paper] and a flight of steps there? Or to what class do those animals belong over whose burrows we were stumbling? Or how or when had the human skeletons that lie on yonder ledge of rock been brought hither? All these gave way to an object of much greater interest, almost affecting. Within a retired solitary place, hidden from the gaze, stood a grey-looking circular basin of about three feet in diameter, scooped out of the solid rock, receiving in its bosom the water that was filtering through the sides and the ceiling above. Close to it lie scattered broken pieces of pottery, remains of vessels used for drinking, and which appeared as if they had only just dropped out of the hands of the buried workmen when coming hither to quench their thirst."

The well is still visible, and looks like a natural fissure in the rock. The water is brackish, but there are no skeletons visible nowadays, and there is no appearance of the usual ledges or cells cut in the rock to indicate that the place was intended for tombs. Bodies may have been placed in it at later times, or it is not impossible that people may have got in and lost themselves in such a large place.

It has been supposed that the entrance to the Royal Quarries was blocked up about 1542 A.D., when the present walls of Jerusalem were built by the Sultan Suleiman. Thrupp quotes the account of a Jewish traveller from Leghorn, who visited Jerusalem in 1523, and he says: "Not far from the Bâb el' Amud [or Damascus Gate] is the Cave of Zedekiah, which extends underground to the mountains of Jericho. Several persons told me that they themselves walked a mile in the same. It is so spacious that a man on horseback with a lance in his hand can walk through it quite comfortably." If this is not a sensa-

tional account by the guides of that period there is evidently a great field for discovery in the caverns at this locality. The entrance has been blocked up by a large accumulation of earth, which has, from its appearance, been perhaps blown in by the wind, and extends in the form of a bank for some distance into the interior. If this earth was removed down to the original surface of the rock, instead of having to duck down on entering, a man on horseback with a spear could easily pass. The rock has been cut deep down on the outside of the walls of the city at this point, and to the casual observer it looks like a portion of the fosse which is more or less cut out of the rock all the way round to nearly St. Stephen's Gate, but a closer inspection will show that the deep cutting between the Damascus Gate and the entrance to the cave is exceptional. There is a large square basin, with perfectly perpendicular sides, which at first one would suppose had been cut out as a tank for water; although partially filled up, it is yet more than twenty feet from the surface. This is only a part of the passage by which the road out of the caves to the Damascus Gate went along. The cutting through the rock from this square basin has been to some extent built up, suggesting that the mouth of the cave had been intentionally closed, which may have become necessary for various reasons, such as people losing themselves, or its being a haunt for robbers and such characters as Abu Gosh, who regularly levied black mail upon the pilgrims to the Holy City. There is the statement in 1 Kings vi. 7, that the stones for the temple were all squared and made ready, "so that there was neither hammer nor ax nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building," and the notion is associated with these caverns that they are the underground means by which these stones were moved in silence to their places. If such were the case, the communicating passage has yet to be discovered, and in such a city of caverns it may exist, but the deep fosse between the entrance to the quarries and the Damascus Gate is satisfactory evidence that the stones were moved by that route into the city to where they were required for building on ordinary occasions.

There is over the entrance to these quarries a high mass of rock upon which the city wall at this point is built; this rock is now rough and rugged, but the fact that it was cut so as to form a strong defence at this place is evident. As soon as the mind realises this aspect of the case the inquiry naturally occurs, Where is the other side of the cutting? The eye looks over the ground, and the counterscarp of the fosse becomes manifest in the cliff at the Grotto of Jeremiah, which is distant about 400ft. This grotto, although it now contains some tombs, is an old quarry, and may consequently be looked upon as almost a part of the Royal Quarries. But the excavated space between, was it all excavated for defence, or may it not owe its great width to its being also a quarry? This question is important as bearing on the defences of Jerusalem and the line of its ancient walls. If these quarries are of antique date—and the curious rock-cut passage for removing the blocks of stone

does give an air of antiquity to the spot—we have a valuable item in the consideration of one of the most difficult questions of Jerusalem topography. The high rocky point over the entrance to the Royal Caverns must always have been one of the keys, at least, of the defence of Jerusalem, the Temple being always the object of attack, and it was probably the position of one of the three towers described by Josephus. Antonia would be safe till the fortifications on this height fell. The likelihood is, that the stratagetic value of this strong spot may have caused the deep fosse to be cut into the solid rock; and afterwards, the proximity of the place to the town, and perhaps the quality of the rock, may have led to its becoming a quarry. The first object of the cuttings, that of defence, may have again directed the quarrying so as to give a still greater width to the fosse, and hence its extension to what is now called the Grotto of Jeremiah.

In wandering through and around the outskirts of Jerusalem it must have struck many that there is scarcely a foot of the rock that remains in its original formation on the surface. From the Tombs of the Kings, all the way down the valley of the Kedron, along the valley of Hinnom, in truth, all over the ground, everywhere, there is scarce a bit of rock that has not been touched by a tool; many places are so old and worn that it is difficult to say what they were originally; tombs, or excavated caves, have crumbled, and a perpendicular wall is all that is left to tell of the hand of man. Some of these indications may only be the marks of where quarrying had been carried on; tombs were no doubt the most common purpose of those excavations; some may have been temples; steps are very common, but at the present day they lead to nowhere, showing that their original purpose is lost. In one of Capt. Warren's late reports there is some very valuable and curious information which bears on this subject; last year he sunk a series of shafts at the north-east angle of the Haram Area, that is, on the outside of St. Stephen's Gate. These shafts were carried down through the soil to the rock, and he makes the following important statement: "Wherever we have excavated we have found the rock at bottom of our shafts to be cut away in steps, or levelled, *or otherwise showing that the hand of man had been applied to it.*"—*Quarterly Statement V.*, March, 1870.

These shafts were at depths varying from 6ft. to 30, 40, and even to 80ft. The question naturally arises, For what purpose were these cuttings made? Were they quarries, or defences, or were they merely the levelling of the rock for the houses of the Jebusites, or of those who first built the city? This may have been the spot where the people prepared the "great stones, costly stones, and hewed stones, to lay the foundation of the house." According to Josephus, the hill on which Antonia stood was higher than that of Bezetha. It is not so now, hence we must suppose that it was quarried down. In the north-west corner of the Haram Area the surface of the ground is a level rock that was cut down, its former level being visible in the perpendicular scarp in the corner where the Governor's house now stands. Antonia was separated

from Bezetha, "the new city," by a "deep valley which was dug on purpose." This fosse is supposed now to be discovered in a perpendicular cutting in the rock, which may be seen in the church of the Sisters of Sion, where it forms a part of the interior wall near the entrance. Even the surface of the Sacred Rock, under the dome of the rock, has not escaped, and evidences are visible almost all over it that a tool has been used. Some of the cuttings on this stone are so old that they are now almost crumbled away again; it was only while making a careful sketch of it that I became conscious of lines which must have been cut, and which were only to be made out by the continuity of a few detached points. There are a few illustrations of important changes produced by quarrying or cutting away of the original rock upon which Jerusalem stands. Everyone has been interested in learning, through the Explorations of the Fund, of the accumulation of *débris* over almost every part of the surface, but it is equally important to know the changes which have taken place in the form of the rock upon which the whole rests.

NOTES ON OUR LORD'S TOMB.

1. *Nature of the tomb.* All accounts concur in describing it as an excavated sepulchre, a new and recently finished work, and not as yet used for purposes of burial.

The general idea concerning the tomb is that it was single-celled. When constructing it, Joseph could never have had any idea of the sacred use to which it would be applied, and must have had in view a multi-, not uni-locular *family* sepulchre. The narratives uphold the idea of a multi-locular tomb; had it been otherwise, the angel's invitation, "Come, see the place where the Lord lay" (Matt. xxviii. 6), would have been unnecessary, for a glance would have revealed the interior to the two Marys. St. Mark's narrative is more clear; he describes evidently an antechamber, from which the loculi branch off, and in this case there were apparently only two rows, right and left. On entering this chamber, the Marys find the angel "sitting on the right side" (lit.: ἐν τοῖς δεξιοῖς: right what, if not row of loculi?), probably at the entrance of the lately tenanted loculus, which he points out to the affrighted women, "Behold the place where they laid him" (xvi. 6).

According to St. Luke it was only on entering the chamber that the women found not the Lord's body (xxiv. 3); if it had been a one-celled tomb a glance from the entrance would have revealed its emptiness; again, the presence of a loculus branching off from the chamber would necessitate the stooping of Peter to see the grave-clothes laid by themselves (xxiv. 12).

So with St. John—the chamber of the sepulchre admits both Peter

and John (xx. 8), from whence they view the vacant cell and carefully-arranged grave-clothes.

The tomb was closed by a great stone rolled to the entrance. How was this done? Here again the general idea is very vague, and refers to the laborious rolling of a huge spherical mass of rock (for only such could roll) to the door of the tomb, no attention being paid to fact that such a mass could not accurately fit the upright entrance, much less receive the protection seal. How was it then done? The radical verb κυλινδω implies to roll, but not necessarily a spherical object. The Rev. J. L. Porter describes a Jewish tomb which was accurately closed by a millstone-like slab which was rolled down an inclined plane, at the bottom of which was the circular entrance to the sepulchre. Some such arrangement would be necessary to meet the requirements of St. Matthew's narrative, where the angel rolls away, ἀπεκύλισε (not back) the stone and then sits upon it (xxviii. 2).

2. *How was the tomb situated?* According to St. Matthew's narrative, we are, I think, driven to the conclusion that at the scene of the burial there were two hillsides, with a valley between them, for he describes the two Marys as "sitting over against the sepulchre" (ἀπέναντι τοῦ τάφου) xxvii. 61; as if, supposing the tomb had been in the side of Olivet, the Marys had been looking on from the opposite side of the valley, beneath the city walls, but yet in full view, the distance being about 150 yards. If this position be allowed, then in no possible way, at least as far as my reading goes, can the present site of the Holy Sepulchre answer the requirement of St. Matthew's expression, ἀπέναντι τοῦ τάφου.

3. *Where was the tomb situated?* St. John minutely describes the locality: "Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden (κῆπος, literally an orchard, παραδεισος being garden in our sense of the word); and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid. There they laid Jesus" (xix. 41-2).

St. John alone tells us that our Lord's agony also occurred in a garden (κῆπος), xviii. 1, which St. Matthew and St. Mark describe as near a place (χώριον), estate, or hamlet, called Gethsemane (lit. *Gath*, winepress; *shemen*, oil).

Now was the κῆπος of the agony identical with the κῆπος of the burial? If not, why does St. John use the same word to describe two localities?

If they were, then we can understand why our Lord "oft-times resorted" to the κῆπος which witnessed his agony, and was to be the scene of his burial, and in its gloomy shade he trod in solitude the winepress of the wrath of Almighty God.

Gethsemane witnessed the agony and burial; if this is allowed, then it witnessed also the crucifixion, for the κῆπος was *in the place* (ἐν τῷ τόπῳ) where he was crucified.

If my position be at all allowed, then let us inquire—

1. Does the name Gathshemen in any way linger upon the hillside?

2. Are there any stone presses lying about?

3. Can any tomb be identified as facing the city, and clearly visible from its walls, and likely to have been in an orchard?

4. Does the monkish garden of Gethsemane meet our requirements?
5. Does the monkish site of the Holy Sepulchre?

These questions have of course a close bearing upon the site of the crucifixion; the notices of it all convey the idea of an intervening gorge or valley.

The women watched "beholding afar off" (ἀπὸ μακρόθεν), Matt. xxvii. 55. St. Mark describes the centurion in command as standing "over against him" (ἐξ ἐναντίας), xv. 39; and he and St. Luke also describe the women as "watching afar off" (ἀπὸ μακρόθεν).

I should fancy that the site of the crucifixion must be sought along the Bethany road, on the eastern side of the valley of Jehoshaphat.

R. F. H.

POSITIONS OF PLACES EAST OF JORDAN.

The distances are very roughly approximate.

Jebl 'Ajlûn	N.W. of Jerash
Aljabâyyahât	3 miles N. of Aman
Talâât al 'Ali	4 miles N. of Aman
Albett	W. of Aman
Jeb'l Umm 'Aâwyeh	Near Wady Shaïb
Wady al Ârnab	2 miles W. of Aman
Belâd Ajhâr	3 miles W. of Aman
Baïdh Âhmâr	? *a doubtful name*
Wady Deir 'Abar	Ruin W. of Aman (Akbar ?)
Albikreh	4 miles W. of Aman
Almarkab	W. of Aman
Al'âwatyeh	Perhaps Alawâly
Aljahâr	Probably Ajhax
Aunawablissîyeh	W. of Aman
Wady Adydzalâmeh	Near head of Wady Seir
Wady al Âshtâ	Called Wady Eshteh on Van de Velde
K. al Alwâlyeh	Probably Alawâly
Tell al 'arŷmeh	At junction of Ashtâ and Bahâr
Arkûb al Khilâl	E. of Wady Shaïb
Wady umm Âdsis	To Wady Kafreïn
Wady Afdheil	To Wady Hesban
Wady abu 'Aineïn	To Wady Kafreïn
Wady Am'alakah	
Wady 'Abyân	
Wady Kabr Amhamed	
Umm al 'Amad	A mound on Belka Plain
Jabl 'Atrûd	Jebl Atarûs, high point to E. of Dead Sea
Zimlet al 'Alâyâ	On Belka
Al 'Aâl	Eleal (?) N.E. by E. of Hesban
Kabr Abd'allah	Ruin S.W. of Hesban

'Arab almas lâhy	(?)
Rajm Asrâreh	Ruined tower (30ft. square) S.W. of Hesban
K. umm al 'Amed	See Umm al 'Amud
Tell al Arish	Little hill near Hesban
Jabl Ahbas	(?)
Khubet al 'Aâl	See Al 'Aâl
K. umm al Abrâk	Pool and ruin E. of Al 'Aâl
K. al 'Awâdy	Remarkable hill N. of al 'Aâl
K. dhahrel Ahmâr	Seen from Alawâly
Alyadûdeh	Ruin S. of K. as Sûk
Wady al 'Amâry	Ruins W. of K. as Sûk
Assawâwîn	S. of Aman
Umm Aswawîyeh	S. of Aman
'Abdûn	W. of Aman
Arâk 'Aisheh	
Zimlel al Âdâm	Several miles E. of Aman
Manbûa'a min 'Abhareh	
Umm al Ashrat	Island in Jordan near mouth of Aiya
Wady al Aû Aûjâ	W. of Jordan
Wady al Âyrak	Runs into Wady Shaïb
Wady Âádhâm	Near Dead Sea
Tell al 'Aâsy	S. of Jarash and Wady Zarka
Wady al 'Alâfawy	
Merj al 'Ardheh	N. of Jebl Hûsha
Kherbet 'Alân	Ruined village N. of As Salt
Al Âákad	
Dhahret Âshbîl	N. of depressed plain
Âsnâmeh	
Al'amâmeh	
Umm 'Abharah	
Almarsâs	
Birket al Amûd	Ruin and pool N.W. of Aman
Alhamûr	
Aljiâh	W. of depressed plain
Arrahâ	Ruin close to Ain Hemar
Wady 'Ayâfeh	
Arjeim Salîm	Ruin to E. of Máain
Tell al Birkeh	
Wady al Beidhah	
Rajm al Bahâr	
Wady Balâl	Runs into Wady Seir
Jebl umm Balâût	
Wady al Bahâr	One of the large wadies which join E. of Arak el Emîr
Wady Idleik al Bakr	
Jôret al Baidh	
Wady al Bûweib	Runs from Hesban to Wady Hesban
Al Bûwarideh	Runs into Wady Hesban
Khîrbet Balîm	Small ruin S. of Hesban

Al Barâk	
Tell al Binayeh	
Sahîret Bâith	
Khirbet Balâáth	Near Alawâly
Khirbet Benâyeh	Near Alawâly
J. Faghâr al Baïdhâr	
Khirbet Burâzîm	On plain of Belka
Bahâr	
Yaskubfi'l Birkeh	
Ghor Basân	The Jordan plain
Talât Batâneh	
Khirbet al Bâshâ	Ruin in depressed plain
Al Bakâá	Depressed plain E. of As Salt
Wady ad Dabâs	Runs into Wady Kafrein (on plan)
Khubet adh Dhaba	1 mile S. of Ain Hemâr
K. Dhâbûk	2 miles S. of Hemâr
Wady adz Dzalâmeh Wady ad Dâlyeh	Joins Wady Seïr, near Ain Seïr
Shajret adh Dharâá	S. of Wady Dâlyeh
Maghâret ad Deir	In Wady Seïr
Khirbet Dubbeh	A large ruin between Wady Seïr and Wady Ashtâ
Dalâl	
Shuweinat ad Dîâb	In Wady Hesban
Al Deir	
Jebl al Dhabâreh	
Dhabbet Mashta	
Ad Dalâleh	
Wady ad Dâris	2 miles S. of As Salt
Ain Katafal Dhuhûr	
Jebl Dzi	N. of Jebl Hûsha
Khirbet Dabîn	Village W. of Jarash
Umm adh Dhabâá	
Wady ad Denanîr	
Khirbet Dajâjeh	
Jebl Faghâr al Baidheh	Not located
Wady al Fâr	
Rajm al Fahûd	
Wady al Fasîl	W. of Jordan
K. al Fawâr	W. of Jarash
Karyet a Fuheïs	
K. al Fahs	
Hesban	Supposed to be Heshbon
Rejim al Ghamâk	W. of Aman
Thogret umm Ghafreh	N. of depressed plain
Wady al Ghazal	S. of Jarash
Jebl Hûshá	N. of As Salt (hill of prophet Hosea)
Umm Hanâbiteh	
Sah'l al Himâ	2 miles W. of Aman
K. al Hawâyeh	2 miles W. of Aman

Wady al Hamâm	W. of Jebl Hûsh
Umm Hâlâlâfiyeh	4 miles W. of Aman
Dhahret Hemâr	
Wady Hasâsâ	
Mîrâj al hairân	
Kalâl umm abu'l husseïn	A ruin in Wady Hesban on sandstone
Wady abu Husn	Runs into Wady Hesban, near castle o Hussin
Jabl Hawâreh	Hill on Belka
Wady al Habîs	On plain of Belka
Jabl Ahbas	
Rajm al Hawâyeh	
Harbaket aththamâdh	Plain of Belka
Wady al Hadâdeh	
Wady al Hamâm	
Tell al Haddâd	S. of Jarash and Wady Zarka
Karyet Hamtâ	Village S.W. of Jarash
Shajret al Halabâty	
Wady al Hôr	W. of depressed plain
Wady Habathâ	
Tell al Hilâly	Peaked hill N. of Kafreïn
Umm Irkais	Ruin 2 miles S.E. of As Salt
Wady Idleik al Bakr	
Sâátu Izrâbeh	
Wady al Idzâm	
Al Jarânîn	3½ miles N. of Aman
Wady Jahrah	4 miles W. of Aman
Ain Jazîr	½ S. of As Salt
Wady Jarîâh	Runs from near Arak al Emir to Wady Shaïb
Al Juwâyeh	Ruin close to K. as Sûk
Wady al Jahâr	
Jalûl	Long hill with ruins on Belka
Dhahret Jazâ'a	Ruin close to K. as Sûk
Tell al Jalûdy	1 mile E. of Jebl Hûsha
Jazîreh	
Ja'alûd	Minor village 3½ miles N. of J. Hûsha
Jebl umm Jûdeh	3 miles E. of Jebl Hûsha
Wady al Juththeh	Runs into Zarka S. of Jarash
Jarash	Roman ruin
Rajm Jaâsah	Ruin 4 miles W. of Aman
Tell al Kaû	Ruin N. of Aman
Kasâret Thoghrah	
K. al Kasîr	In Belka, W. of Liza
Kanîset al Khidr	S. of As Salt
Jisr Khaidhâr	3 miles S.E. of As Salt
Jebl Khandak	3 miles S.E. of As Salt
'Arkûb al Khilal	E. of Wady Shaïb, 4 miles above Nimrîn
Nakb al Kadâd	Near Kafreïn
Wady al Kîsîr	

Wady al Kabr	
Tell al Kafrein	On E. of Jordan
K. al Kafir	On Belka, near Neba
K. al Kujîyeh	1 mile from Nebâ
Wady Kar'n Kebsh	Near Nebâ
Dharet	Near Nebâ
Jebl al Kefir	Near Nebâ
K. umim al Khanâfîsh	W. of K. as Sûk
Umm al Kundub	4 miles E. of Al Âál
Um Kisîr	
Tell Khamâu	On Belka, 4 miles S.E. of K. as Sûk
Sahl umm Kisîr	
Al Kawâssimeh	Mausoleum, 3 miles S. of Aman
Wady al Katar	8 miles S.E. of Aman
K. al Kâf	Remarkable rock-cut tomb, S.E. of Aman 8 miles
Wady al Khirkeh	
Karyet Kitteh	Village W. of Jarash
K. Kajâzeh	8 miles S.W. of Jarash
Karieah	
Khanâzîr	Ruin W. side of depressed plain
Al Kursey	Ruin on edge of plateau, W. of Aman
K. Khaldah	Ruin N.W. of Amân
K. Lisrâ	On Belka, near Niba
K. Lubb	E. of Mâáîn
Wady al Mashâîdeh	Near Kafreïn
Dhahret al Muktâ	N. of depressed plain
Raj. Omar. abu'l Makhamîr	2 miles W. of Aman
Rajam abu Mâwâidh	W. of Aman
Tell Mîseh	Wady W. of Aman
Wady al Mâyeh	W. of Aman
Maksar	W. of Aman
Karaïáh Mansûreh	Near Wady Ashtâ
Wady al Mahâfeh	Near Arak al Emîr, near into Kafreïn
Wady al Mŷtirdheh	
Rukbet al Malkh	
Khashm al Marâseh	
Wady Mushkâr	Runs into Wady Hesban
K. al Muslûbîyeh	Ruin S. of ruin of Nebâ
Madiyyabeh	Supposed to be Madaba
Tell al Massîây	N. of Máâîn
Zerka Mâáîn	
Al Mûjib	River Arnon
Jabl Mushkâr	Hill near Nebâ
'Ayûn Mûsa	Near Nebâ
K. Masûh	
Jebl Minhâr	Hill and wady S.E. of Al 'Aâ
Wady Manhar	
Khirbet Mâîn	Ruin on Zerka Mâáîn
K. Mâlâkah	

Malâych	
Jabl-Umm al Madâris	In Wady Bahâr, N. side.
K. al Marsâs	
Wady al Mashûr	
Sahlet al Mahlâ	Part of the Belka
Dhabbet Mashtâ	
Mâsûh	
Mukabâlîn	Point where the two Zerkas and other wadies commence
Muntâr 'Amân	Ruined mausoleum above Aman to S.
K. al Mirkah	
Rajm al Markab	E. of Aman
K. Mansîyeh	
Al Malfûf	Ruin N.W. of Aman
Wady al Mudahdahreh	
Mâhîs	Fountain S. of As Salt
Tell Dhahret al Maktâl	Ruin N. depressed plain on S.W. of Jarash
K. Mashrarâfeh	N. of Jebl Hûsha
Jebl Meïsareh	N.W. of Jebl Husha
Mûbas	Ruined town N.E. of Al Bakâa
K. al Mastabeh	N. of depressed plain
K. al-Mazâr	2 miles S.E. of Jarash
Al Mijdel	A hill S. of Jarash A hill S.W. of Jarash
Rajm al Maktâh	N. of depressed plain
Al Marsâs	
Al Marâmed	
Mûmin	A ruin on the depressed plain
Mushref	
K. Nabâ	Nebâ
Kasar Nawâkîs	N. of Aman
K. Nini	On hill S.E. of Arak al Emîr
An Nawablissiyeh	W. of Aman
Wady an Nahâdy	
Shakret an Najâr	
Wady Nâûr	One of the large wadies which join near Arak al Emîr
Bany N'âim	
Wady an Nûweity	
Wady al Nathûry	Runs into Wady Hesban near Kulat abu in Husseïn
Nukaib ar Raml	
Wady Abu 'Nneml	Near Neba
K. abu Nukleh	A ruin W. of K. as Salt
'Arâk Namam	
Jebl an Nawâsif	
K. an Nûm	
Nakleh	W. of Jarash, runs in Wady Az Zarka
Abu Naseïr	Ruin S.E. of depressed plain
K. Najib	W. of Jarash

W. O. Weidheh	
Rajm ar Rewâk	4 miles N.N.W. of Aman
Rajm ar Rawâdik	
Wady ar Raml	
Ialaal Rîmeh	
Umm ar Rasâs	Ruin E. of Maáîn
K. Umm Rummâneh	
Umm ar Rummâu	
Jabl ar Rajhâ	
Thoghret umm Ramddân	
Reimûn	Village W. of Jarash
Wady Renîm	
K. Râjib	N.W. of Jarash
Tell ar Rabd	N.W. of Jarash
Wady Umm Rumân	S. of Wady Zarka. N. of depressed plain
Ain Umm Rabia	S.W. of Zark: S. of Jarash
Ash Shamâsâni	Prominent hill N.W. of Aman
Rajm ash Shûk	4 miles N. of Aman
Râs as Sîreh	
Rajm ash Shibhâ	N.W. of Aman
Khirbet Sâr	A ruin on edge of plateau W. of Aman
K. as Sawâfyeh	3 miles W. of Aman
Wady as Seir	Runs by Arak al Emîr
Matal as Sŷreh	In Wady Seîr
K. Sáâdeh	
Karm abu Sheibân	Close to K. Sâr
Kaniset Sârah	
Bir as Sabîl	
Thogret as Sujûr	
Tabaat as Swaimeh	
Binâyet Sakr	Store or granary in W. Hesban
'Aikûb Sahbâ	
Jebl as Sûr	
Wady Saîr	
Kabr Sheikh	
Ain Sûweimeh	N.E. of Dead Sea
Shunet	
As Sâmik	Hill projecting into Belka
Shîhâu	Hill E. of Dead Sea
As Sûwâkah	Hill E. of Dead Sea
Jebl as Sawwâneh	Flinty hill S. of Hesban
Umm as Samâk	Near Alawâly
Marj Setthâ	
As Sâmeh	Same as Samik
K. as Sûk	A large ruined city
As Sakrah	
Safadh	
Suwâdeh	
Yaskub fi Shâáîb	
K. Sâtâ	W. of Jarash

Sâkibeh	
Wady Salâhy	
Merj as Sawâliheh	N. of Jebel Hûsha
Nishet ash Shawâlîyeh	
Wady ash Shaleihy	
Kalat as Salt	City on E. of Jordan
Wady as Sulâîhy	
Bab Safût	Ruin of depressed plain
Tahîn	A hill with artificial top
Kasâret Thogra	4 miles N. of Aman
At Tabakah	W. of Aman ten miles
Abu Târik	E. of Wady Shaïb
Al Taimeh	
Al Turkmanîyeh	Footprint cut on rock S. of Hesban
K. umm al Tîn	
Harbaket ath Thamâdh	
Thoghret Tasîr, Toyret Tusîn	Ruin E. of Takiu
Talât Batâneh	
Talûz	Ruin N.W. of depressed plain
Abû Tibneh	Ruin N.W. of depressed plain
Toâmîn	
Tîtî	
Rajm al Wâbidheh	Ruin W. of Aman
Rajm al Wasset	Ruin W. of Aman
Wady 'Ush	
K. 'Urjan	Ruin N. of Aman
Jebl al 'Ushsh	
Jabl al Yadûdiyeh	
Al Yadyîdîyeh	Close to 'Ain Hemar
Ay Labârât	Clump of trees on watershed near Alawâly
Wady az Zarkâ	Great wady, supposed to be Jabbok
Khubet beit Zarîat	Ruin E. of Al 'Aâl
K. Zabûd	Ruin S. of Arak Al Emir
Zizeh	A ruin S. of Aman, on Belka, 2 towers
Tell Jwâyeh, Al Jwâyeh	Ruin close to K. as Sûk
K. dubbet al Khamâm	

INSCRIPTION FROM JERASH.

THE following inscription was copied by Captain Warren on his visit to Jerash in 1867. Accident led to the discovery that the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone had a copy taken ten years before Captain Warren's visit, and when the stone was in better preservation. He very kindly placed his copy, with conjectural restoration of some parts wanting, in the hands of the Secretary of the Fund.

The inscription was evidently intended for a church door, as a memorial of the change which had taken place since the site had been devoted to this sacred object. Mr. Girdlestone adds in a note on the inscription: "To the Christian antiquarian the inscription is undoubtedly of interest. In the last line but three, part of which has been obliterated, perhaps with a purpose, we find a reference to the Cross, the symbol of the Christian faith. Thus there is the Oriental salutation as a mark of respect to the Saviour, whose work the Cross represents—brought into rude contrast with the holding of the nose to keep out the intolerable odours that had formerly arisen from the same spot when it had been used as a slaughter-house. Again, we have the name of the person through whose pious care the transformation was effected; and lastly, his office is designated, the heathen word Hierophant being transferred, doubtless, to the Christian order of the ministry.

"The whole inscription brings vividly before us the process of transition from heathenism to Christianity, which not only the inhabitants of cities, but also their buildings, had to go through . . . . Shall we be far wrong in setting down the date of this inscription as in the second century after Christ?"

A precisely similar inscription is given in the Count de Vogüé's "Syrie Centrale."

The inscription is a rude imitation of a Homeric hymn—the eleventh line being copied exactly from Homer.

θάμβος ὁμοῦ καὶ θαῦμα παρερχομένοισιν ἐτύχθην.
πάντ' ἀρ' ἀκοσμίης λελυται νέφος · ἀντὶ δε λημῆς
τῆς προτέρης πάντη με θεου χάρις ἀμφιβέβηκεν.
καὶ ποτε τετραπόδων ὀπὸς ἀμογέοντα δαμειῆ,
ἔνθαδε βιπτομένων —ὁδμὴ διεγειρετο λυγρη,—
πόλλακι καὶ παρίων τις ἐῆς ἐδράξατο ῥίνος,
καὶ πνοιης πονεησε κακοσμίην ἀλεείνων.
νῦν δε δι' ἀμβρυσίοιο πέδου περώωντες ὁδεῖται
δεξιτέρην παλάμην σφετέρῳ προσάγουσι μετώπῳ
σταυροῦ τιμηεντ [ες ὁδον, θει' ἔργ] ατελοῦντες.
ἐιδε θέλεις καὶ τοῦτο δαήμεναι ὄφρα ἐυ ἔιδῆς
Αἰνείας τόδε κἄλλος ἐμοι πόρεν, ἀξιεραστον
πανσάφος εὐσεβίην μεμελημένος ἱεροφάντης

NOTE.—The words in brackets in the 10th line are conjectural. There is also some uncertainty about the word λημης in line 2, με θεου in line 3; and in line 9 Captain Warren has μετωπῳ and Mr. Girdlestone προσωπῷ.

THE ROCK TOMBS OF EL MEDYEH.

A PAPER written by Dr. Sandreczki, which appeared in our *Quarterly Statement* (No. V.) of March 31, 1870, called attention to the Tombs at El Medyeh, as being those raised by Simon Maccabæus for himself and his brethren. Besides arguing with great force on behalf of this site, Dr. Sandreczki described carefully the ruins themselves. Since this was written, excavations have been made by M. Victor Guerin, which have been attended with remarkable results. The honour remains to Dr. Sandreczki of having, at least, pointed the way.

The following account is extracted from the *Globe* of July 20, 1870:—

"M. Victor Guerin, a French *savant*, who has for some years been engaged in antiquarian researches in the East, announces the discovery, at El Medyeh, the supposed site of the ancient Modin, of an edifice which must be identified with the tomb described in the Book of Maccabees, and by Josephus, as having been raised by Simon Maccabæus for himself, his parents, and his four brethren. The ruins stand on an eminence about a mile from El Medyeh, and present the appearance of a building of hewn stone now almost completely overthrown. M. Guerin commenced excavations at either extremity, and on the 27th of last month arrived at a chamber in the eastern end of which the walls were still to a great extent intact. After clearing away the *débris*, he discovered beneath the chamber a sepulchral vault two metres in length and one in width, and 70 centimetres deep. It was paved with mosaic work of red, black, and white stone, and was surrounded by a ledge which formerly supported the slabs which served at once for the flooring of the chamber and for the roof of the vault. Ten metres to the west of this a second chamber was discovered in a less perfect condition, and the remains of five others, with their respective vaults, could be distinctly traced. Each chamber we know was surmounted by a pyramid, and the place where these pyramids had been fitted into the rest of the building was still visible. The whole edifice measures 28 metres in length and 6½ metres in width. It was surrounded by a portico resembling the peristyle of a Greek temple. The shaft of ten of the columns, which had formed the portico, each shaft 47 centimetres in diameter, were found among the ruins. This discovery removes all doubt as to the identity of the Medyeh with the ancient home of the family of the Maccabees."

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

JUNE 30TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH.

a denotes Annual Subscriber.

*** If any omission or mistake be observed in the following lists, the Secretary will be very glad to be informed of it, and will rectify the error in the next *Quarterly Statement*.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Per Rev. T. M. Gorman—			
Robert Hampton, Esq.	5	0	0
William Banting, Esq.	2	2	0
John Sperling, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*J. J. Merriman, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. T. M. Gorman	2	2	0
*a*Rev. J. M. Lee	1	1	0
*a*J. S. Wright, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. Robison Wright, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Charles Wright	1	0	0
*a*John Aird, Esq.	1	0	0
"Collected by E."	0	9	0
Mr. Blunden	0	17	0
*a*C. F. Fellows, Esq.	5	0	0
*a*W. Robinson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*W. Robinson, Esq., jun.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. John Robinson	1	1	0
S. Engler, Esq.	0	2	6
Mrs. Sophia Trigg	0	2	6
*a*Rev. A. A. Isaacs	0	10	0
*a*Mrs. Leveson Hamilton	1	1	0
Lord Ebury	2	0	0
*a*Rev. A. Jessop	1	1	0
*a*General Stanhope	1	1	0
*a*Rev. A. E. Northey	1	1	0
*a*R. Clayton Browne, Esq.	1	1	0
R. J. Snape, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Sir George Harvey	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Charles Penny	0	10	0
*a*Arthur Barry, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Miss Clayton	0	5	0
*a*Rev. G. Straton	1	0	0
A Friend	2	0	0
*a*Josiah Evans, Esq.	2	0	0
*a*Ven. Archdeacon Boutflower	2	2	0
*a*H. S. Perry, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Dr. Rogers	1	0	0
*a*Rev. C. G. Chittenden	1	1	0
*a*Miss Warren	1	0	0
*a*Arthur Sperling, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. H. Denne Hilton	1	0	0
Professor Rolleston (3rd Don.)	1	1	0
*a*Rev. James Bagge	1	0	0
Rev. Daniel Kerr, proceeds of Lectures	18	5	0
*a*Mrs. Tudor La Vie	1	1	0
Rev. J. E. Kittridge	1	10	0
*a*Rev. Canon Gover	1	1	0
Do., Geological Survey	0	10	6
Lord Mark Kerr (2nd Don.)	3	0	0
*a*Rev. J. Stewart Wilson	1	0	0
Miss Yates	2	0	0
Rev. G. Scott (5*s. a.*)	0	10	0
Charles Barry, Esq.	2	2	0
Per Miss A. Widdows	0	13	0
*a*Rev. Miles Greenwood	1	1	0
Rev. E. L. Clark	0	10	0
*a*Major-General MacQueen	2	2	0
J. Peacock, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*C. R. Cope, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. H. B. Swete	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Bidder	1	1	0
*a*Rev. W. Willson	0	5	0
*a*Rev. W. H. Lance	1	1	0
*a*A. H. Lees, Esq.	1	1	0
Ladies' Working Party at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West	1	0	0
*a*Mrs. Norris	2	2	0
*a*Rev. Henry Mayers	0	10	6
*a*Mrs. Bonham-Carter	1	1	0
Per Miss Moses	1	1	0
D. Brandon, Esq.	2	2	0
*a*John Hales, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Hales	1	1	0
Collection at Hare Court Chapel, Canonbury	17	10	6
*a*Major-General Clarke	0	10	0
Miss M. Keep	0	10	0
*a*Rev. C. Spencer Stanhope	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. C. A. Brook	1	1	0
*a*Rev. J. Ingham Brooke	1	1	0
J. Cornish, Esq.	5	5	0
Edward Pedder, Esq.	5	5	0
Wellington College	5	1	6

	£	s.	d.
G. Harris, Esq. ..	1	1	0
Miss Frances Hicks	2	0	0
C. C. Clifford, Esq.	1	0	0
Per Rev. W. Lees, Lytham, collected by Mrs. Lees and Miss Threlfall—			
Miss Cunningham	0	5	0
T. C. Hinckman, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Lambert	0	5	0
Miss Marriott	0	1	0
Mr. Threlfall	0	10	0
Mrs. Threlfall	0	5	0
M. J.	0	5	0
*a*Rev. Henry Galbraith	1	0	0
Thos. Greenhalgh, Esq., (£1 1s. *a*)	2	2	0
*a*Rev. D. G. Watt	1	0	0
Rev. G. R. Green (£1 1s. *a*)	2	2	0
F. Skipwith, Esq.	1	10	0
*a*Rev. J. A. Bastow	0	10	6
*a*Charles Bond, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. J. J. Bonar	1	0	0
*a*Rev. H. L. Hubbell	0	10	0
*a*W. H. Hayden, Esq.	1	0	0
*a*Jasper Bolton, Esq.	1	1	0
Per H. G. Heald, Esq.	5	16	0
From lists of Rev. G. St. Clair—			
*a*H. Brown, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*John Robertson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. Walter Peppercorn	0	10	6
*a*Mrs. Stenight	0	5	0
*a*Miss Burrell	0	5	0
*a*Mr. Stenight	0	2	6
*a*Messrs. Balfern Brothers	1	1	0
*a*T. Plowman, Esq., jun.	0	10	0
*a*Rev. S. H. Booth	1	1	0
*a*John Stoneman, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*George Thomas, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*William Piper, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*G. L. Bristow, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*John Carr, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*G. F. White, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Joseph Ruston, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Mrs. Wells	0	10	0
*a*Captain Perceval	1	1	0
*a*Edward F. Sewell, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Rev. James Dingle	0	10	6
Mrs. Brown	0	10	0
*a*Rev. W. Jackson	0	5	0

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Hon. Sec.—Rev. Charles Evans.

*a*Lord Lyttelton	2	2	0
*a*J. S. Wright, Esq.	1	1	0

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Hon. Sec.—Rev. R. B. Girdlestone.

Per Rev. R. B. Girdlestone—			
W.	5	0	0
Anon.	2	2	0
*a*Rev. R. B. Girdlestone	0	10	6

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Hon. Sec.—J. C. Oliver, Esq.

*a*J. B. Schand, Esq.	0	10	6
Do., Donation	0	10	0
a— Elliott, Esq.	0	10	6
*a*Rev. J. Waite	0	5	0
*a*Mr. Jones	0	10	6
Miss Kate Alexander, per	1	1	0

DAWLISH.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. Orlando Manley.

Miss Garratts	1	1	0
Mr. German	1	1	0
Per Miss Gamlen	1	4	0

EXETER.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. T. P. Acland.

*a*Dr. Rogers	1	0	0

KETTERING.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. Theodore M. Owen.

*a*Rev. J. L. Sutton	1	1	0
*a*Lady Robinson	1	1	0
*a*Mr. W. Dash	0	10	6
*a*Mr. Owen Goosey	1	1	0

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Hon. Sec.—T. Hodgkin, Esq.

T. Johnson, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. D. C. Douglas	0	10	0
T. L. Gooch, Esq.	5	0	0
Per Rev. C. O. Hassell	2	0	6
*a*T. Hodgkin, Esq.	1	1	0

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Per W. Hipwell, Esq.	4	0	0

PLYMOUTH.

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*a*J. B. Rowe, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*John Shelly, Esq.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
TORQUAY.			
Hon Secs.—Rev. J. Priestley Foster.			
Collected on April 5 at Bath Saloon	29	5	5
Collection at Ellacombe	3	6	3
Donation—			
Mrs. Filder	0	12	0
Subscriptions—			
Lord Talbot de Malahide	1	1	0
Archdeacon Huxtable (for 5 years)	2	0	0
The Misses Attye	1	1	0
Mr. Burdon	1	1	0
Dr. Evanson	1	1	0
Rev. J. P. Foster	1	1	0
Mr. Haliburton	1	1	0
Mrs. Lomax	1	0	0
Rev. R. Lovett	1	1	0
Miss Mitchell	0	10	0
Rev. G. E. Phillips	1	1	0
Rev. F. A. Savile	1	1	0
Rev. M. S. Wall	1	1	0
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.			
Hon. Sec.—			
*a*W. F. Browell, Esq.	0	10	0
*a*W. B. Maingay, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*R. Janson, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*R. Webb, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*Rev. C. B. Bowles	0	10	0
YARMOUTH.			
Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. R. Nevill.			
Per Miss Haddon	1	0	0
*a*Rev. H. R. Nevill	1	1	0
*a*S. W. Spelman, Esq.	1	1	0
*a*J. W. Shelly, Esq.	1	1	0

ERRATA.

For *W. F.* Hutchinson, Esq., M.D., read R. F. Hutchinson, Esq., M.D.

For Mrs. Killick	1	0	0
Collected by Miss Killick	0	9	0
Read Collected by Miss Killick	1	10	0
*a*Mr. Killick	1	0	0

For A. W. Harm, read A. W. *Hume.*

For Rev. A. M. Rendell, read Rev. A. M. Rendall.

The Rev. F. Baldey should be entered as an annual Subscriber.

LIST OF LECTURES.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
April 26. Hounslow.	Rev. G. St. Clair—			
	Collected	4	1	0
	(Omitted in last Quarterly.)			
Rev. Daniel Kerr—				
July 18. Cupar.	*Chairman*—Provost Hood.			
	Collection	2	7	2
	Sale of Photographs	1	15	6
	Provost Hood	0	17	0
	Alex. Lawson, Esq., of Beventurk	10	0	0
	Rev. Henry Renton, Kelso	1	1	0
Rev. Henry Geary—				
Sept. 2. Cardiff.	*Chairman*—The Marquis of Bute.			
	Collected	14	4	8

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. Report of Preliminary Meeting, 1865.
2. Captain Wilson's Expedition, 1866.
3. Meeting at Cambridge, 1867.
4. Annual Meeting, with Lieut. Warren's Report, 1868.
5. Statement of Progress, January 1st, 1869.
6. Lieut. Warren's Letters and Reports, with lithographed plans.
7. Lieut. Warren's Notes on the Valley of the Jordan and Excavations at Ain es Sultan (Jericho).
8. Dean Stanley's Sermon on the Exploration of Palestine. Price 6d.
9. Quarterly Statement. No. I. April 1st, 1869.
10. Quarterly Statement. No. II. June 24th, 1869.
11. Quarterly Statement. No. III. September 30th, 1869.
12. Quarterly Statement. No. IV. January 1st, 1870.
13. Quarterly Statement. No. V. April 1, 1870.
    Contents: Statement of Progress—The Moabite Stone, with an Illustration—The Temples of Cœle-Syria, with two Illustrations, by Captain Warren—The Summit of Hermon, with an Illustration, by Captain Warren—Our Summer in Lebanon, with an Itinerary, by Captain Warren—The Rock Tombs of El Medyeh, by Dr. Sandreczky—The Stone of Zoheleth, by M. Clermont-Ganneau—Letters from Mr. E. H. Palmer, Nos. I. and II.—Arabic Glossary—Captain Warren's continued Letters.
14. Quarterly Statement. No. VI. June 30, 1870.
    Contents: Statement of Progress—The Original Discovery of the Moabite Stone—The Expedition to East of Jordan, by Captain Warren—Heights of Places to East of Jordan, by Captain Warren—Letters from Mr. E.

H. Palmer, Nos. III. and IV.—Inscriptions and Masons' Marks, by Captain Warren—Note on the Pool of Bethesda—List of Weights, &c., by Captain Warren—Report of Annual Meeting of May 16th—Captain Warren's continued Letters, No. 47.

15. Quarterly Statement. No. VII. September 30, 1870.

Contents: Statement of Progress—The Haram Area, with Plan—Discovery at Jerusalem, by Captain Warren—Discovery of Phœnician Inscription on Jar Handles—The Royal Quarries, with an Illustration, by W. Simpson, F.R.G.S.—Notes on our Lord's Tomb—Positions of Places East of Jordan, by Captain Warren—Inscription from Jerash—The Rock Tombs of El Medyeh.

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LEWES : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. R. Straffen.
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MIDDLESBOROUGH : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle.
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NEWCASTLE : *Hon. Sec.*—Thomas Hodgkin, Esq.
NOTTINGHAM : *Hon. Sec. pro tem.*—Rev. F. Morse.
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OXFORD : *Hon. Secs.*—Rev. Professor Rawlinson and Rev. Edwin Hatch.
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PLYMOUTH : *Hon. Secs.*—J. B. Rowe, Esq., and J. Shelley, Esq.
PORTSMOUTH : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. N. R. Devereux.
RAMSGATE : *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. Wilson, High Street.
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RICHMOND : *Hon. Sec.*—R. R. Alexander, Esq.
RYDE : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. Le Mesurier (Bembridge).
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SOWERBY : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. A. L. W. Bean.
ST. ALBANS : *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. J. Lawrance.
ST. ANDREW'S : *Hon. Secs.*—Dr. Lees and Dr. Mitchell.
ST. GERMANS : *Hon. Sec.*—R. Kerswill, Esq.

ST. LEONARDS:—Mrs. Alexander, Brunswick House, Marina, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions.
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STREATHAM: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. Raven.
TAUNTON: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. D. Alford.
TAVISTOCK: *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. Frederick Clarke.
TORQUAY: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. Priestley Foster.
TIVERTON: *Hon. Sec.*—Major Stehelin.
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TUNBRIDGE WELLS: *Hon. Sec.*—
UXBRIDGE: *Hon. Sec.*—J. Hunt, Esq., F.R.G.S.
VENTNOR: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. A. L. B. Peile.
WARMINSTER: *Hon. Sec.*—J. Morgan, Esq.
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WESTON-SUPER-MARE: *Hon. Secs.*—Capt. T. Townsend, R.E., and J. Titley, Esq.
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WORCESTER: *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. Francis J. Eld.